## NRAP 26 - Proposed

# (Adopt federal rule in (a) with edits, retain existing (b), retain existing (c) with edits, and retain existing (d))

### Rule 26. Computing and Extending Time

- (a) **Computing Time**. The following rules apply in computing any time period specified in these rules, in any local rule or appellate court order, or in any statute that does not specify a method of computing time.
- (1) **Period Stated in Days or a Longer Unit**. When the period is stated in days or a longer unit of time:
  - (A) exclude the day of the event that triggers the period;
- (B) count every day, including intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays; and
- (C) include the last day of the period, but if the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.
  - (2) **Period Stated in Hours**. When the period is stated in hours:
- (A) begin counting immediately on the occurrence of the event that triggers the period;
- (B) count every hour, including hours during intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays; and
- (C) if the period would end on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the same time on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.
  - (3) Inaccessibility of the Clerk's Office. Unless the court orders

to count forward when the period is measured after an event and backward when

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## (6) "Legal Holiday" Defined. "Legal holiday" means:

- (A) the any day set aside as a legal holiday by statute NRS 236.015 for observing New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans' Day, Thanksgiving Day, or Christmas Day;
- (B) any day declared a holiday by the President or Congress; and (C) for periods that are measured after an event, any other day declared a holiday by the state where the district court is located.

## (b) Extending Time.

### (1) By Court Order.

- (A) For good cause, the court may extend the time prescribed by these Rules or by its order to perform any act, or may permit an act to be done after that time expires. But the court may not extend the time to file a notice of appeal except as provided in Rule 4(c).
- (B) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, counsel may, on or before the due date sought to be extended, request by telephone a 14-day extension of time for performing any act except the filing of a notice of appeal. If good cause is shown, the clerk may grant such a request by telephone or by written order of the clerk. The grant of an extension of time to perform an act under this Rule will bar any further motion for additional extensions of time to perform the same act unless such a motion, which must be in writing, demonstrates extraordinary and compelling circumstances.
  - (2) By Stipulation. Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, or

when not otherwise controlled by statute, the time prescribed by these Rules to perform any act may be extended once for appellant(s) and once for respondent(s) by stipulation of the parties. No stipulation extending time is effective unless approved by the court or a justice or judge thereof; and such stipulations must be filed before expiration of the time period that is sought to be extended.

- (c) Additional Time After Service. When a party is required or permitted to act within a prescribed period after a paper is served on that party, 3 calendar days are added to the prescribed period unless the paper is delivered on the date of service stated in the proof of service or unless the party being served is a registered user of the electronic filing system. For purposes of this Rule 26(c), a paper that is served electronically is treated as delivered on the date of service stated in the proof of service, which must be the date on which the document was electronically submitted to the electronic filing system. Specific due dates set by a court order or acts required to be taken within a time period set forth in thea court order are not subject to this the additional 3-day allowance.
- (d) **Shortening Time.** Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, or when not otherwise controlled by statute, the time prescribed by these Rules to perform any act may be shortened by stipulation of the parties, or by order of the court or a justice or judge.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE NOTE—2017 AMENDMENT

The federal time calculations in FRAP 26(a) have been adopted for time calculations in Nevada, consistent with the time calculations in NRCP 6(a). The time-computation provisions apply only when a time period must be computed, not when

a fixed time to act is set. NRAP 26(a)(1) addresses the computation of time periods stated in days, weeks, months, or years. The directive to "count every day" is relevant only if the period is stated in days (not weeks, months or years).

Under NRAP 26(a)(1), all deadlines stated in days are computed in the same way. To compensate for the shortening of time periods previously expressed as less than 11 days by the directive to count intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, many of those periods have been lengthened. In general, periods of time of 5 days or less were lengthened to 7 days, and periods of time between 6 and 15 days were set to 14 days. Time periods of 16 to 20 days were set to 21 days, and periods longer than 30 days were retained without change. The use of 7, 14, and 21-day periods enables "day-of-the-week" counting; for example, if a motion was filed and served on Wednesday with 7 days to respond, the opposition would be due the following Wednesday, absent the application of rules providing for additional time to respond.

NRAP 26(a)(6) is different from the federal rule and reflects Nevada's state holidays specified in NRS 236.015. Statutory and rule-based timelines subject to this rule may not be changed concurrently with this rule. If a reduction in the times to respond under those statutes and rules results, an extension of time may be warranted to prevent prejudice.

NRAP 26(b), (c), and (d) retain the existing NRAP rules, with modifications to NRAP 26(c) to clarify that electronic filing does not trigger an additional 3 days to respond and that the time to respond is counted from the date that the document was submitted to the electronic filing system. As stated in the comment to NRCP 6, electronic filing has been synchronized across all Nevada rules to eliminate rules

providing for an additional 3 days to respond after electronic service and remove any traps for the unwary. To the extent that electronic service after business hours, or just before or during a weekend or holiday, results in a practical reduction of the time available to respond, an extension of time may be warranted to prevent prejudice.