

Rule 58. Entering Judgment (ALTERNATE 2)

(a) Entering Judgment.

(1) Subject to Rule 54(b) and except as provided in Rule 55(b)(1), all judgments must be approved and signed by the court and filed with the clerk.

(2) The court should designate a party to serve notice of entry of judgment on the other parties under Rule 58(e).

(b) Reserved.

(c) When Judgment Entered. The filing with the clerk of a judgment signed by the court, or by the clerk when authorized by these rules, constitutes the entry of the judgment, and no judgment is effective for any purpose until it is entered. The entry of the judgment may not be delayed for the taxing of costs.

(d) Judgment Roll. The judgment, as signed and filed, constitutes the judgment roll.

(e) Notice of Entry of Judgment.

(1) Within 14 days after entry of a judgment or an order, a party designated by the court under Rule 58(a)(2) must serve written notice of such entry, together with a copy of the judgment or order, upon each party who is not in default for failure to appear and must file the notice of entry with the clerk of the court. Any other party, or the court in family law cases, may also serve and file a notice of such entry. Service must be made as provided in Rule 5(b).

(2) Failure to serve notice of entry does not affect the validity of the judgment, but the judgment may not be executed upon until notice of its entry is served.

Advisory Committee Note—2018 Amendment

Rule 58 has been revised. Except for default judgments under NRCP 55(b)(1), Nevada requires the court, not the clerk, to sign the judgment. This makes unnecessary to distinguish between clerk-and court-signed judgments, as FRCP

58(b)(1) and (2) do. Therefore, NRCP 58(a)(1) and (2) were consolidated with the former NRCP 58(b) and relocated to Rule 58(a)(1). Rule 58(a)(2) and Rules 58(c), (d), and (e) were retained from the prior NRCP 58 with stylistic changes.