Supreme Court of Nevada

Back Row: Justice Ron D. Parraguirre, Justice Kristina Pickering, Justice Lidia S. Stiglich, and Justice James W. Hardesty
Front Row: Justice Mark Gibbons, Chief Justice Michael L. Douglas, and Associate Chief Justice Michael A. Cherry

Court of Appeals

Chief Judge Abbi Silver, Judge Jerome T. Tao, and Judge Michael P. Gibbons
LADY JUSTICE

Sitting atop the dome of the Las Vegas Appellate Court building is the statue of Lady Justice, a familiar icon within the judicial system. Lady Justice serves as a symbol and embodiment of what Justice means to all.

The Roman Goddess Iustitia imbues Lady Justice as the personification of order and law. Her blindfold symbolizes that Justice is blind or objective and does not judge based on a person's appearance or status. The scales of justice symbolize balance, which only the weight of evidence can tip. The sword represents power and punishment, and the double edge on the sword represents impartiality. Lady Justice stepping on the snake symbolizes the triumph over evil, corruption, and injustice.
The Administrative Office of the Courts administers funding for the State Judicial System under the direction of the Nevada Supreme Court. The State Judicial System is funded primarily from Legislative Appropriation out of the State’s General Fund and from Administrative Assessments collected at the local level on misdemeanor criminal and traffic violations heard in limited jurisdiction courts. The fiscal year 2018 total budget of $62,634,484 was approved by the 2017 Legislature. The chart to the right outlines the budget by funding source.

At the conclusion of the fiscal year, the State Judicial System spent $55,553,729, returned $2,245,843 to the State General Fund, and retained $6,981,743 in reserve for programs funded by Administrative Assessments. The chart to the left outlines Fiscal Year 2018 expenses of the Judicial Branch by program area.
On behalf of the Supreme Court of Nevada, I am pleased to present the fiscal year 2018 Annual Report of the Nevada Judiciary. The Annual Report provides a snapshot of the Judiciary’s service for the State of Nevada, and the hard work and dedication of judicial officers, court staff, and our partnerships with all branches of state government. By working together, Nevada’s Judicial Branch, upholds the rights of the parties and preserves the community welfare and safety. Our Branch is dedicated to a mission of “Liberty and Justice for All”.

As Nevada’s economy has improved and the State’s population has increased statewide, the work of the Judicial Branch continues at a high rate that exceeds the level of cases handled by most courts in America. In fiscal year 2018, Nevada District Courts disposed of 141,567 non-traffic cases, the Justice Courts resolved 187,294 non-traffic cases and 312,896 traffic and parking cases, the Municipal Courts concluded 49,298 non-traffic cases and 123,895 traffic and parking cases. Additionally, the Supreme Court disposed of 1,591 cases, and the Court of Appeals disposed of 1,104 cases. The statewide disposition rates for all cases filed in the Districts, Justice, and Municipal Courts was 98 percent in fiscal year 2018. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals disposed of 92 percent of all cases filed, with an inventory of 2,201 pending cases.

These statistics provide a limited glimpse of the workload placed upon the Judiciary, but they do not show the landscape of the work that the Judiciary provides for its citizenry. To help understand the measure of work to accomplish “Liberty and Justice for All,” we include information as to Committees and Commissions that improve upon our legal foundation; Judicial Programs and Services that provide access to our courts; and program initiatives and innovations that enhance our quest to sustain our mission.

It has been my privilege to serve as Nevada’s Chief Justice this past year. I thank all of the members of the Judicial Branch Family for their work and service to the PEOPLE of the State of Nevada as described in this report.

Michael L. Douglas
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Nevada
A NOTE FROM THE
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR

"The due administration of justice is the firmest pillar of good government." — George Washington

Courts must achieve individual justice; we also must make sure that people see that justice is being done. If each individual cannot see or feel that justice is done, then the citizenry does not know that justice has been served. For justice to be seen, the courts must answer the how and why of what courts do. To help individuals feel justice, we must be consistent in applying the laws to the facts. We make an effort to consistently share information to support the administration and achievement of justice every year with this annual report.

Throughout this report, we provide brief summaries of information regarding the work of the courts in Nevada. Some of the information is through the statistical summaries and some of the information is through the work of the committees, commissions, and units of the Judicial Branch. Through it all, we aim to increase public awareness of court programs, services, and performance. We intermingle that with information about the purposes, roles, and responsibilities of the Judicial Branch in our democracy.

The Supreme Court motto is *Fiat Justitia*, let justice be done. The Administrative Office of the Courts serves as a pillar that supports that motto through its mission “to provide support to the Supreme Court of Nevada and their administration of the state judicial system.”

Our hope is that through this administration of justice, the citizens of Nevada see and feel the good government that the Judicial Branch promotes. The staff of the AOC are committed in our efforts to promote the consistent administration of justice and to act on opportunities to improve access and awareness of it. We hope the following pages help give you a snapshot of the work by all of the Nevada Judicial Branch.

Robin Sweet
Director, Administrative Office of the Courts
State Court Administrator
The Supreme Court and Court of Appeals decide original proceedings and appeals from the District Courts. Supreme Court decisions define the laws of Nevada. The Supreme Court assigns cases to the Court of Appeals in a deflective model allowing the Supreme Court to speed up the appeals process and retain cases of first impression or public policy.

District Courts are general jurisdiction courts where civil, non-misdemeanor criminal, family, and juvenile cases are decided. Decisions in these courts may be appealed to the Appellate Courts.

Justice and Municipal Courts are courts of limited jurisdiction where criminal, civil, and traffic matters are heard. Justice Courts also hear preliminary issues on non-misdemeanor criminal offenses. Decisions in these courts may be appealed to the District Courts.
The Distinguished Judicial Career of Chief Justice Michael L. Douglas

Chief Justice Michael L. Douglas decided as a young man that his experiences in coaching, mentorship, and helping others would shape his life’s work. He would weave together his life and career, one row at a time, with the goal of serving others.

He became a lawyer in Philadelphia before responding to an advertisement seeking a temporary lawyer to provide assistance to low income families in Las Vegas in 1982.

Justice Douglas dove in to his work, contributed to the legal community, his neighborhood, and built a life. His temporary job at Nevada Legal Services lasted two years before he left to become a Clark County Deputy District Attorney.

In 1996, Governor Bob Miller appointed him to a judgeship on the Eighth Judicial District Court. He presided over civil and criminal proceedings, became one of the first two Business Court judges, and later served as chief judge, where he saw the benefit of drug and specialty courts in improving people.

As a judge, and later as chief judge, he helped establish self-help programs to aid self-represented litigants navigate through the legal system, an issue he regularly saw as a lawyer serving low income families.

When he was appointed to the Nevada Supreme Court in 2004, Justice Douglas helped guide the court’s funding of specialty courts and the expansion of specialty courts throughout Nevada. Justice Douglas became co-chair of the Specialty Court Funding Committee, which has the responsibility of allocating funding to specialty courts statewide.

A Woven Tapestry
In 2006, the Supreme Court created the Access to Justice Commission, where Justice Douglas became co-chair. Based on his experiences as a lawyer and judge, he led efforts to expand legal aid services and improve access to justice through pro bono and self-help services. To help fund these improvements, he pursued public and private funding to finance 12 legal service organizations.

He is the first African American Justice on the Nevada Supreme Court and in 2016 was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award by the Las Vegas Chapter of the National Bar Association.

Justice Douglas’ early goal of serving others created a career of honor and respect among the many lawyers who consider him a coach and mentor. His efforts to improve access to justice created a legacy sure to affect Nevada families for years to come. He retires with a rich tapestry detailing a distinguished career that inspires and elevates Nevadans.

REFLECTIONS

On May 4, 2004, the Nevada Supreme Court welcomed the first African-American to serve as a Justice in its 140-year history. It was a proud moment for Justice Douglas, his family, friends, and the citizens of Nevada. While the appointment of Justice Douglas made history for persons of color in Nevada, I submit that Governor Guinn placed a model judge on the highest court of our state. A common man with great integrity and character would bring his intellect, experience, and work ethic to our high court.

It has been my great honor to serve with my friend and brother on the Nevada Supreme Court for nearly 14 years. In all that time, he was always prepared to listen, professionally deliberate, and to consider the views of others in the pursuit of truth and justice for those before the Court. His patience, consistency, dedication, and passion make him a role model for all judges. His civility and thoughtful approach make him a role model for the legal profession. He has contributed mightily to the jurisprudence of Nevada law through many authored opinions (and an occasional dissent), advanced access to justice for those with civil legal needs, and advanced programs to aid those suffering from substance abuse and mental health disorders. As a Chief Justice, he provided calm, consistent, careful leadership for Nevada’s judicial system. So, as our friend lays his pen down, we thank him for his many achievements, the outstanding examples he set, and the leadership he provided. And thank you to Martha for sharing this wonderful man with the State of Nevada. All of the citizens of this great State, regardless of color, are better off because of the legacy left by Michael L. Douglas.

Justice James W. Hardesty

It has been my pleasure to serve on the Specialty Court Funding Committee for nearly 10 years, all under the co-chairmanship of Justice Douglas.

Throughout that time, Justice Douglas has always shown great passion for, and support of Nevada Specialty Courts. His efforts to expand specialty courts in Nevada have resulted in all persons now having access to a program.

Justice Douglas is a true believer in the great work done by Nevada’s Specialty Courts.

Thank you Justice Douglas!

Judge Steven Dobrescu

His calm but determined manner has led us in the specialty courts to become a stronger, better organized, and more effective force throughout Nevada and will be Justice Douglas’ biggest, most important and most enduring contribution to us who live in the State of Nevada.

Senior Judge Peter Breen

Chief Justice Douglas has been generous in sharing his knowledge while also firmly guiding judicial branch efforts during his tenure on the Supreme Court. I was fortunate to work with him while he served as Chief Justice; he provided guidance when needed while also educating when appropriate.

Robin Sweet, State Court Administrator

In my almost 30 years with Legal Aid, I cannot think of a cause he did not champion for us or an event he did not attend. Under his watch, legal aid funding grew to help more in need, and pro bono work greatly expanded. He visited numerous law firms and pro bono mixers to discuss pro bono opportunities. I really cannot think of a time when Justice Douglas did not say “yes” to a pro bono or legal aid event or when he did not deliver a stirring and inspirational message at the beginning or close of the event.

Barbara Buckley, Esq.
Justice Michael A. Cherry grew up in the “Show Me State,” and came to Nevada to demonstrate how to be an advocate for common people. His work in indigent defense and mass tort litigation made him a respected leader.

A native of St. Louis, Justice Cherry earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Missouri and his Juris Doctor from Washington University Law School. In 2013, Washington University Law School named him a Distinguished Alumni and University City High School in University City, Missouri inducted him into its Hall of Fame.

He became licensed to practice in 1970 and became a partner in the law firms of Manos & Cherry and Cherry, Bailus and Kelesis. He served as an Alternate Municipal Judge for the Cities of Las Vegas and Henderson, as well as Justice of the Peace Pro Tem and Small Claims Referee for Clark County. He practiced law before the United States Supreme Court and the 5th and 9th Circuit Courts of Appeal.

In 1981, his reputation as a litigator and leader became known across the United States for his role as Special Master in the MGM Grand Hotel Fire Litigation. In 1983, he also...
assumed the duties of Special Master for the Las Vegas Hilton Fire Litigation. His work as Special Master gained nationwide recognition and established procedures that have been adopted by most mass disaster litigations.

In 1998, Justice Cherry was elected to a judgeship in the Eighth Judicial District Court in Clark County. He was instrumental in establishing the Construction Defect Courts in response to entire subdivisions making claims on issues such as poor workmanship or the use of inferior materials.

Justice Cherry was elected to the Supreme Court in 2006 and served as Chief Justice in 2010 and 2017. He supervised the Senior Justice and Senior Judge program and appointed Judge Abbi Silver as the first female Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. He chaired the Supreme Court’s Indigent Defense Commission examining how the justice system assists criminal defendants who cannot afford their own attorneys.

Because of his leadership, he was chosen as the 2011 recipient of the Champion of Indigent Defense Award by the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

At the end of the 2017 Nevada Legislature, former Chief Justice Cherry was instrumental in obtaining passage of SB377 establishing the Nevada Right to Counsel Commission, which will provide guidance to legislators in improving the delivery of indigent defense services in Nevada.

REFLECTIONS

In December 1980, Las Vegas was the site of a terrible tragedy which resulted in the loss of more than 80 lives: the fire at the MGM Grand Hotel on the Strip. As an outgrowth of this horrible event, hundreds of lawsuits were brought on behalf of those who died and their families, as well as by hundreds of survivors.

The multiple claims became known as the MGM Grand Retro-Insurance Litigation; a case of national importance venued in the Eighth Judicial District Court and assigned to the late Judge Paul Goldman.

Early on, Judge Goldman appointed an up-and-coming local Las Vegas attorney named Michael Cherry to be Special Master to manage the case’s voluminous discovery, which proceeded in excess of 2 years.

A week and a half before the trial was scheduled to begin, Special Master Cherry inspected the case document repository, which by then housed over a million pages of trial exhibits. He was appalled to find the files to be woefully disorganized on the eve of trial.

And so, on a Thursday afternoon my firm in New York City, and every law firm for every other party in the case, received a phone call from the Special Master telling us in no uncertain terms that we each had until 9 o’clock Monday morning to organize our respective sections of the document repository into trial-ready form, failing which our client would be fined $5,000 per hour until the job was done.

By Monday at 9:00 a.m., not a single party had failed to comply.

Michael Phillips, Esq.

By the time I met Michael in the mid-1980s he had already accumulated more “hats” than Imelda Marcos had shoes. He had been a public defender in several capacities. He had been in private practice focusing on criminal defense. He had been a very successful Master in directing the settlement of two historic high rise resort catastrophic fires. Retire?

No, he went on to gather more “hats.” District Court Judge, why not? Dedicated volunteer, taking every opportunity presented to help a friend, colleague, or fellow down the street to address various problems. Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, retire?

Yes, he may be hanging up the Justice “hat” but you can bet your Cherry-Lolly-Pop he will not be retiring. His rack still holds many of those “hats” and he will continue to put on whichever is needed most as he carries on his dedicated service to our legal community.

Ben Graham, Esq.

I am honored to join Justice Michael Cherry’s many friends and colleagues in congratulating and thanking him for his many years of distinguished service as a Justice on the Nevada Supreme Court and as District Judge. Mike has been my friend since 1972 and has always enjoyed a reputation as a humble and respectful judge, lawyer, and mentor.

In Mike these qualities are genuine. His wise counsel will be missed by his colleagues on the bench and in the bar, but will not be forgotten. Good health and best wishes in the future my friend.

Philip M. Pro
U.S. District Judge (Ret.)
Jul. 17, 2017 – Judge Frances Doherty of the Second Judicial District Court, together with a group of state partners, visited Elko and Winnemucca for a series of outreach events on Supported Decision-Making, which is an alternative to guardianship for seniors and adults with disabilities.

Jul. 24, 2017 – A group of 15 individuals interested in becoming court interpreters attended the Interpreter Orientation Workshop in Las Vegas in an effort to boost interpreter numbers and reduce the shortage of credentialed court interpreters in Nevada.

Jul. 28, 2017 – The Nevada Supreme Court advertised statewide for mediators willing to assist district courts in presiding over the legislatively revised Foreclosure Mediation Assistance program.

Sep. 14, 2017 – The Nevada Supreme Court selected 20 Nevadans to serve on the newly established Permanent Guardianship Commission. Justice James W. Hardesty was named the chair of the Permanent Commission. The Commission is made up of judges, private and public guardians, lawyers, and statewide representatives.

Sep. & Oct. 2017 – A three-justice panel of the Nevada Supreme Court convened at the National Judicial College on the campus of the University of Nevada, Reno and the full panel of the Nevada Supreme Court brought three cases of interest to the William S. Boyd School of Law on the campus of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Oct. 4, 2017 – The Institute for Court Management (ICM) announced Nevada court professionals could become Certified Court Managers (CCM) over the next 3 years by taking ICM courses in Nevada.

Nov. 16, 2017 – Family Law legal forms aimed at helping Nevada’s litigants were made available online at www.selfhelp.nvcourts.gov.

Dec. 12, 2017 – The Nevada Commission on Judicial Selection sent Governor Brian Sandoval three names to fill the open judicial seat in Reno’s Second Judicial District Court, Dept. 7, after the passing of Judge Patrick Flanagan. Governor Sandoval chose the Honorable Egan Walker.

Jan. & Feb. 2018 – The Nevada Supreme Court hired a Guardianship Compliance Manager of the newly created Nevada Guardianship Compliance Office to support district courts in the administration of guardianship cases. Later in February, an investigator and a forensic financial specialist were hired.

Feb. 2, 2018 – Governor Brian Sandoval named Dixie Grossman to the Second Judicial District Court, Dept. 2, made vacant by the appointment in December of Judge Egan Walker to the Second Judicial District Court, Dept. 7.

Apr. 26, 2018 – The Supreme Court recognized 30 justices and judges for educational achievements earned through judicial education. The jurists represent limited jurisdiction, general jurisdiction, and appellate courts.

May 31, 2018 – The Nevada Judiciary joined a comprehensive review of Nevada’s criminal justice system, with the goal of developing data-driven policies to better protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and control growing corrections costs.

Jun. 25, 2018 – Drug court teams from Carson City, Elko, Ely, and Henderson expanded their knowledge, skills, and treatment plans during Operational Tune-up training presented by the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI). The 2-day training focused on group decision-making and proven best practices in Drug Courts.
28 GRADUATE FROM A 2-YEAR PROGRAM & OVERCOME OPIOID ADDICTION

The 2-year journey through the Medication Assisted Treatment Court programs (MAT) has produced 28 graduates in the Western Region (Carson City, Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, and Storey Counties) and Washoe County.

Unlike regular Drug Court, MAT is a 2-year minimum program where participants receive treatment specific to opioid use disorders under the direction of a physician, which includes the taking of Suboxone, a prescription medicine used to treat adults who are dependent on opioids.

During fiscal year 2018, the Western Region increased contracted physicians for program growth and treatment diversity. The success of the MAT programs in the Western Region and Washoe County has allowed its expansion to now include 55 participants.
E-FILING HUB HELPS LITIGANTS TRACK FILINGS

The Second Judicial District Court E-Filing Hub served 1,672 self-represented court users making electronic filing in selected case types a comprehensive, hands-on experience. E-Filing Hub users appreciate the ability to view and print documents in their cases and receive immediate notifications when other parties file documents into their case.

4,358 SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS AUTO GENERATE PLEADINGS

The Eighth Judicial District Court’s Guide and File System leads self-represented litigants through focused questions that help generate automated court documents, based on their responses. Completed documents can then be filed at the courthouse into the case management system.

In fiscal year 2018, the system completed 4,358 interviews from 21 guided questionnaires. This innovation has contributed to a marked reduction in errors and a higher acceptance rate of self-represented documents by the Clerk’s Office.

JUDICIARY USES TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE ACCESS & REDUCE COST

The Ninth Judicial District Court used Trial Court Improvement Grant funds and filing fees to advance courtroom technology. By integrating its current audio/visual system with new systems, the District Court became compliant with legislative mandates in video conferencing and ADA regulations.

The First Judicial District Court, Carson City Justice/Municipal Court, and Las Vegas Municipal Court installed new audio/video systems from CourtSmart. The new systems are high definition and include robust evidence presentation, teleconference, and video conferencing functionality.

The Henderson Justice Court added wall mounted monitors in each courtroom and replaced wall mounted monitors outside each courtroom for presenting court calendars.


COURT BUILDS INTERFACE TO HELP LITIGANTS MEET STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES IN GUARDIANSHIPS

The Second Judicial District Court’s Milestones Tracker for adult guardianship, minor guardianship, probate (administration of estates), and compromise of a minor’s claim case types tracks specific statutory “milestones” that must generally be filed in each case type by a certain deadline. The Milestones Tracker provides transparency by identifying rates of compliance with court obligations. Additionally, it assists individuals in meeting their statutory responsibilities with a user-friendly interface showing upcoming deadlines.
A primary focus in fiscal year 2018 of the Access to Justice Commission has been on a legal needs assessment. The assessment consisted of legal aid providers and trained volunteers conducting 1,050 surveys in-person. Utilizing existing providers and volunteers saved more than $50,000. A final report of the assessment will be released in Fall 2018.

During fiscal year, the Commission developed a comprehensive statewide list of free legal advice sessions, clinics, Ask-A-Lawyer events, and Continuing Legal Education (CLE) for Celebrate Pro Bono Week 2017. Sponsors for Celebrate Pro Bono Week, in addition to the State Bar of Nevada, its Young Lawyers Section, and Nevada legal aid providers, included Vegas PBS, Clark County Law Library, Small Business Development Center, Las Vegas-Clark County Library District, and Ombudsman of Consumer Affairs for Minorities.

The Nevada legal community was quick to respond to the October 1, 2017, Las Vegas mass shooting. Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada (LACSN) provided immediate legal help on-site at the Family Assistance Center and acted as a clearinghouse for legal needs of victims and families. The Commission helped out-of-state victims and families with matters in other states and Canada. A total of 15 victims/families were assisted with 21 issues. LACSN continues to facilitate legal assistance at the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center, and the Commission has continued to work on needs as they arise.

The Interest of Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTA) resulted in the granting of $2,826,993 in funds to 12 legal service organizations in Nevada. A total of 32 financial institutions participated in the IOLTA program and, among them, had a total of 3,032 IOLTAs.

IOLTA’s are a crucial funding source for legal service providers. IOLTA rules require that attorneys maintain their trust accounts in partnering financial institutions that agree to special interest rates earmarked specifically for the support of legal aid organizations in Nevada.
COMMITTEE TO STUDY EVIDENCE-BASED PRETRIAL RELEASE

The Committee to Study Evidence-Based Pretrial Release membership is comprised of district court judges, limited jurisdiction court judges, district attorneys, public defenders, pretrial services officers, and county representatives; both urban and rural jurisdictions from across the state are represented.

Under the guidance of chair Justice James W. Hardesty, the Committee has made significant strides with the development of a pilot program; the adoption of outcome and performance measures to evaluate the impacts of this new approach in the pilot sites; and the creation, validation, adoption (for purposes of the pilot-program), and revision of a Nevada-specific pretrial risk assessment tool.

The Nevada Pretrial Risk Assessment Pilot Program (NPRA) officially began on September 1, 2016. During fiscal year 2018, the pilot-site courts continued to work closely with the JFA Institute, Dr. James Austin, and the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, to collect and evaluate the resulting data. In preparation for next steps, the Committee members have been discussing a variety of issues and concerns including limitations with Nevada’s criminal history repository, potential changes to the NPRA tool, challenges surrounding implementation in rural counties, ongoing training and education initiatives, and NPRA revalidation efforts and processes.

The Committee has voted unanimously to recommend the Nevada Supreme Court adopt the use of a validated, pretrial risk assessment tool on a statewide basis for use in pretrial release decisions. An administrative docket is being filed to present the Committee’s recommendation.

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ADMINISTRATION OF GUARDIANSHIPS IN NEVADA’S COURTS

The Commission addresses the concerns of individuals subject to Nevada’s guardianship statutes, rules, and processes. During fiscal year 2018, the Commission held a general discussion on caseload statistics from the Second and Eighth Judicial District Courts. In addition, the Commission discussed the creation and operation of the State Guardianship Compliance Office and worked to develop statewide rules and forms.

Members reviewed the impacts of U.S. Senate Bill 178, 115th Congress (2017), providing amendments to the Elder Justice Act of 1999. These amendments place new responsibilities on the Nevada Supreme Court regarding elder care. The amendments also affect Supported Decision Making, a less-restrictive alternative to guardianship. Finally, the amendments have the potential of making the Nevada Supreme Court Settlement Program a model for how mandatory settlement conferences can be held in guardianships.

To help guide decisions, the Commission gathered caseload statistics from rural courts and from the compliance officers in the Second and Eighth Judicial District Courts.

In the spring of 2018, the Commission reviewed all the proposed statewide rules and forms submitted by the subcommittees and voted to submit them to the Nevada Supreme Court for adoption. The First Interim Report of the Guardianship Commission was filed on May 30, 2018.

During the next fiscal year, the Commission expects to consider possible amendments during the 2019 Legislative Session to the State’s guardianship laws as well as look at issues surrounding the funding mechanism for the court appointed counsel for protected persons. The Rules Subcommittee will continue to meet bi-weekly to draft statewide guardianship rules. Their goal is to submit a second round of rules to the Nevada Supreme Court before the end of 2018.
SPECIALTY COURT FUNDING COMMITTEE

The Specialty Court Funding Committee supported 35 specialty court programs with General Fund appropriations and 40 specialty court programs with other assessment revenues. Some other programs were locally funded. Examples of specialty court programs include adult drug, juvenile drug, diversion court, community courts, veteran treatment, medication assisted treatment (MAT), family drug, women in need, habitual offender prevention and education (HOPE), driving under the influence, and mental health.

Statewide, all specialty court programs reported (including those locally funded) that 2,856 new participants were added to various programs and that 1,562 participants graduated during fiscal year 2018. At the conclusion of the fiscal year 3,393 clients remained as active participants. Detailed program statistics are available in the appendix tables on the Supreme Court website at nvcourts.gov. Additional information about specialty courts can also be found on pages 41-42.

The Specialty Court Funding Committee continues to find ways to support new areas and issues within our communities. From new programs created such as the MAT programs to combat opioid abuse or the new Detention Alternative for Autistic Youth Court (DAAY Court), which addresses the increase of youth arrested with a primary diagnosis within the Autism Spectrum Disorder.

INDIGENT DEFENSE COMMISSION

During the 2018 fiscal year, the Indigent Defense Commission continued its efforts to reform the public defense system in Nevada. Following the passage of SB377 and the subsequent creation of the Nevada Right to Counsel Commission (NRTCC) in June of 2017, the Commission continued to scrutinize the serious challenges facing indigent defense in Nevada’s rural counties. The Indigent Defense Commission worked closely with the NRTCC to support the Sixth Amendment Center’s efforts as it conducted its assessment of Nevada’s indigent defense systems.

Summary of Specialty Court Revenue and Allocations, FY 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance Forward from Previous Fiscal Year</td>
<td>$2,706,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Assessments NRS 176.0613</td>
<td>$2,942,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bail Forfeitures NRS 178.518</td>
<td>$107,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Assessment NRS 176.059</td>
<td>$1,553,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI Fee NRS 484C.515</td>
<td>$640,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation from State General Fund 1</td>
<td>$3,343,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior Year Refunds</td>
<td>$260,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversion 2</td>
<td>($516,099)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue Received</strong></td>
<td>$11,039,355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Specialty Court Program</td>
<td>$7,931,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Court Case Management System</td>
<td>$136,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Allocations</strong></td>
<td>$8,067,893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Balance Forward to the Next Fiscal Year 3    | $2,971,462 |

1 Pursuant to Senate Bill 514, section 75, “any balances of the appropriations made in this act for FY 2015-2016 and FY 2016-2017 must not be committed for expenditure after June 30 of each fiscal year by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner.”

2 This includes prior year reversions that were sent back after FY 2017 budget closure and were not counted in the previous annual report.

3 Balance forward is projected and is required to fund the first quarterly distribution of the following fiscal year.
NEVADA RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE COMMITTEE

The Nevada Supreme Court created the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure Committee to review and make recommendations to update and revise the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure (NRCP).

The NRCP were originally based upon the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP), which have changed since the last review, leading to discrepancies that did not previously exist between the NRCP and the FRCP. The existing NRCP also do not address new technology and are sometimes inconsistent with other Nevada rules. The Committee has submitted draft rules to the Supreme Court with a goal of making them effective January 1, 2019.

COMMISSION ON STATEWIDE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Commission workgroups are analyzing issues surrounding specific criminal procedure concerns and are making recommendations to address those issues. Workgroups are chaired by Commission members and are comprised of legal experts and stakeholders from across the state, representing the views of both urban and rural jurisdictions.

Specific work group achievements include the implementation of the Eighth Judicial District Court’s Homicide Case Pilot Project and continuing progress on the development of statewide, pattern jury instructions. As the Commission’s work progresses, work group findings and recommendations will be presented in public hearings before the Nevada Supreme Court, as applicable.

JUDICIAL SELECTION COMMISSION

The Nevada Commission on Judicial Selection conducted two selections during fiscal year 2018. Both selections were for vacancies in the Second Judicial District Court. Governor Sandoval appointed Egan Walker to Department 7 and Dixie Grossman to Department 2 of the Second Judicial District. In District Court vacancies, Nevada attorneys with 10 years of legal experience and 2 years of Nevada residency are encouraged to apply for vacant or open seats.

6 ATTORNEYS APPLIED TO BE DISTRICT JUDGES
YEARS OF LEGAL EXPERIENCE REQUIRED FOR ELIGIBILITY

IN MEMORIAM

N. Patrick Flanagan III started his law career as a Washoe County Appellate Public Defender. As a Federal Public Defender he appeared in front of the U.S. Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit Court. He entered private practice with Beckley Singleton and then Hale Lane before suffering a paralyzing bicycle accident in 2001. Judge Flanagan never let his loss of mobility impede him and he ran a successful campaign for District Court Judge in 2006. He was proud of the courts’ efforts while on the bench. He was unanimous election to Chief Judge in 2016.

Governor Kenny Guinn appointed Allan Earl to the Eighth Judicial District Court on December 5, 2000. He retired at the end of his term on January 5, 2015 and became a Senior Judge. Prior to joining the bench, Judge Earl served for 25 years as a partner in the law firm of Galatz, Earl & Associates in Las Vegas, where he specialized in Personal Injury Trial Advocacy. He authored numerous articles and was appointed by the Nevada Supreme Court to a committee to redraft the Discovery Rules under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.

After earning a law degree at University of Southern California and nearly two decades as an attorney in Las Vegas, Jack Lehman was appointed as a Judge to the Eighth Judicial District Court in Nevada in 1988, a post he held until his retirement in 2003. The cornerstone of Lehman’s legacy as a judge was the creation of the Las Vegas Drug Court in 1992. During his 11-year tenure on the Drug Court bench, Lehman changed thousands of lives, helping users to avoid prison and to find lasting treatment for their addiction. Judge Lehman helped pioneer the use of Specialty Courts throughout Nevada.
THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS PROVIDES SUPPORT TO THE NEVADA JUDICIARY THROUGH MANY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.

COURT INTERPRETERS

The Certified Court Interpreters Advisory Committee and the Judicial Council of the State of Nevada Language Access Committee revised the guidelines for the Nevada Credentialed Court Interpreter Program to include an option for conditionally-approved interpreters, with the goal of increasing the number of credentialed interpreters.

In addition, the committee revised the Nevada Supreme Court Bench Card to make it more useful for judges to qualify interpreters and oversee the translations of domestic violence applications and instructions into Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, and Vietnamese for statewide utilization.

Program staff worked with the Rural Courts Coordinator and the Information Technology Division to pilot Video Remote Interpreting in Elko through a live demonstration. Also, the program worked with the Rural Courts Coordinator to survey judges and court administrators on court interpreter needs and challenges.

Finally, the program reviewed the status of all credentialed court interpreters and tracked specific elements of information to comply with the requirements of NRS 353C.1965.
Following a request by the Supreme Court and district courts, the Administrative Office of the Courts assigns Senior Justices and Judges for scheduled cases or settlement hearings.

The program assigns Senior Justices or Judges whenever a judicial vacancy occurs, such as illness, vacation, mandatory judicial education, or retirement.

Senior Justices and Judges can be assigned to conduct specialty courts, hear specific cases due to recusal or disqualification, assist a judge with a heavy caseload or congested docket, as well as conduct settlement conferences.

The program allows departments in all jurisdictions to serve the needs of the Nevada public. Currently, there are 5 Senior Justices and 27 Senior Judges.

The Nevada Supreme Court Information Technology Division continues to operate Nevada’s Multi-County Integrated Justice Information System (MCIJIS). The overall goal of MCIJIS is to increase efficiency by electronically transmitting documents containing necessary data between agencies in the justice arena that are or have been transmitted via paper because of lack of funding or necessary systems. Each year more than 300,000 e-documents are transmitted through MCIJIS.

The AOC Grant Program has two funding streams available for Nevada trial courts seeking grant funding of up to $50,000. The first is the Uniform System of Judicial Records Grant, which funds projects designed to improve the ability of courts to provide accurate and timely mandatory USJR statistical information to the Nevada Supreme Court. The second is the Trial Court Improvement Grant, which funds projects addressing court requirements in the areas of technology, security, and court interpreters.

The Nevada Supreme Court Information Technology Division continues to operate Nevada’s Multi-County Integrated Justice Information System (MCIJIS). The overall goal of MCIJIS is to increase efficiency by electronically transmitting documents containing necessary data between agencies in the justice arena that are or have been transmitted via paper because of lack of funding or necessary systems. Each year more than 300,000 e-documents are transmitted through MCIJIS.

The AOC Grant Program has two funding streams available for Nevada trial courts seeking grant funding of up to $50,000. The first is the Uniform System of Judicial Records Grant, which funds projects designed to improve the ability of courts to provide accurate and timely mandatory USJR statistical information to the Nevada Supreme Court. The second is the Trial Court Improvement Grant, which funds projects addressing court requirements in the areas of technology, security, and court interpreters.
JUDICIAL BRANCH AUDIT UNIT

The Audit Unit provides review of financial related business areas within the judiciary. Also, it ensures proper internal controls over judicial business functions. The Audit Unit serves as independent appraisers of the judiciary’s business activities.

Highlights from fiscal year 2018 include:

• New Minimum Accounting Standards (MAS) and the associated External Audit Guide were drafted, approved by the Supreme Court, and released to the judiciary.
• The MAS directed external auditors to perform mandatory 4-year audits. Judges and court staff also were given online training for the MAS updates.
• Four audits/reviews (1 - MAS, 1 - Specialty Court, 2 - Supreme Court/AOC) were worked on this fiscal year.
• Received Supreme Court ordered biennial MAS written procedures submissions from courts.

RURAL COURTS PROGRAM

Nevada’s rural trial courts serve those jurisdictions outside of Clark and Washoe Counties and make up 9 of Nevada’s 11 judicial districts. The rural counties are divided into three judicial regions, each with its own judicial regional council; membership of these judicial councils includes sitting judges within that region.

The Sierra Regional Judicial Council is comprised of the First, Third, Ninth, and Tenth Judicial Districts; the Sierra Council met four times during the 2018 fiscal year.

The North Central Regional Judicial Council is comprised of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eleventh Judicial Districts; the North Central Council met three times during the 2018 fiscal year.

The South Central Regional Judicial Council is made up of the Fifth and Seventh Judicial Districts; members of this council met twice during fiscal year 2018.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION

Judicial Education offered two Limited Jurisdiction Judges’ Seminars, the annual Family Jurisdiction Judges’ Conference, and Annual District Judges’ Seminar, reaching 486 participants with live presentations. The Judicial Education Unit provided distance education training to a total 447 judges and staff in fiscal year 2018.

Thirty Nevada jurists received awards for achievement in judicial education in the Basic, Advanced, Distinguished, and Outstanding categories. Chief Justice Douglas, Justice Cherry, and Senior Justice Deborah Agosti, each achieved the Outstanding Judicial Education Award by obtaining at least 1,000 hours of continuing education credit.

SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY

During the fiscal year, the Law Library reference desk was replaced with computer workstations and a document scanner for greater public access. Also, attorneys and mediators made more than 180 reservations to utilize library conference rooms.

The Law Library maintains a premiere collection of print materials, and has added more electronic resources to enhance the quantity and accessibility of the collection at the library in Carson City. Increased and improved access to electronic legal information remains a priority for the Law Library.

As a measure of research services, the library collects statistics on the types of questions asked, who asks them, as well as the gauged difficulty level of each question. The librarians answered just over 1,800 reference questions during the fiscal year, with approximately 50 percent coming from outside the Nevada Judiciary.

COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Court Improvement Program for the Protection and Permanency of Dependent Children (CIP) has encouraged judicial districts to create Community Improvement Councils (CIC). This has led to a systemic change in dependency matters, including reducing the number of days for permanent placement of children in foster care and adoptions.

In addition, the Statewide Juvenile Dependency Mediation Program (JDMP) has seen significant success. Over the 2-year life of JDMP, 82 percent of mediations came to full or partial agreement; judges vacated court hearings resulting in cost savings to parties and the court. In fiscal year 2018, these savings amounted to more than $400,000.
NEVADA SUPREME COURT OPENS THE GUARDIANSHIP COMPLIANCE OFFICE

The Guardianship Compliance Office (GCO) was opened in January 2018, after its creation during the 79th Legislative Session. The GCO consists of three employees, with the hiring of two more employees expected in early fiscal year 2019. During its first three months in operation, the GCO focused on the development of internal procedures, staffing, outreach to District Courts, and the development of a public webpage providing an overview of the office and resource links.

On March 6, 2018, a Guardianship hotline was established to offer the public a central place to report guardianship issues. The GCO reports significant concerns by callers to district courts and provides callers with referrals to organizations that might be of additional support or assistance, when appropriate. By the end of fiscal year 2018, the hotline had received 27 calls.

In June 2018, the GCO initiated the creation of bench cards to provide judges with guidance and resources on the various aspects of guardianship, such as what to expect from a preliminary care plan or initial budget. These cards will continue to be developed through fiscal year 2019, when they will be issued to Nevada district courts.

The GCO has worked closely with the Commission to Study the Administration of Guardianships in Nevada’s Courts, participating on both the forms and rules subcommittees. The office drafted a court rule that allows ex parte communication during guardianship proceedings, when those communications raise significant concerns about the well-being of the protected person or the guardian’s compliance with their responsibilities. This rule allows a method for citizen complaints, and also outlines actions a court may take when receiving such communication. The rule was heard by the full Guardianship Commission in May 2018 and was submitted to the Supreme Court for approval.
1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

District Court Judges
James Todd Russell
James Wilson, Jr.

Justice Court Judges
Carson City Township
Tom Armstrong
John Tatro

Virginia City Township
Eileen Herrington

Municipal Court Judges
Carson City
Tom Armstrong
John Tatro

2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

District Court Judges
Barry Breslow
Frances Doherty
Kathleen Drakulich
Scott Freeman
Dixie Grossman
David Hardy
David Humke
Cynthia Lu
Jerome Polaha
Bridget Robb
Elliott Sattler
Lynne Simons
Connie Steinheimer
Egan Walker
Chuck Weller

Justice Court Judges
Incline Village Township
E. Alan Tiras

Reno Township
David Clifton
Pierre A. Hascheff
Patricia Lynch
Scott Pearson
Pete Sferrazza
Ryan Sullivan

Sparks Township
Kevin Higgins
Jessica Longley
Chris Wilson

Wadsworth Township
Terry Graham

Municipal Court Judges
Reno
Gene Drakulich
Dorothy Nash Holmes
Shelly O’Neill
Tammy Riggs

Sparks
Barbara S. McCarthy
James Sboo
3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Leon Aberasturi
John Schlegelmilch
Justice Court Judges
Canal Township
Robert J. Bennett
Dayton Township
Camille Vecchiarelli
Walker River Township
Michael Fletcher
Municipal Court Judges
Fernley
Lori Matheus
Yerington
Cheri Emm-Smith

4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Alvin Kacin
Nancy Porter
Justice Court Judges
Carlin Township
Teri Feasel
Eastline Township
Brian Boatman
Elko Township
Elias Goicoechea
Mason Simons
Wells Township
Pat Calton
Municipal Court Judges
Carlin
Teri Feasel
Eastline
Brian Boatman
Elko
Mason Simons
Elias Goicoechea
Wells
Pat Calton

5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Robert W. Lane
Kimberly A. Wanker
Justice Court Judges
Beatty Township
Gus Sullivan
Esmeralda Township
Danielle Johnson
Pahrump Township
Kent Jaspersen
(Taxing)
Tonopah Township
Jennifer Klapper

6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Michael Montero
Justice Court Judges
Union Township
Letty Norcutt

7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Steven Dobrescu
Gary Fairman
Justice Court Judges
Ely Township
Stephen Bishop
Eureka Township
John F. Schwebler
Meadow Valley Twp.
Mike D. Cowley
Pahranagat Valley Twp.
Nola A. Holton
Municipal Court Judges
Caliente
Mike D. Cowley
Ely
Mike Coster

8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Valerie Adair
Nancy Allf
Mark Bailus
Rob Bare
Linda Marie Bell
Lisa Brown
Rebecca L. Burton
Elissa Cadish
Kenneth Cory
Jim Crockett
Kathleen Delaney
Mark Denton
Bryce Duckworth
Kerry Earley
Jennifer Elliott
Carolyn Ellsworth
Adriana Escobar
Denise Gentile
Cynthia N. Giuliani
Elizabeth Gonzalez
Joe Hardy, Jr.
Matthew Harker
Bill Henderson
Douglas Herndon
Charles Hoskin
Rena G. Hughes
Ronald J. Israel
Eric Johnson
Susan Johnson
David Jones

8TH JD (cont.)
District Court Judges
Tierra Jones
William Kephart
Joanna Kishner
Michelle Leavitt
Linda Marquis
Stefany Mile
Cheryl Moss
Vincent Ochoa
Sandra Pomrenze
William Potter
T. Arthur Ritchie, Jr.
Richard Scotti
Douglas Smith
Cynthia Dianne Steel
Gloria Sturman
Frank Sullivan
Robert Teuton
Jennifer Togliatti
Michael Villani
William Voy
Jerry Wiese
Timothy Williams

Justice Court Judges
Boulder Township
Victor L. Miller
Bunkerville Township
Darryll B. Dodenhier
Goodsprings Township
(Vacant)
Henderson Township
Samuel Bateman
Stephen George
David Gibson, Sr.
Las Vegas Township
Melanie Andress-Tobiasson
Suzan Baucum
Karen Bennett
Joe Bonaventure
Amy Chelini
Cynthia Cruz
Eric A. Goodman
Rebecca Kern
Harmony Letizia
Melissa Saragosa
Joseph Scisciento
Diana L. Sullivan
Robert Walsh
Ann E. Zimmerman
Laughlin Township
Tim Atkins
Mesquite Township
Ryan W. Toone
Moapa Township
Ruth Kolhoss
Moapa Valley Township
D. Lanny Waite

8TH JD (cont.)
Justice Court Judges
North Las Vegas Twp.
Kalani Hoo
Chris Lee
Natalie Tyrell
Searchlight Township
Richard Hill
Municipal Court Judges
Boulder City
Victor L. Miller
Henderson
Rodney Burr
Douglas W. Hedger
Mark Stevens
Las Vegas
Bert M. Brown
Cara Campbell
Martin D. Hastings
Cedric A. Kerns
Cynthia S. Leung
Susan Roger
Mesquite
Ryan W. Toone
North Las Vegas
Sean Hoeffgen

9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Thomas W. Gregory
Nathan T. Young
Justice Court Judges
East Fork Township
Thomas Perkins
Tahoe Township
Richard Glasson

10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Thomas Stockard
Justice Court Judges
New River Township
Mike Richards

11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
District Court Judges
Jim C. Shirley
Justice Court Judges
Argenta Township
Max W. Bunch
Austin Township
Bill Gandolfo
Hawthorne Township
Jay T. Gunter
Lake Township
Karen Stephens
Municipal Court Judges
Fallon
Michael R. Lister

Fiscal Year 2018
NEVADA APPELLATE COURTS SUMMARY

NEVADA APPELLATE COURT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Incoming Cases a</th>
<th>Disposed Cases</th>
<th>Pending Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Opinion b</td>
<td>By Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court of Appeals</td>
<td>1,322</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,935</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2,499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Court of Appeals cases are assigned from original filings to the Supreme Court.  
  * May include single and consolidated cases disposed per curiam or by authored opinion.  
  Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk’s Office.

QUICK FACTS:

7 Supreme Court Justices  
3 Court of Appeals Judges  
2 Supreme Court Panels

Juvenile and family statistics are a subset of civil filings for the Supreme Court. They are detailed here for comparison with the trial court statistics.

NEVADA APPELLATE COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS  
Fiscal Years 2014-18

INCOMING CASES PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Nevada Demographics

Population: 2,986,656 a  
Geographic Size: 109,781 sq. mi. b  
Most Populous County: Clark  
*a Source: Nevada State Demographer  
*b Source: U.S. Census Bureau
### Table 1. Nevada Supreme Court Appeals Filed by Judicial District, FY 2014-18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Appeals Filed</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh *</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>987</strong></td>
<td><strong>798</strong></td>
<td><strong>959</strong></td>
<td><strong>916</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,077</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Nevada Appellate Courts Cases Filed and Disposed, Fiscal Years 2014-18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2014</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2015</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2016</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2017</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court Filed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar Matters</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals</td>
<td>2,057</td>
<td>1,858</td>
<td>1,922</td>
<td>2,155</td>
<td>2,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Proceedings</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstated</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petition for Review Filed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cases Filed</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,481</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,403</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,449</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,785</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,935</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases Filed with Supreme Court &amp; Assigned to Court of Appeals</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2014</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2015</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2016</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2017</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases Assigned to COA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>1,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstated</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cases Filed with COA</strong></td>
<td><strong>-</strong></td>
<td><strong>500</strong></td>
<td><strong>639</strong></td>
<td><strong>971</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,322</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appellate Courts Cases Disposed</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2014</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2015</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2016</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2017</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court Cases Disposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Opinions</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Order</td>
<td>2,266</td>
<td>2,242</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petition for Review Denied</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court of Appeals Cases Disposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Opinions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Order</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cases Disposed</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,375</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,648</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,563</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,452</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,695</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pending Cases</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2014</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2015</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2016</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2017</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court Pending</td>
<td>1,985</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>1,518</td>
<td>1,754</td>
<td>1,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court of Appeals Pending</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Appeal Cases Pending</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,985</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,740</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,628</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,961</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,201</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authored Opinions</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2014</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2015</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2016</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2017</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC Authored Opinions</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COA Authored Opinions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Authored Opinions</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>111</strong></td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td><strong>112</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Court of Appeals established in January of fiscal year 2015.
* a May include single and consolidated cases disposed per curiam or by authored opinion.
* b Data totals revised from previous annual reports due to updated data collection.

Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk’s Office.
NEVADA JUDICIARY OVERVIEW

Significant effort is made to ensure the accurate and consistent reporting of cases across Nevada; however, local jurisdictional rules, processes, and prosecutorial filing practices affect some courts ability to consistently report data similar to other courts. These differences affect comparisons between jurisdictions. For instance, in some justice courts, district attorneys will file two complaints for a single incident: one for misdemeanors and another for the felony and gross misdemeanor charges to be potentially boundover to district court. In other jurisdictions, all charges may be filed in a single complaint. Accordingly, comparing criminal caseloads across jurisdictions should be done carefully, taking local rules and practices into consideration. Where known, the data presented is footnoted to identify differences in consistent statistical reporting of information.

Table 3. Reported Statewide Trial Court Totals, Fiscal Years 2016-18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Criminal b</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Juvenile</th>
<th>Total Non-Traffic</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>17,535</td>
<td>29,715</td>
<td>81,417</td>
<td>9,978</td>
<td>138,645</td>
<td>2,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>18,011</td>
<td>28,061</td>
<td>85,749</td>
<td>10,078</td>
<td>141,899</td>
<td>2,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17,990</td>
<td>28,471</td>
<td>80,257</td>
<td>10,618</td>
<td>137,336</td>
<td>2,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>75,008</td>
<td>122,346</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>197,354</td>
<td>318,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>80,464</td>
<td>113,739</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>194,203</td>
<td>297,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>81,811</td>
<td>105,993</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>187,804</td>
<td>286,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>46,223</td>
<td>2,231</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>48,454</td>
<td>129,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>46,249</td>
<td>3,862</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>50,111</td>
<td>121,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>47,204</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>49,453</td>
<td>125,218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>138,766</td>
<td>154,292</td>
<td>81,417</td>
<td>9,978</td>
<td>384,453</td>
<td>450,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>144,724</td>
<td>145,662</td>
<td>85,749</td>
<td>10,078</td>
<td>386,213</td>
<td>421,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>147,005</td>
<td>136,713</td>
<td>80,257</td>
<td>10,618</td>
<td>374,593</td>
<td>413,878</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dispositions a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Criminal b</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Juvenile</th>
<th>Total Non-Traffic</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>17,014</td>
<td>31,822</td>
<td>83,863</td>
<td>8,868</td>
<td>141,567</td>
<td>2,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>16,897</td>
<td>29,282</td>
<td>79,871</td>
<td>9,423</td>
<td>135,473</td>
<td>2,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>16,832</td>
<td>24,877</td>
<td>75,753</td>
<td>9,599</td>
<td>127,061</td>
<td>2,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>72,133</td>
<td>115,161</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>187,294</td>
<td>312,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>73,669</td>
<td>115,067</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>188,736</td>
<td>280,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>74,007</td>
<td>120,428</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>194,435</td>
<td>274,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>46,475</td>
<td>2,823</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>49,298</td>
<td>123,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>43,678</td>
<td>3,415</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>47,093</td>
<td>119,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>44,770</td>
<td>1,809</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>NJ</td>
<td>46,579</td>
<td>124,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>135,622</td>
<td>149,806</td>
<td>83,863</td>
<td>8,868</td>
<td>378,159</td>
<td>439,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>134,244</td>
<td>147,764</td>
<td>79,871</td>
<td>9,423</td>
<td>371,302</td>
<td>402,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>135,609</td>
<td>147,114</td>
<td>75,753</td>
<td>9,599</td>
<td>368,075</td>
<td>401,437</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

a Reopened cases are included in totals.

b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.

c Traffic and Parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

d Data totals revised from previous annual reports due to updated or improved data collection.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Research and Statistics Unit.
NEVADA TRIAL COURT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking* Cases</th>
<th>Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Courts</td>
<td>12,701</td>
<td>28,548</td>
<td>56,625</td>
<td>8,969</td>
<td>31,802</td>
<td>138,645</td>
<td>141,567</td>
<td>102%</td>
<td>2,685</td>
<td>2,341</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Courts</td>
<td>67,492</td>
<td>114,010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15,852</td>
<td>197,354</td>
<td>187,294</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td>318,257</td>
<td>312,896</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Courts</td>
<td>44,134</td>
<td>2,230</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>48,454</td>
<td>49,298</td>
<td>102%</td>
<td></td>
<td>129,695</td>
<td>123,895</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>124,327</td>
<td>144,788</td>
<td>56,625</td>
<td>8,969</td>
<td>49,744</td>
<td>384,453</td>
<td>378,159</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>450,637</td>
<td>439,132</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
* Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
* Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

QUICK FACTS:

11 Judicial Districts
17 Counties and District Courts
40 Townships and Justice Courts
17 Municipal Courts

NEVADA TRIAL COURT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 2014-18

Nevada Demographics
Population: 2,986,656
Geographic Size: 109,781 sq. mi.
Most Populous Township: Las Vegas

Source: Nevada State Demographer
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filingsa</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filingsb</th>
<th>Juvenile Filingsb</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking† Cases</th>
<th>Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carson City District Court</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>2,405</td>
<td>1,916</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storey County District Court</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>129%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson City Justice Court</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td>3,244</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>4,464</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>11,995</td>
<td>11,042</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia City Justice Court</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>1,912</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,797</td>
<td>3,870</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>8,316</td>
<td>6,611</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>14,199</td>
<td>12,770</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
b Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
† Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
§ Carson City Justice Court includes municipal court information.

QUICK FACTS:
2% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD
3% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics
Population: 59,522 a
Geographic Size: 408 sq. mi. b
Population Density: 146/sq. mi.
Most Populous Township: Carson City

a Source: Nevada State Demographer
b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 2014-18

NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE

District Court (Filings)
District Court (Dispositions)
Justice Courts (Filings)
Justice Courts (Dispositions)
### Second Judicial District Case Load Filings and Dispositions
#### Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings*</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filingsb</th>
<th>Juvenile Filingsc</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washoe County DC</td>
<td>2,281</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>9,160</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>3,212d</td>
<td>19,159</td>
<td>16,605</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incline Village Justice Court</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>1,852</td>
<td>15,190</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reno Justice Court</td>
<td>4,822</td>
<td>8,516</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,852</td>
<td>3,212d</td>
<td>15,190</td>
<td>14,844</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparks Justice Court</td>
<td>2,325</td>
<td>4,656</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>8,070</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>8,070</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth Justice Court</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reno Municipal Court</td>
<td>9,164</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>9,094</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>9,094</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparks Municipal Court</td>
<td>1,759</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,268i</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,268i</td>
<td>125%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,590</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,670</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,160</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,384</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,768</strong></td>
<td><strong>51,367</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,256</strong></td>
<td><strong>96%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
* Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
* Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
* Reopened cases under-reported or not reported.
* High disposition rate attributable to under-reported reopen counts.

#### Quick Facts:
- **14%** of Statewide Non-Traffic Case Load
- **12%** of Statewide Traffic Case Load

#### District Demographics
Population: 451,923
Geographic Size: 6,302 sq. mi.
Most Populous Township: Reno

* Source: Nevada State Demographer
* Source: U.S. Census Bureau
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking Filings</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking Dispos.</th>
<th>Dispo. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyon County District Court</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>1,604</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canal Justice Court</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>1,352</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1,256</td>
<td>1,159</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton Justice Court</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>3,661</td>
<td>3,552</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker River Justice Court</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>2,676</td>
<td>2,221</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernley Municipal Court</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>2,315</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yerington Municipal Court</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>122%</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,845</td>
<td>2,975</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5,904</td>
<td>5,639</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>10,506</td>
<td>9,533</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
* Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
* Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
* Include administrative closures.
* Reopened cases under-reported or not reported.

QUICK FACTS:

2% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

2% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics
Population: 54,657
Geographic Size: 2,001 sq. mi.
Most Populous Township: Dayton

* Source: Nevada State Demographer
* Source: U.S. Census Bureau

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 2014-18

NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE

Nevada Judiciary Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2018

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking Cases</th>
<th>Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elko County District Court</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,292</td>
<td>2,148</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlin Justice Court</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastline Justice Court</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>117%</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elko Justice Court</td>
<td>1,435</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>3,486</td>
<td>4,256</td>
<td>122%</td>
<td>6,861</td>
<td>5,776</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells Justice Court</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 f</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>4,840 f</td>
<td>4,237</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlin Municipal Court</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>112%</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elko Municipal Court</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>143%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells Municipal Court</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0 f</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>196 f</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>111%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Wendover MC</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>101%</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,923</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,021</strong></td>
<td><strong>577</strong></td>
<td><strong>245</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,390</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,156</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,644</strong></td>
<td><strong>107%</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,160</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,419</strong></td>
<td><strong>88%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.

b Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.

c Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

d Include administrative closures.

f Reopened cases under-reported or not reported.

**QUICK FACTS:**

- 2% of statewide non-traffic caseload
- 3% of statewide traffic caseload

**District Demographics**

Population: 53,287

Geographic Size: 17,170 sq. mi.


Most Populous Township: Elko

a Source: Nevada State Demographer

b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Fiscal Year 2018
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parkinga</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Esmeralda County DC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nye County District Court</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatty Justice Court</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esmeralda Justice Court</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>180%</td>
<td>4,045</td>
<td>4,045</td>
<td>101%</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahrump Justice Court</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>2,235</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>102%</td>
<td>4,546</td>
<td>4,546</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonopah Justice Court</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>3,474</td>
<td>3,474</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,612</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,486</strong></td>
<td><strong>637</strong></td>
<td><strong>285</strong></td>
<td><strong>435</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,455</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,967</strong></td>
<td><strong>89%</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,228</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,228</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,902</strong></td>
<td><strong>98%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
- Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
- Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

QUICK FACTS:

1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD
3% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics
Population: 47,360
Geographic Size: 21,764 sq. mi.
Most Populous Township: Pahrump

a Source: Nevada State Demographer
b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 2014-18

NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings(\text{a})</th>
<th>Civil Filings (\text{b})</th>
<th>Family Filings (\text{b})</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings (\text{b})</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking (\text{c}) (\text{d})</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humboldt County DC</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>111%</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>152 (\text{d})</td>
<td>145%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Justice Court</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>6,812</td>
<td>6,538</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>2,294</td>
<td>102%</td>
<td>6,917</td>
<td>6,690</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(\text{a}\) Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.

\(\text{b}\) Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.

\(\text{c}\) Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

\(\text{d}\) Include administrative closures.

QUICK FACTS:

<1\% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

2\% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics
Population: 16,978 \(\text{a}\)
Geographic Size: 9,641 sq. mi. \(\text{b}\)
Most Populous Township: Union

\(\text{a}\) Source: Nevada State Demographer

\(\text{b}\) Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Fiscal Year 2018
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings¹</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings²</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings³</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eureka County District Court</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>(d) (d) (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln County District Court</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>(d) (d) (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine County DC</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>(d) (d) (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ely Justice Court</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>1,956 2,009 103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eureka Justice Court</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>1,804 1,530 85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Valley Justice Court</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>1,084 1,011 93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahranagat Valley JC</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>3,112 2,859 92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caliente Municipal Court</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0 0 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ely Municipal Court</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0¹</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>374 354 95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>1,994</td>
<td>1,699</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>8,330 7,763 93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
² Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
³ Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
⁴ Juvenile traffic violations handled and reported by Justice Courts.
⁵ Reopened cases under-reported or not reported.

QUICK FACTS:
<1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD
2% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics
Population: 17,807 ¹
Geographic Size: 23,685 sq. mi. ²
Most Populous Township: Ely

¹ Source: Nevada State Demographer
² Source: U.S. Census Bureau
### EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

#### Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings*</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings*</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings*</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark County DC</td>
<td>8,480</td>
<td>22,815</td>
<td>42,545</td>
<td>6,046</td>
<td>25,813</td>
<td>105,699</td>
<td>112,042</td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>(f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Justice Court</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunkerville Justice Court</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodsprings Justice Court</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>9,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson Justice Court</td>
<td>2,634</td>
<td>7,398</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>10,168</td>
<td>8,620</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>6,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas Justice Court</td>
<td>40,834</td>
<td>71,877</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,774</td>
<td>124,485</td>
<td>120,787</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>163,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughlin Justice Court</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>102%</td>
<td>5,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesquite Justice Court</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>101%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moapa Justice Court</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>1,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moapa Valley Justice Court</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Las Vegas Justice Court</td>
<td>3,114</td>
<td>8,198</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>11,441</td>
<td>8,898</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searchlight Justice Court</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>1,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Municipal Court</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>2,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henderson Municipal Court</td>
<td>5,651</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,799</td>
<td>5,849</td>
<td>101%</td>
<td>21,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas Municipal Court</td>
<td>20,640</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>22,479</td>
<td>24,928</td>
<td>111%</td>
<td>64,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesquite Municipal Court</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>1,819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Las Vegas MC</td>
<td>4,377</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,036</td>
<td>5,592</td>
<td>4,779</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>20,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>88,254</td>
<td>113,221</td>
<td>42,545</td>
<td>6,046</td>
<td>39,022</td>
<td>289,088</td>
<td>289,075</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>301,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
* Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
* Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
* Include administrative closures.
* Juvenile traffic violations handled and reported by Justice Courts.
* Reopened cases under-reported or not reported.

#### QUICK FACTS:

- **75%** of statewide non-traffic caseload
- **67%** of statewide traffic caseload

### EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS, FY 2014-18

#### NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE

- **DC**: 37
- **JC**: 78
- **MC**: 96

Source:
- Nevada State Demographer
- U.S. Census Bureau

### District Demographics

Population: 2,193,818

Geographic Size: 7,891 sq. mi.


Most Populous Township: Las Vegas

Source: Nevada State Demographer

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking Filings</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas County District Court</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>112%</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Fork Justice Court</td>
<td>1,089</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>2,240</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>5,875</td>
<td>5,539</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahoe Justice Court</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,035</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>3,671</td>
<td>3,184</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>1,463</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>4,454</td>
<td>3,974</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>9,701</td>
<td>8,855</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
* Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
* Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
* Reopened cases under-reported or not reported.

QUICK FACTS:

1% of statewide non-traffic caseload
2% of statewide traffic caseload

District Demographics
Population: 48,300
Geographic Size: 710 sq. mi.
Most Populous Township: East Fork

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 2014-18

NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking Cases</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Churchill County District Court</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>1,827</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New River Justice Court</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>4,604</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallon Municipal Court</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,307</strong></td>
<td><strong>907</strong></td>
<td><strong>746</strong></td>
<td><strong>256</strong></td>
<td><strong>590</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,806</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,487</strong></td>
<td><strong>92%</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,602</strong></td>
<td><strong>66%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| a | Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings. |
| b | Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts. |
| c | Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics. |

QUICK FACTS:

1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

1% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics
Population: 25,387
Geographic Size: 4,930 sq. mi.
Most Populous Township: New River

a Source: Nevada State Demographer
b Source: U.S. Census Bureau
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Criminal Filings</th>
<th>Civil Filings</th>
<th>Family Filings a</th>
<th>Juvenile Filings b</th>
<th>Reopened Cases</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Total Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
<th>Traffic and Parking a</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Disposed</th>
<th>Disp. Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lander County District Court</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>143%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral County District Court</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pershing County District Court</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>572 d</td>
<td>135%</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argenta Justice Court</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>101%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin Justice Court</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>840</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorne Justice Court</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>606 d</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,047</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Justice Court</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td>2,948</td>
<td>104%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,225</strong></td>
<td><strong>673</strong></td>
<td><strong>295</strong></td>
<td><strong>158</strong></td>
<td><strong>108</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,459</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,402</strong></td>
<td><strong>98%</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,086</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,228</strong></td>
<td><strong>55%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.
b Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
c Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
d Include administrative closures.
i Incomplete.

QUICK FACTS:
<1% of statewide non-traffic caseload
3% of statewide traffic caseload

District Demographics
Population: 17,617 a
Geographic Size: 15,280 sq. mi. b
Most Populous Township: Lake

a Source: Nevada State Demographer
b Source: U.S. Census Bureau
What are Specialty Courts?

Specialty courts are problem-solving courts that address the problems often contributing to criminal behavior. Many criminal offenders are not driven by a desire to harm or hurt others, but are stuck in a cycle of addiction, often as a way to self medicate, which drives them to do things they might otherwise not do if they were sober and clean. Specialty courts serve to provide a structured and positive path forward out of the cycles of addiction by focusing on helping defendants with mental health issues or substance abuse. Specialty courts work by coordinating efforts of the court, prosecution, defense, probation, law enforcement, treatment providers, and social services. Together, they maintain a critical balance of necessary authority, supervision, support, and encouragement.

Specialty Court Case Loads

In Nevada, there are 75 specialty court programs that served more than 6,500 participants during fiscal year 2018. According to a study published by the National Drug Court Institute, specialty court programs reduce recidivism by 12 to 80 percent, depending on the type and quality of the program. Nevada has a graduation rate of almost 55 percent.

Quick Facts From National Studies:

75% Percentage of graduates that remain arrest-free after Drug Court.

3-14 The years studies show participants are affected by specialty courts.

45% The percentage of effect at reducing crime over other sentencing options.

1 Douglas B. Marlowe et al., Painting the Current Picture, National Drug Court Institute, June 2016.
$8,067,893
TOTAL SPENT ON SPECIALTY COURT PROGRAMS

RECEIVED $11,039,355 IN REVENUE, SPENT $8,067,893, CARRIED FORWARD $2,971,462 TO FUND THE FIRST QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTIONS OF FISCAL YEAR 2019.

RETURNED $255,868 TO THE GENERAL FUND

FOCUSED ON BEING GOOD STEWARDS OF PUBLIC MONIES AND STAYING WITHIN BUDGET, WE EXPENDED $2,744,132 OF THE $3,000,000 GENERAL FUND DOLLARS APPROVED FOR SPECIALTY COURTS.

$5,180,929
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENTS DISTRIBUTED TO SPECIALTY COURTS

DISTRIBUTED $5,180,929 OF THE $5,540,958 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT REVENUE APPROVED FOR SPECIALTY COURTS. CARRIED FORWARD $349,087.

1 The detailed reporting of specialty court financial distributions and caseload statistics can be found in the appendix tables of the 2018 Annual Report of the Nevada Judiciary on the Supreme Court website at www.nvcourts.gov.
The Supreme Court would like to thank the following for their contributions to this annual report

The Nevada Judiciary

The Annual Report Workgroup
Chief Justice Michael L. Douglas
Robin Sweet, State Court Administrator
Michael S. Sommermeyer, Public Information Officer
Hans Jessup, Lead Court Research Analyst
Sheldon Steele, Court Research Analyst
Kandice Townsend, Court Research Analyst

Non-Judicial Contributors
Jeff Hardcastle, State Demographer

All appendix tables are available online at the Supreme Court of Nevada website
www.nvcourts.gov