



Supreme Court of Nevada

Standing: Justice Abbi Silver, Justice Elissa F. Cadish, Justice Lidia S. Stiglich, and Justice James W. Hardesty
Seated: Justice Ron D. Parraguirre, Chief Justice Kristina Pickering, and Associate Chief Justice Mark Gibbons



Court of Appeals

Judge Bonnie A. Bulla, Judge Jerome T. Tao, and Chief Judge Michael P. Gibbons

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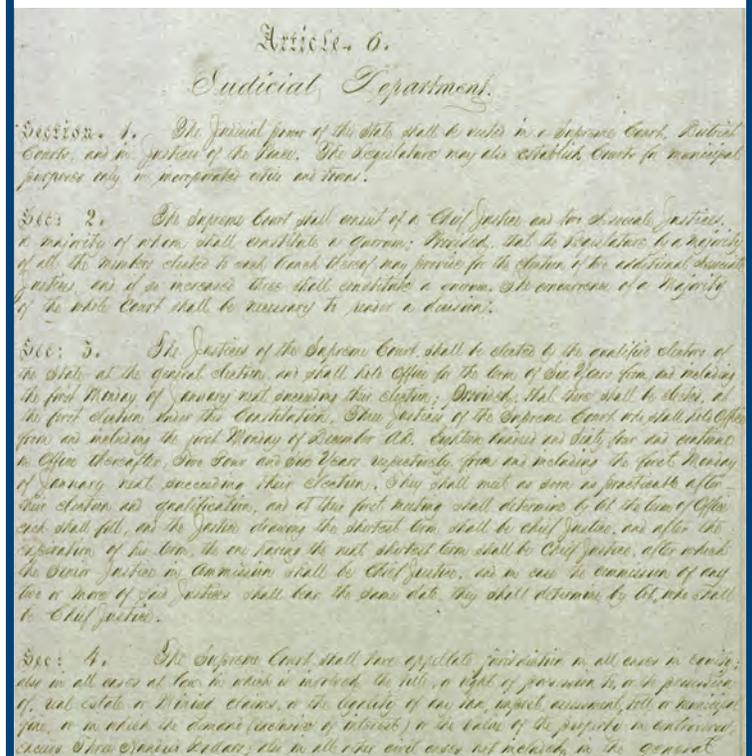
NEVADA SUPREME COURT

NEVADA CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 6

There are three separate branches of government: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. In Nevada, the establishment of these branches is outlined in our Constitution in Articles 4, 5, and 6, respectively.

Article 6 provides for the authority, power, and composition of the judicial branch of government. Article 6 consists of 21 separate sections that outline the structure of the judicial branch, the administration of the court system, and the compensation of judicial officers. Also included are provisions creating the Judicial Discipline Commission.

Under the authority given in the Nevada Constitution, Nevada’s Judicial Branch interprets, defends, and upholds the Constitution. In addition, the judicial branch resolves cases filed in Nevada’s courts, administers the courts in ways that provide access to justice, and protects the rights secured by the Constitutions and laws of Nevada and the United States.



FUNDING OF THE NEVADA JUDICIARY

FISCAL OVERVIEW

Funding for the Nevada Judiciary is administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts under the direction of the Supreme Court. The state judicial system is funded primarily from a legislative appropriation out of the State’s General Fund and administrative assessments that are levied on misdemeanor criminal and traffic violations adjudicated in limited jurisdiction courts.

For fiscal year 2020, the state judicial system was appropriated \$43,962,872* from the State’s General Fund. This equates to less than 1 percent of the overall statewide General Fund appropriations. Other funding authorized in the budget included \$22,807,223 from administrative assessment revenue, reserves, and other funding sources, which brought the total of the state judicial system budget approved by the Nevada Legislature to \$66,770,095.

At the conclusion of the fiscal year, the state judicial system spent \$57,556,258. Due to significant reductions in Administrative Assessment revenue because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 31st Special Session of the Legislature granted the judicial branch the ability to carry forward all unused funding from fiscal year 2020 into fiscal year 2021 and the Court retained \$8,082,334 for subsequent year expenses. Of the amount retained, \$1,751,190 was balanced forward to accounts that normally revert to the General Fund.

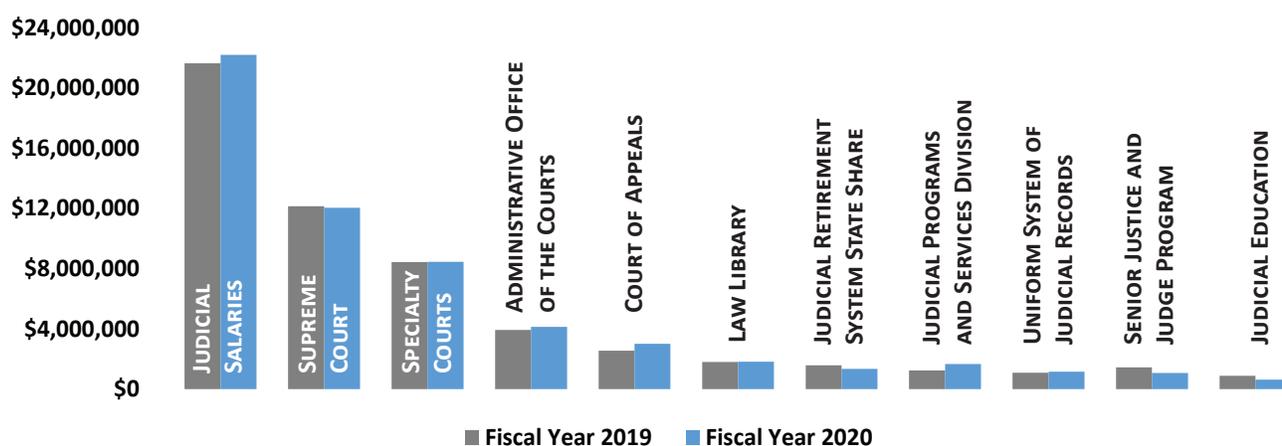
Fiscal Year 2020 Expenditures

Of the more than \$57 million that it cost to operate the state judicial system in 2020, salaries for Supreme Court Justices, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and District Judges were \$22,201,520 and represented just over 38 percent of the total cost to operate. When the costs for senior judge coverage of district courts and the judicial retirement system are added in, the judicial officer coverage costs come to approximately \$24.6 million. The remaining balance funded the operation of the Supreme Court, its law library, specialty court programs, judicial programs and services, education, trial court technology, and administration.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Nevada faced a significant economic downturn and a budgetary crisis. As a result, the Court returned \$564,367 of General Fund appropriations from the state judicial elected officials, Supreme Court, and judicial programs and services budgets. The expenditures in the below table do not include the amounts returned to the State.

Expenditures Compared to Fiscal Year 2019

The following table shows the expenditures of the Judicial Branch for fiscal years 2019 and 2020 by program.



* This amount excludes the appropriation to fund the Commission on Judicial Discipline.

A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE



Necessity is the mother of invention. No truer example of this adage exists than the transformation Nevada’s courts underwent in the second and third weeks of March. On March 12, 2020, Governor Steve Sisolak issued a Declaration of Emergency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The next day, March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a nationwide emergency. To mitigate the spread of the deadly virus, the CDC urgently recommended social distancing and Governor Sisolak directed Nevadans to stay home except to seek or provide essential services.

This threat and these measures fundamentally conflicted with the normal operations of Nevada’s courts, where jurors assemble, witnesses and parties appear, and lawyers come to court to plead their client’s cause. Yet, virtually overnight, Nevada’s courts shifted from in-person to virtual proceedings for all but the most essential of proceedings.

For the appellate courts, the shift from in-person to virtual was straightforward. Lawyers and law firms were already e-filing and the courts’ website provided access through the public portal to publicly filed documents; a simple adjustment now affords access to additional records that used to require a trip to the courthouse to review. The appellate courts’ main face-to-face encounters are oral arguments and public hearings, which were already being webcast. After the Governor’s directive, the appellate courts moved their arguments and hearings from in-person to virtual. Except for April’s oral argument calendars, which were rescheduled, the oral argument and public hearing schedule has remained steady. In fact, despite the pandemic, the appellate courts have reduced the pending case backlog from the prior year.

The pandemic wrought profound changes in the day-to-day operations of Nevada’s trial courts. Facilities and operations vary considerably among Nevada’s limited jurisdiction and district courts. But as with the appellate courts, in a matter of days, Nevada’s trial courts shifted from in-person to virtual for all but essential court services. This shift required the promulgation of administrative orders and interim rule changes in courts across the state, separating “essential” from “non-essential” court services and preserving those services necessary to the administration of justice.

Key to the preservation of essential court services has been the cooperation among judges and court personnel across the state, and the IT services and personnel. Nevada’s courts have shared what works and what hasn’t and have worked together to navigate this public health crisis. While this has been a year of unimaginable challenges, it has also been one of great achievement, by a great many people.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kristina Pickering". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kristina Pickering
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Nevada

A NOTE FROM THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR



**"CHANGE IS THE LAW OF LIFE, AND THOSE WHO LOOK ONLY TO THE PAST AND PRESENT ARE CERTAIN TO MISS THE FUTURE."
-JOHN F. KENNEDY**

Thank you for reviewing the Annual Report of the Nevada Judiciary for fiscal year 2020. Although the COVID-19 pandemic was a small part of the fiscal year, it had a huge impact on so many things that involved the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Change was a necessary outcome of the “new normal,” and some of those changes are noted throughout this report.

Fortunately, the appellate courts were in a good place when the pandemic arrived as many improvements had been or were being made to processes and policies. Some of the changes were related to technology, such as making the appendices to cases available through the appellate courts case portal; and some changes were related to administration, such as the telework policy that was already drafted and under review when the pandemic hit and employees needed to start working from home. In some instances, we were able to advance and improve on long-time practices already in place, such as our webinars for judicial and staff education.

Through the process of change, we have been able to find better ways of doing our work while some areas remain frustrating. Change often allows us to look within ourselves and celebrate our prior accomplishments while also moving forward with improvements and in a new direction. A good leader recognizes the positivity of change. The time is now for a change in leadership of the Administrative Office of the Courts. I am very proud of all that we have accomplished and am excited to see what lies ahead for the AOC. The staff of the AOC are all hard-working professionals who are committed to supporting the Supreme Court and its motto “Fiat Justitia” (let justice be done).

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robin Sweet".

Robin Sweet
Director, Administrative Office of the Courts
State Court Administrator

JUDICIAL STRUCTURE

11

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

**PRESIDED OVER BY:
10 APPELLATE JURISTS
180 TRIAL JUDGES**



SUPREME COURT



COURT OF APPEALS



DISTRICT COURTS



JUSTICE COURTS



MUNICIPAL COURTS

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 defective 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.

SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY

SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY

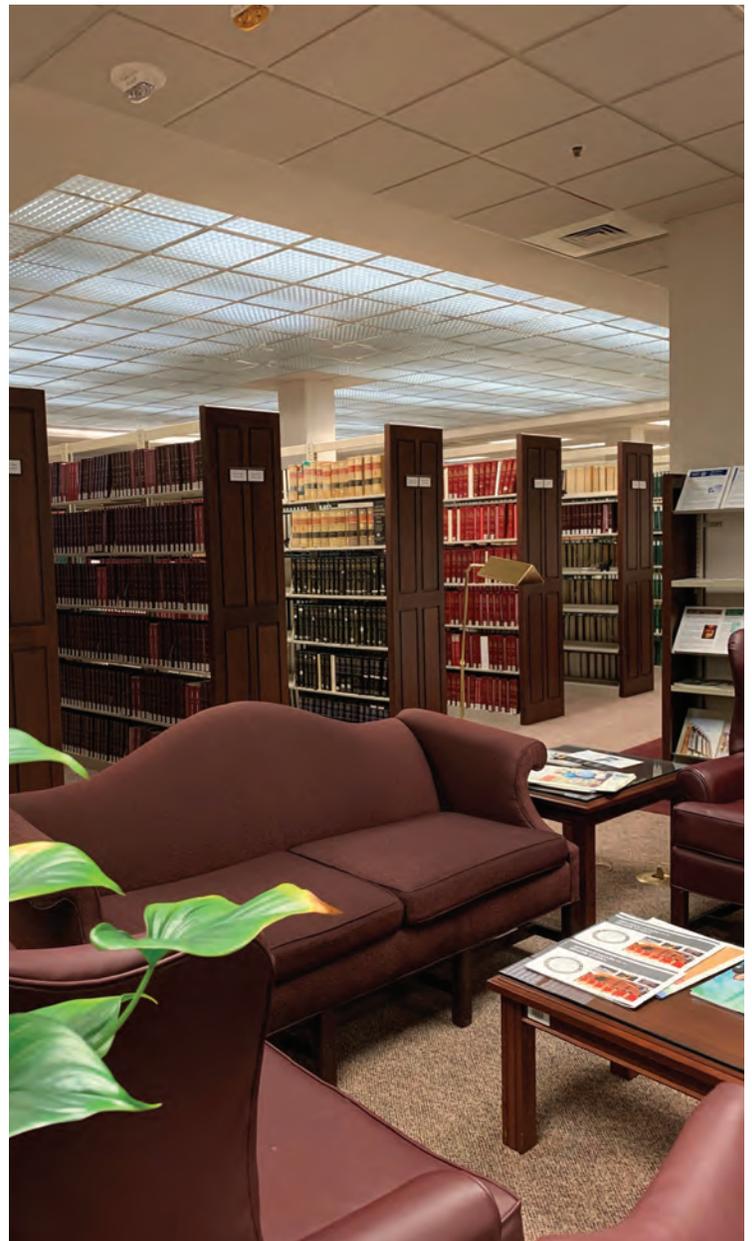
In fiscal year 2020, the Supreme Court Law Library continued its outreach efforts by taking part in a legal aid fair sponsored by Volunteer Attorneys for Rural Nevadans, and in an information session on researching Nevada legislation at the Churchill County Public Library. In addition, Law Library staff co-presented with the Legislative Counsel Bureau on researching Nevada legislation at the Nevada Library Association meeting.

The Law Library offered four continuing legal education seminars and gave 11 tours to groups visiting the Supreme Court. The Law Library also continued to provide space for Nevada Legal Services to offer its legal clinics, including specialized courses as a part of National Law Day celebrations.

The Law Library continued to maintain a premiere collection of print materials, while also adding digital content to enhance the quality and accessibility of its collections to the public and for court operations in Las Vegas.

Increased and improved access to electronic legal information remains a priority for the Law Library. At the end of fiscal year 2020, the Law Library was given permission to begin public lending to a large collection of legal treatises through the Lexis Digital Library, a privilege that is a first for public law libraries.

As with other entities, COVID-19 impacted Law Library services through the end of fiscal year 2020 (and carrying forward into fiscal year 2021). Despite the physical closure, Law Library staff were able to offer services via phone and e-mail to ensure uninterrupted access to legal information. The Law Library also partnered with Westlaw and LexisNexis to promote online legal research service programs offering free and short-term access to the public from their respective platforms.



FISCAL YEAR 2020 LAW LIBRARY STATISTICS



1,000+

REFERENCE
QUESTIONS
RECEIVED



41%

PERCENTAGE
OF REFERENCE
QUESTIONS FROM
THE PUBLIC



200+

QUESTIONS
ANSWERED FROM
INMATES

SUPREME COURT CLERK'S OFFICE

SUPREME COURT CLERK'S OFFICE

OVERVIEW

The Clerk's Office maintains all Nevada Appellate Court files and documents, manages caseflow, coordinates public hearings and oral arguments, and releases court decisions. During this fiscal year, the Supreme Court conducted 5 public hearings on various administrative matters and held oral arguments in 74 cases. The Court of Appeals held oral arguments in 17 cases.

In addition, the Clerk's Office administers the Supreme Court's Settlement Program. After 30 years of public service, Chief Assistant Clerk Harriet Cummings, Esq., Settlement Program Legal Advisor, and Shaunna Troop, Settlement Program Administrator, retired. Julie Ollom was promoted to Chief Assistant Clerk and is the new Settlement Program Legal Advisor, and Sally Williams was promoted to Settlement Program Administrator. During this fiscal year, 474 cases were assigned to the Settlement Program, with 343 cases processed. The Settlement Program achieved almost a 50 percent settlement rate.

COVID-19 RESPONSE

With a commitment to provide timely access to justice, the appellate courts responded to the coronavirus pandemic by remaining flexible and taking advantage of available technology. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals successfully held oral arguments in 19 cases by using a virtual hearing format. The Supreme Court also held public hearings on its administrative docket using a virtual format. This technology allowed the courts to continue their normal work in resolving cases and administrative matters in as timely a manner as possible when in-person participation was not feasible.

SETTLEMENT JUDGE TRAINING

With the assistance of the Judicial Education Department, Settlement Program Judges attended a virtual 6-hour continuing legal education (CLE) training course in May using a videoconferencing platform. In June, Settlement Program Judges attended a 1-hour virtual CLE training course titled, *Using an Online Platform to Conduct Mediation*. Most Settlement Judges began using various videoconferencing formats for conducting settlement conferences. The appellate courts also increased access to records by making all public records and appendices that are filed in cases available on the courts' website.

FISCAL YEAR 2020 CLERK'S OFFICE STATISTICS

2,474



APPELLATE
CASES FILED

2,824



APPELLATE
CASES DISPOSED

IN MEMORIAM



Former Nevada Supreme Court Chief Justice Thomas L. Steffen died peacefully from natural causes on September 1, 2020, in Hendersonville, Tennessee. He was 90 years old.

Justice Steffen served on the Nevada Supreme Court from 1982 until his retirement in 1997. He attended law school at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. where he graduated with honors in 1964. Before his appointment to the Nevada Supreme Court in 1982 by Gov. Robert List, Justice Steffen had a successful law practice and was widely admired as one of the most effective lawyers in Nevada. During his nearly 15 years on the court, he earned a Master of Laws degree in the judicial process from the University of Virginia in 1988.



A SOLUTION-ORIENTED JURIST

Associate Chief Justice Mark Gibbons announced in November 2019 that he would not run for a fourth term. He is retiring from the Supreme Court in January 2021.

As a college student, Justice Gibbons chose to study law after initially considering medical school. During his studies, he found the law to be more interesting. His renewed focus and interest propelled him to graduate at the age of 23 from Loyola University School of Law and enter private practice.

Justice Gibbons enjoyed a long career as a private attorney, during which he specialized in real estate litigation. While serving as a private attorney, he developed a great appreciation for judges who were well prepared to hear the legal issues being disputed during oral arguments. He also saw the need for judges to treat attorneys and litigants with

respect, for them individually, and for their time.

In 1996, Justice Gibbons was elected to first serve as a District Court Judge in Clark County, where he later became Chief Judge. In 2002, he was elected to the Nevada Supreme Court. Building on his years of experience as a private attorney and a judge, he became known for his preparation, ability to listen to all the arguments being presented, and for treating colleagues and litigants with respect and gratitude. During his tenure at the Nevada Supreme Court, he has served as Chief Justice and head of the Nevada Judiciary in 2008, 2014, and 2019.

Justice Gibbons' career has been marked with effort and focus on finding solutions to the issues that frustrate the judicial process. As a judge and later as a justice, he saw the challenges that addictions and mental illness brought

to our neighborhoods, and how those issues translated into packed courthouses and filled Nevada’s correctional facilities. His service as the Co-Chair to the Specialty Court Funding Committee has helped to ensure that nearly every community in Nevada has access to a specialty court program that allows program participants to break free from addictions and address other challenges, as well as to reduce recidivism and imprisonment.

With Nevada courts seeing increases in electronic filings, electronic evidence, and remote appearances in proceedings, Justice Gibbons co-chaired the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure Committee to update civil rules to more closely follow federal rules and improve the courts’ legal processes impacted by our e-based society.

During the Great Recession, as people lost jobs and faced the risk of losing their homes, Justice Gibbons chaired a committee to write the Foreclosure Mediation Program Rules that provided a forum for families and lenders to find alternatives to foreclosure, thereby helping to stem the wave of foreclosure sales.

Justice Gibbons is a highly respected public servant and has been throughout his career. This is reflected in his high ratings in the Las Vegas Review Journal’s *Judging the Judges*, and the Washoe County Bar’s Judicial Survey. His calm and caring demeanor, preparation, and skill have elevated the judiciary. These talents and traits helped him to bring clarity and solutions to the questions raised in Nevada’s courts.

REFLECTIONS

Justice Gibbons has served Nevada with dignity, grace, and humility. He has been one of the most productive and energetic justices the court has had—always prepared and always pushing to reach the correct result in a timely, fair, and principled way. Justice Gibbons is a deeply courteous and kind human being—even in disagreement or dissent. It has been my privilege to serve with such a distinguished and remarkable man.

Chief Justice Kristina Pickering

Justice Mark Gibbons is a role model for Nevada and its legal community. He is a man of great integrity, courtesy, patience, and humility. Not most of the time, but always, every day! He practices the civility that we seek in our judges and the legal profession and brings an intellectual capacity and dedicated work ethic to everything he does. For Justice Gibbons, no task is too big or case too small. He always fulfills his responsibilities in a fair and timely manner. We will miss his experience, leadership, steady hand, and commitment to the rule of law. It has been an incredible honor to serve with such a dignified man.

Justice James W. Hardesty





THE JUDICIARY CONTINUALLY LOOKS FOR WAYS TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE. THIS SECTION HIGHLIGHTS MANY OF THE INNOVATIONS MADE BY COURTS TO MEET THAT RESPONSIBILITY.

NEVADA SUPREME COURT INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

With 2020 being the year of change for the Court, the IT team has worked diligently to provide the resources for Court staff to continue working during the COVID-19 shutdown. Prior to the pandemic, IT staff began a pilot program for some members of the Central Legal staff to work remotely, while ensuring the Court's information remained confidential and protected. Due to the knowledge gained from the pilot, most members of the Court were converted to working remotely by mid-March. In a span of a few weeks, modifications to infrastructure and applications were implemented; these modifications allowed the Court to continue to operate, hold court sessions and committee meetings, and publish opinions and issue orders in a timely fashion.

The Court has been using videoconferencing throughout the state for many years. Due to the pandemic and subsequent government shutdown, the use of videoconferencing expanded exponentially. The Supreme Court is anticipating that the usage of remote work environments and videoconferencing will continue to increase in the future.

APPLICATIONS

Document Management System for the Administrative Office of the Courts

A new document management system (DMS) was implemented for the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). This new system is being used by Human Resources, the Guardianship Compliance Office, and Accounting. The DMS allows for better management of documents and process automation. One of the processes that has been automated is the filing and approval of judicial financial disclosure forms.

Judicial Education Conference Management and Registration

A new in-house Judicial Education conference management and registration system was created to replace a system that was no longer vendor-supported. The registration system allows attendees to register and pay for conferences and seminars.

The conference system that allows Judicial Education to manage conferences and seminars is in the process of being created in-house as well. This system will be web-based and an improvement over the current outdated system.

Nevada Administration Code Collection Project

The Law Library's Superseded Nevada Administration Code (NAC) Collection Project utilizes the AOC's document management system to store all scanned historic NAC chapters. Once all the documents have been imported into the system, they will be made available for searching on the Law Library's website.

4TH QUARTER COVID-19 IMPACT ON THE SUPREME COURT



700

REMOTE MEETINGS



4,000

REMOTE PARTICIPANTS

MULTI-COUNTY INTEGRATED JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM



31

COURTS UTILIZE THE SUPREME COURT STATE-SPONSORED CMS



94

AGENCIES UTILIZE AOC-SUPPORTED INTEGRATED SYSTEMS



NEVADA COURT SYSTEMS

State-Sponsored Case Management System

The AOC has provided many trial courts throughout Nevada with a state-sponsored case management system (CMS). Additionally, the licensing agreement allowed other courts to procure the system at a greatly reduced cost.

Each jurisdiction on the state system pays annual user fees depending on the type of access and position they hold. The user fees help reimburse some of the costs for the system and are used for maintenance and upgrades to the CMS.

As this system has been in place more than 15 years, a new case management system is being worked on with the goal of implementation next fiscal year. While a new system generally would cost each court millions of dollars to implement, using the AOC state-sponsored system allows these courts to have access to a highly configurable and supported system with current technologies without imposing these significant costs on local governments.

The new system will also be compliant with the Minimum Accounting Standards and the Uniform System for Judicial Records requirements.

Infrastructure

The Supreme Court infrastructure team implemented a new Windows deployment server to expedite the process of configuring and deploying computers in the future. In addition, a project to modernize the conference rooms was started, which includes PC-based videoconferencing and dedicated computers to collaborate on projects in group settings. Also, as an improvement to the internal virtual environment, 60 servers that were approaching their end of life were upgraded, high-speed scanners were installed, and 90 computers were updated to Windows 10.

COVID-19 INNOVATIONS BY COURTS

The following examples of ingenuity are representative of the efforts courts have made to overcome the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and remain accessible.

In May 2020, the First Judicial District Court and Carson City Justice/Municipal Court applied for COVID-19 funding through the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance to combat COVID-19 impacts on the courts. Funding was awarded for laptops and software, videoconferencing licenses, professional cleaning for the Murphy-Bernardini Regional Juvenile Detention Center, and Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). ODR allows individuals to participate in discussions online with other parties in the case. ODR reduces the need for in-person appearances and resolves cases conveniently by parties using a home computer, tablet, laptop, or mobile phone. Traffic, small claims, and some civil actions are the type of cases utilizing ODR.

In addition, the Carson City Justice/Municipal Court, in cooperation with the local district attorney, instituted e-communication between the district attorney's office (DAO) and individuals cited for traffic violations. These individuals are sent notices to contact the DAO to resolve their matters without coming to court. The public can request payment plan agreements via e-mail and make payments online.

Human temperature sensors were purchased through funds received from the Federal CARES Act and installed at the Carson City Courthouse, Juvenile Court, and the Murphy-Bernardini Regional Juvenile Detention Center. These sensors take an individual's temperature as they pass by and remind them to put on a mask.

Carson City Juvenile Services ordered an electrostatic sprayer. The device is a professional, portable, and cordless electrostatic sprayer designed for sanitizing and disinfecting facilities. It is used daily to disinfect and sanitize Juvenile Probation and Juvenile Detention buildings to combat COVID-19.

The Juvenile Court is conducting videoconferencing for 95 percent of the juvenile proceedings to reduce in-person appearances and the spread of COVID-19.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF NEVADA ASSISTS THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS ADMINISTRATIVE ROLE AS HEAD OF THE STATE COURT SYSTEM

The Judicial Council of the State of Nevada (JCSN) receives its authority from, and is defined by, Supreme Court Rules. As a body, it is made up of judicial representatives from specific regions. In Nevada, there are five regions: Clark, North Central, Sierra, South Central, and Washoe.

Separately, each region's council, which consists of all judges within the region, meets to discuss the unique challenges and emerging issues affecting the judiciary in its respective region.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court chairs the JCSN and is assisted by judges and court administrators from each region. In addition to addressing issues raised in each region, the JCSN maintains and addresses matters brought forward by the following standing committees.

- **Court Administration Committee** – strives to promote excellence in court administration throughout the state by considering the business and problems pertaining to the delivery of judicial services and to make recommendations for its improvement to the JCSN.
- **Judicial Education Committee** – strives to promote the competency and professionalism of the Nevada Judiciary and staff through a comprehensive system of education. The Judicial Education Committee planned and developed processes for remote judicial education and seminars in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and adjusted reimbursements for travel to judicial education events.
- **Language Access Committee** – strives to conduct ongoing assessments of Nevada's Certified Court Interpreter Program in order to make recommendations to the State Court Administrator for improvements to the program.
- **Legislation and Rules Committee** – strives to promote and support a coordinated legislative strategy for the Judicial Branch concerning legislation that affects the Nevada Judiciary and makes recommendations to the JCSN regarding court rules for submission to the Supreme Court for approval.
- **Specialty Court Funding and Policy Committee** – oversees the application process by Nevada courts for specialty court funding, sets standards for minimum program and funding criteria, establishes policies and procedures, and makes recommendations to the JCSN for the distribution of funds.
- **Technology Committee** – strives to promote and facilitate the application of technology to the courts and promotes the coordination, collaboration, and integration of technology efforts between the judiciary and state and local governments. This year the committee discussed development of a data governance model.

During this fiscal year, the JCSN reviewed, approved, and implemented the following:

- Model Code of Conduct for Court Professionals in the State of Nevada
- Bylaw Amendment for the Specialty Court Funding and Policy Committee
- High Risk Protection Order Reporting for Uniform System of Judicial Records
- Faculty Recognition Program Amendment to Judicial Education Policies

COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS STUDY AND RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS TO NEVADA'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COMMITTEE TO STUDY EVIDENCE-BASED PRETRIAL RELEASE

The Committee to Study Evidence-Based Pretrial Release convened in September 2015 under the Chairmanship of Justice James Hardesty.

In August 2018, after piloting the Nevada Pretrial Risk Assessment (NPRa) tool in pilot-site courts around the state, the Committee unanimously recommended that the Nevada Supreme Court require the use of the validated, NPRa tool on a statewide basis for use in pretrial release decisions. On March 21, 2019, following a public hearing, the Nevada Supreme Court issued an “Order Adopting the Statewide Use of the Nevada Pretrial Risk Assessment” and charged the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) with developing training materials for the implementation and use of the NPRa.

During fiscal year 2020, the AOC worked closely with pretrial release system stakeholders, committee members, and NPRa experts to develop and deliver the NPRa training. The training, made available via the AOC’s Distance Education Program, provides specialized instruction and extensive resources for judicial officers, court personnel, and attorneys.

COMMISSION ON STATEWIDE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

The Nevada Supreme Court convened the Commission on Statewide Rules of Criminal Procedure in 2015 to address a lack of uniformity in criminal procedure rules across the state. Commission membership is comprised of experienced legal professionals and members of the Nevada Judiciary. The Commission focuses on examining criminal procedure concerns and making recommendations for improvement. In January 2019, Justice James Hardesty took over leadership of the Commission with Justice Abbi Silver and Justice Lidia Stiglich serving as co-vice chairs.

During fiscal year 2020, the Commission held nine meetings and, following extensive research and review, approved 12 statewide criminal procedure rules for recommendation to the Nevada Supreme Court. In June 2020, the Commission approved an amendment to Supreme Court Rule 252(2)(e), which was previously adopted by the Nevada Supreme Court based upon the Commission’s recommendation to permit settlement conferences in criminal cases under certain conditions. The Court adopted the amendment on July 8, 2020.

The Commission on Statewide Rules of Criminal Procedure continues to meet regularly with the goal of completing its current work by the end of December 2020.

ADOPTION OF STANDARDIZED FORMS FOR PROTECTION ORDERS

This Committee was reconvened in July 2019 to study and update the standardized protection order forms based on current statutes and technologies. Justice Lidia Stiglich served as Chair of the Committee. The Committee was comprised of judges, law enforcement, victim advocates, and other stakeholders with both rural and urban representation. The primary focus of the Committee was to recommend approval of various standardized protection order forms that are related to domestic violence cases, stalking and harassment, sexual assault, harassment in the workplace, protection on behalf of a minor child, and high risk protection orders. The Committee identified subcommittees to create the forms and convened seven times as a full Committee. On June 4, 2020, a petition was filed to adopt five standardized protection order forms for mandatory use. On July 24, 2020, another petition was filed to adopt an additional 23 standardized protection order forms for mandatory and voluntary use by the courts.

In total, 28 forms were adopted for mandatory and voluntary use. The forms were distributed in July to all courts for immediate use; however, due to the pandemic, the effective date of the forms is November 1, 2020.

COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS



ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION

Continuing Legal Education for Pro Bono Service Now Available in Nevada

Nevada attorneys can now earn Continuing Legal Education (CLE) through pro bono service. Attorneys can earn one CLE credit for every three hours of uncompensated pro bono service, up to four CLE credits each year, by taking pro bono cases or participating in an Ask-A-Lawyer or Lawyer in the Library program sponsored by a legal aid organization, court, or other governmental or non-profit pro bono program. The programs must be recognized by the Nevada Supreme Court Access to Justice Commission, such as the Nevada Attorney General's Military Pro Bono Program. The legal aid or court program will track attorney service all year and report it to the Nevada Board of Continuing Legal Education in December. The new CLE for Pro Bono Program is designed to build on past pro bono service by attorneys. Last year, Nevada attorneys contributed 122,771 hours of uncompensated pro bono service to persons of limited means.

Eviction Avoidance During COVID-19

The Nevada Treasurer's Office estimates that 135,901 households face eviction. The Guinn Center estimates 144,000 – 188,000 households may be affected.

To avoid the worst of a potential eviction crisis, the Commission supported Nevada Senate Bill 1 that allows the Nevada Supreme Court and Nevada's Justice Courts to stay evictions for no longer than 30 days to facilitate mediation. Under the Federal CARES Act, approximately \$60 million in rental assistance funding is available in Nevada. The amendment allows for the creation by rule of an eviction mediation program to facilitate settlements, with the goal of avoiding evictions, by connecting landlords and tenants to the rental relief assistance and other funds available.

COVID-19 Impacts

COVID-19 placed significant stresses on Nevada's legal aid providers. One provider saw call volume increase by more than 20,000 in March. Another provider experienced 4,312 calls on March 20, compared to 10,912 calls on April 20. Aligned with the Paycheck Protection

Program, Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada launched a Small Business Advice Project assisting more than 40 small businesses with legal advice. Both programs are important in Nevada, with 42 percent of employees working at small businesses.

Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts

Due to COVID-19, the Federal Reserve dropped interest rates to near zero in March 2020 to help stabilize the economy. However, Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTA) receipts achieved a record remittance of approximately \$4.9 million available for calendar year 2020 granting. On March 17, 2020, the Commission dropped Nevada IOLTA rates to the Supreme Court Rule 217 minimum of 0.70 percent. Further, by Nevada Supreme Court Temporary Order, the Nevada IOLTA rate was reduced to 0.65 percent. The Nevada IOLTA program has more than 30 participating financial institutions, 6 are Leadership Institutions paying premium rates. While leadership rates are now set at 0.70 percent, all have agreed to pay 0.75 percent.

Increased Effort Leads to Increased Donations

Each year the Access to Justice Commission requests that Nevada attorneys, during their license fee renewal, donate to a campaign that helps to fund Nevada's legal aid providers. This was promoted by advertisements in *Nevada Lawyer*, State Bar of Nevada e-News, social media posts, and a redesign of the renewal page. Donations increased from \$70,480 in 2019, to \$81,768 for 2020, a 16 percent increase.

**FY 2020
ACCESS TO
JUSTICE
STATISTICS**



122,771
PRO-BONO HOURS
GIVEN



\$4.9 M
FUNDING FOR GRANTS



136,000
POTENTIAL
EVICTIONS

SPECIALTY COURTS

NEVADA SPECIALTY COURTS ARE FUNDED THROUGH THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL'S SPECIALTY COURT FUNDING AND POLICY COMMITTEE

The Specialty Court Funding and Policy Committee met regularly to approve specialty court funding and make adjustments as funding became impacted by the pandemic. The Committee also funded a coordinator position to help manage the Committee's work and amended its by-laws to reflect its policy making authority.

Recently, 69 specialty courts across the state adapted to the COVID-19 related closures by using virtual platforms for hearings and check-ins. Working with their treatment, testing, and case management partners, they became equipped to conduct business remotely.

What sets specialty court cases apart from more traditional cases are the resources and assistance available to participants, such as individual and group therapy, drug testing, and case management, to name a few. These resources help participants become clean and sober, develop skill sets, and to successfully reintegrate into society.

During the last quarter of fiscal year 2020, there were fewer arrests and fewer criminal cases filed in the courts. A corresponding drop occurred for the number of new cases referred to specialty courts.

Even with this decline in new cases, there were still 3,207 active participants as of the last day of the fiscal year, across all of the specialty court programs. In addition, 1,393 participants successfully graduated from specialty courts, which resulted in their cases being honorably discharged from probation or dismissed and sealed as if they never happened.

To further illustrate the benefit of specialty courts, the cost to Nevada is \$65.55 per day to house and feed an inmate in one of the Nevada Department of Corrections' prisons. The average cost per day to house and feed an inmate in a county jail is \$100. With all 1,393 specialty court graduates completing a minimum of at least one year in a specialty court program, in lieu of incarceration in a prison or jail, almost \$30 million* was saved during fiscal year 2020.

* 56 percent of the total 1,393 graduates had felony or gross misdemeanor charges @ \$65.55/day x 365 days; 44 percent of the total 1,393 graduates had misdemeanor charges @ \$100/day x 180 days.

FY 2020 SPECIALTY COURT STATISTICS



2,372

NEW ADMISSIONS



5,866

TOTAL SERVED



1,393

GRADUATES

Summary of Specialty Court Revenue and Allocation, Fiscal Year 2020

Revenue:	
Balance Forward From Previous Year	\$2,449,336
Administrative Assessment NRS 176.0613	\$2,701,022
Bail Forfeitures 178.518	\$91,401
Court Assessment NRS 176.059	\$1,501,297
DUI Fee NRS 484C.515 ¹	\$230,564
Appropriation From State General Fund	\$3,640,718
Demerit Waiver Fees	\$47,934
Total Revenue Received	\$10,662,272
Expenses:	
Total Specialty Court Program	\$8,232,796
Drug Court Case Management System	\$139,500
Team Training	\$20,616
Program Operating Costs	\$24,336
Total Expenses	\$8,417,248
Balance Forward to Next Fiscal Year ²	\$2,245,024

¹ The DUI Fees expired on June 30, 2019, due to legislative action in the 2019 Legislative Session. Funds continue to come in on offenses that occurred prior to that date.

² Pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 3 of the 31st Legislative Special Session, the Specialty Court Program was allowed to balance forward all unused funding from fiscal year 2020 to 2021. This also includes \$45,452 of unspent funds that were returned after fiscal year 2020 was closed. These funds were deposited into the fiscal year 2021 Specialty Court budget pursuant to the language contained in the aforementioned AB 3.

AN EXEMPLARY LEADER



Robin Sweet, State Court Administrator (SCA) and Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), announced in October 2020 her plans for retirement in January 2021. Ms. Sweet has been the SCA and Director since being appointed by the Supreme Court in 2011. Prior to that, Ms. Sweet was the Deputy Director of Judicial Programs and Services Division for the AOC. Ms. Sweet joined the Supreme Court in January 2000 to work on the statistics project and was a member of the team that produced the first annual report and the Uniform System of Judicial Records. Ms. Sweet is a native Nevadan with a bachelor’s degree in journalism from the University of Nevada, Reno, and a master’s degree in public administration from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. She is a Fellow of the Institute for Court Management (ICM).

Ms. Sweet’s accomplishments include helping to set up and establish the Court of Appeals within 60 days of approval, including judicial selection for three judicial positions. She also helped guide the courts through the Great Recession and the COVID-19 pandemic.

During her service as the SCA, she has strived to bring the judiciary together by example and through common purpose. She developed a strong working relationship with the National Center for State Courts, which helped bring added training and professionalism to court staff through ICM courses. She has served on the Board of Directors in the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA), where she sat as Co-Chair to the Elders in the Courts Committee and as a member of the Court Statistics and Education Committees.

Throughout all the changes and adversity, Ms. Sweet has exemplified leadership by always looking toward the future and its opportunities, pushing individuals to learn from the past and apply their knowledge to be the best person they can be. Her work exemplifies the best of Nevada.

REFLECTIONS

It has been my privilege to work with Robin over the years. Robin has done so much for so many programs, including foreclosure mediation, judicial selection, judicial education, and bringing Nevada into exemplary compliance with the Uniform System for Judicial Records. Nevada’s judiciary and its citizens are in her debt. Thank you, Robin, for your service. I wish you and your family good health, joy, and excellent adventures.

Chief Justice Kristina Pickering

Robin Sweet—A great person and outstanding leader in the quest to provide timely access to the courts, she has been instrumental in providing programs and education to Nevada court personnel and judges to better serve the people of Nevada. Her work and dedication will be missed; enjoy retirement.

Senior Justice Michael L. Douglas

JUDICIAL GRANT PROGRAM

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Grant Program offers two funding streams for Nevada trial courts seeking grant funding of up to \$50,000. The Uniform System of Judicial Records (USJR) grant stream will fund projects designed to improve a court’s ability to provide accurate and timely mandatory USJR statistical information to the Nevada Supreme Court. The Trial Court Improvement grant stream funds projects to address court technology, security, and language access concerns.

During the fiscal year 2020 grant cycle, the AOC received 19 applications for grant funding. After an extensive application review process, the Nevada Supreme Court’s Executive Committee approved grant funding for nine projects.

9

COURTS REQUESTED \$110,229 IN GRANT FUNDS TO IMPROVE TECHNOLOGY, COURT RECORDS, SECURITY, AND COURT INTERPRETERS.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS AWARDED \$99,999.

JUDICIAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS PROVIDES SUPPORT TO THE NEVADA JUDICIARY THROUGH MANY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

COURT INTERPRETERS

The Court Interpreter Program oversees the credentialing of court interpreters pursuant to the State Court Administrator's Guidelines and works on other projects to expand access to justice in Nevada for persons with limited English language proficiency. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the program's ability to administer in-person interpreter workshops and conduct one-on-one language proficiency examinations due to social distancing requirements and gathering size limitations.



JUDICIAL EDUCATION

Judicial Education conducted the Winter Limited Jurisdiction Judges' Seminar, the Annual Family Jurisdiction Judges' Conference, the Specialty Court Conference, and the Institute for Court Management module on Accountability and Court Performance, reaching 206 clients with live presentations. The Judicial Education Unit has developed a robust distance learning program over the past decade and has been positioned to place more emphasis on remote learning in order to meet continuing education needs of the judiciary while travel is curtailed. In fiscal year 2020, 984 clients participated in distance education offerings, and Judicial Education is poised to improve upon those efforts. Judicial Education expanded its capabilities to include multiple videoconferencing platforms.

Future plans for providing distance education to the Nevada Judiciary include a new judge orientation and a variety of education offerings.

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 3 judicial regions, each with its own judicial regional council; membership of these judicial councils include sitting judges within that region.

Fiscal year 2020 presented Nevada's judiciary with unprecedented challenges. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, Nevada's rural trial courts sought out creative solutions to ensure access to justice while maintaining the safety of court personnel and the communities they serve. Working with the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, many rural courts were able to secure grant funding for equipment and technology upgrades necessary to allow for remote or virtual court operations. Additionally, many rural trial courts offered assistance and shared resources with neighboring courts. For example, the Third Judicial District Court developed and shared resources and tips for implementing proper pandemic safety measures during a jury trial.

In addition, many rural court judges dedicated countless hours of their own time to serving their respective communities through involvement in community events, participation in local school programs, and engagement in various educational and outreach efforts.



WHITE PINE COUNTY COURTHOUSE - ELY, NV



COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Over the past year, the Court Improvement Program (CIP) faced its share of changes, challenges, and opportunities. Changes were witnessed in the retirement of the long-standing CIP team, which included CIP Coordinator Kathie Malzahn-Bass and Court Services Analyst Robbie Taft. Their departure left a need to fill these important vacancies. Shannon Gildea was hired as the CIP Coordinator and Zaide Martinez was hired as the Administrative Assistant for the Program.

Shortly after the new CIP team assembled, the global pandemic of COVID-19 hit in full force. The pandemic created challenges that are still being felt today, ranging from learning to work remotely to ensuring everyone does their part to keep themselves and others safe. As the staff learned to navigate this new path, opportunities began presenting themselves.

CIP provided grant fund support for new videoconference bridges in multiple judicial districts. These bridges allowed essential hearings involving dependency matters to continue to take place in the new world of social distancing and avoided gathering in one place.

In addition to these efforts, CIP continued to actively support the Juvenile Dependency Mediation Program. In part, this was accomplished by securing videoconferencing access for the Program's mediators in providing distance learning training so they could continue mediations during the pandemic.

CIP looks forward to continuing to assist the courts and agencies. Based on this principle, CIP contracted to conduct a quality legal representation study. The goal of the study is to determine the current quality of legal representation in Nevada and use the findings to address any areas of concern. Additionally, CIP looks forward to continuing to participate in Nevada's Program Improvement Plan and making sure goals are achieved in a timely manner. Lastly, CIP intends to ensure all efforts made are consistent with remaining compliant with all state and federal laws.

JUVENILE DEPENDENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM

The Juvenile Dependency Mediation Program (JDMP) is an evidence-based best practice, designed to enhance the quality of the dependency process by providing the litigants an opportunity to enter a discussion in which the parties voluntarily resolve issues that brought the family into the dependency system and produce a written agreement in lieu of a contested hearing. JDMP assists those involved in child abuse and neglect cases to collaboratively consider a wider range of creative options and formulate the best decisions about the appropriate intervention and care of children. The role of the mediator is to help the parties identify issues, foster joint problem solving, and explore agreement alternatives.

Margaret Crowley, who oversees the program, was recently presented with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges' Impact Award for her efforts.

In fiscal year 2020, this program received State General Fund monies from the Legislature as budgeted through the Nevada Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts. In fiscal year 2020 this program received \$453,008, and the program expended \$393,925. The difference of \$59,083 was due to cases being resolved, postponed, cancelled, or vacated. A portion of the difference was also due to the pandemic.

At the onset of the pandemic, the program's caseload slowed down, but within a few months, the mediations were back to average. Mediations have been conducted in every county in Nevada, with the majority in Clark and Washoe Counties. These efforts contributed to the continuation of all essential hearings with the following statistics being achieved by JDMP (data collected during fiscal year 2020):

- 274 mediations were conducted
 - 65 occurred between March 16 – June 30, 2020
- Agreement rate of 70 percent
- Saved almost 98 days in court
- Reduced workload for 69 percent of stakeholders

GUARDIANSHIP COMPLIANCE OFFICE

The Guardianship Compliance Office (GCO) provides additional monitoring services to Nevada District Courts during the administration of guardianship matters. The GCO currently staffs one program manager, two forensic financial specialists, and two investigators. The GCO reviews guardianship cases to identify reporting deficiencies by the guardian, reviews annual reports, and provides accountings to the District Court. At the request of the District Court, the GCO provides enhanced financial reviews of accountings, as well as investigations. The GCO works closely with the Guardianship Commission to improve guardianship practices in Nevada Courts, participating in both the forms and the rules subcommittees.

Highlights for fiscal year 2020 include:

- The GCO was ordered into 216 guardianship cases in Nevada and submitted findings reports for 241 investigations and audits.
- The GCO audited estates worth a total of \$33,450,079, and found approximately \$7,141,482 worth of guardianship estate funds that were at risk of loss.
- The GCO developed a guide for the public to use when considering less restrictive alternatives to guardianship. The guide assists people in learning about and developing a supported decision-making agreement.
- The GCO developed bench cards for judges. The bench cards provide judges with information related to guardianship monitoring; abuse, neglect, and exploitation of vulnerable adults and elders; guardianship plans and budgets; and supported decision making.
- In collaboration with Nevada Legal Services, the GCO developed training for guardians. Training was delivered in Reno and Elko.
- The Supreme Court adopted a new adult guardianship mediation rule and manual.

JUDICIAL BRANCH AUDIT UNIT

The Institute of Internal Auditors states, “Internal auditing is an independent, objective assurance, and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization’s operations.”

The Judicial Branch Audit Unit provides comprehensive audit coverage of all financial related business areas within the judiciary, including assisting the judicial branch to ensure proper internal control over judicial business functions. As independent appraisers of the judiciary’s business activities, the Audit Unit assists members of the judiciary by providing analyses, appraisals, recommendations, counsel, and information promoting effective controls and sound business practices.

In the face of social distancing, the Audit Unit enhanced communications in a new virtual workplace. This allowed for flexibility in the audit plan that minimized business disruption and embraced technologies to maintain data oversight and for the performance of closing conferences.

Highlights for fiscal year 2020 include:

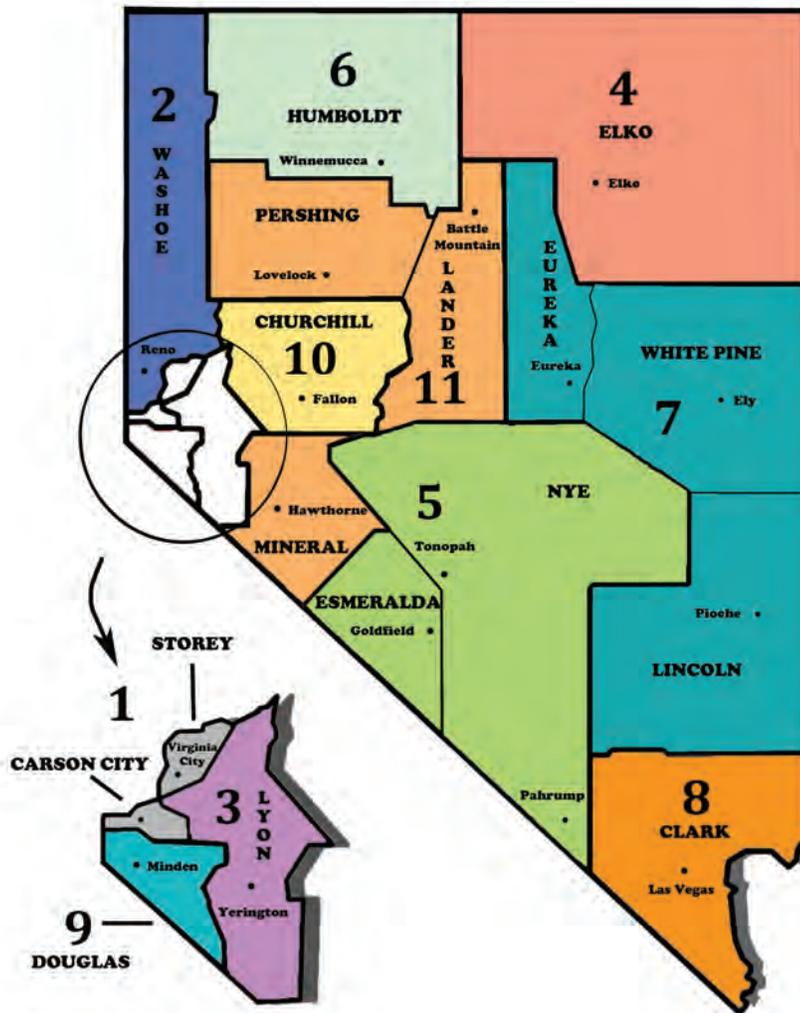
- Completed four audits, reviews, and follow-up audits (two concerning Minimum Accounting Standards, one for Specialty Courts, and one for the Supreme Court/AOC) during the fiscal year. Two reviews and three follow-up audits were still in progress at the close of the fiscal year.
- Received court-ordered 4-year independent audit reports and written procedure submissions for about half of Nevada’s courts.

If you suspect guardianship abuse or fraud, report it!

833-421-7711

Nevada Guardianship Compliance Office

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND JUDGES



1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

JAMES TODD RUSSELL
JAMES WILSON, JR.

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

CARSON CITY TOWNSHIP

TOM ARMSTRONG
KRISTIN LUIS

VIRGINIA CITY TOWNSHIP

EILEEN HERRINGTON

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES

CARSON CITY

TOM ARMSTRONG
KRISTIN LUIS

2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

BARRY BRESLOW
KATHLEEN DRAKULICH
SCOTT FREEMAN
DIXIE GROSSMAN
DAVID HARDY
CYNTHIA LU
JEROME POLAHA
BRIDGET ROBB
ELLIOTT SATTLER
TAMATHA SCHREINERT
LYNNE SIMONS
CONNIE STEINHEIMER
EGAN WALKER
CHUCK WELLER
SANDRA UNSWORTH

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

INCLINE VILLAGE TOWNSHIP

E. ALAN TIRAS

RENO TOWNSHIP

DAVID CLIFTON
DEREK DREILING
PIERRE HASCHEFF
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 MCCARTHY
JAMES SPOO

3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

LEON ABERASTURI
JOHN SCHLEGELMILCH

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

CANAL TOWNSHIP

LORI MATHEUS

DAYTON TOWNSHIP

CAMILLE VECCHIARELLI

WALKER RIVER TOWNSHIP

DOUGLAS KASSEBAUM

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

PHILLIP LEAMON

ELKO TOWNSHIP

ELIAS GOICOECHEA
MASON SIMONS

WELLS TOWNSHIP

KENNY CALTON

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES

CARLIN

TERI FEASEL

EASTLINE

PHILLIP LEAMON

ELKO

ELIAS GOICOECHEA
MASON SIMONS

WELLS

KENNY CALTON

5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

ROBERT LANE
KIMBERLY WANKER

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

BEATTY TOWNSHIP

GUS SULLIVAN

ESMERALDA TOWNSHIP

DANIELLE JOHNSON

PAHRUMP TOWNSHIP

LISA CHAMLEE
KENT JASPERSON

TONOPAH TOWNSHIP

JENNIFER KLAPPER

6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

MICHAEL MONTERO

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

UNION TOWNSHIP

JIM LOVELESS

7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

STEVEN DOBRESCU
GARY FAIRMAN

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

ELY TOWNSHIP

STEPHEN BISHOP

EUREKA TOWNSHIP

DOROTHY ROWLEY

MEADOW VALLEY TWP.

MIKE COWLEY

PAHRANAGAT VALLEY TWP.

NOLA HOLTON

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES

CALIENTE

MIKE COWLEY

ELY

MIKE COSTER

8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

VALERIE ADAIR
NANCY ALLF
TREVOR ATKIN
ROB BARE
LINDA BELL
JACQUELINE BLUTH
LISA BROWN
REBECCA BURTON
KENNETH CORY
JIM CROCKETT
KATHLEEN DELANEY
MARK DENTON
BRYCE DUCKWORTH
KERRY EARLEY
CAROLYN ELLSWORTH
ADRIANA ESCOBAR
RHONDA FORSBERG
DENISE GENTILE
DAVID GIBSON, JR.
CYNTHIA GIULIANI
ELIZABETH GONZALEZ
JOE HARDY, JR.
MATHEW HARTER
BILL HENDERSON
DOUGLAS HERNDON
MARY KAY HOLTHUS
CHARLES HOSKIN
RENA HUGHES
RONALD ISRAEL
ERIC JOHNSON
SUSAN JOHNSON

8TH JD (CONT.)

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

DAVID JONES
TIERRA JONES
WILLIAM KEPHART
JOANNA KISHNER
MICHELLE LEAVITT
LINDA MARQUIS
STEFANY MILEY
CHERYL MOSS
VINCENT OCHOA
SANDRA POMRENZE
WILLIAM POTTER
T. ARTHUR RITCHIE, JR.
RICHARD SCOTTI
CRISTINA SILVA
GLORIA STURMAN
FRANK SULLIVAN
ROBERT TEUTON
MICHAEL VILLANI
WILLIAM VOY
JERRY WIESE
TIMOTHY WILLIAMS

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

BOULDER TOWNSHIP

VICTOR MILLER

BUNKERVILLE TOWNSHIP

DARRYL DODENBIER

GOODSPRINGS TOWNSHIP

LARRY SHUPE

HENDERSON TOWNSHIP

SAMUEL BATEMAN
STEPHEN GEORGE
DAVID GIBSON, SR.

LAS VEGAS TOWNSHIP

MELANIE ANDRESS-TOBIASSON
SUZAN BAUCUM
KAREN BENNETT-HARON
JOE BONAVENTURE
AMY CHELINI
CYNTHIA CRUZ
MELISA DE LA GARZA
ERIC GOODMAN
ELANA GRAHAM
REBECCA KERN
HARMONY LETIZIA
MELISSA SARAGOSA
JOSEPH SCISCENTO
DIANA SULLIVAN
ANN ZIMMERMAN

LAUGHLIN TOWNSHIP

TIM ATKINS

MESQUITE TOWNSHIP

RYAN TOONE

MOAPA TOWNSHIP

RUTH KOLHOSS

MOAPA VALLEY TOWNSHIP

GREGOR MILLS

8TH JD (CONT.)

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

NORTH LAS VEGAS TWP.

KALANI HOO
CHRIS LEE
NATALIE TYRRELL

SEARCHLIGHT TOWNSHIP

RICHARD HILL

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES

BOULDER CITY

VICTOR MILLER

HENDERSON

RODNEY BURR
DOUGLAS HEDGER
MARK STEVENS

LAS VEGAS

BERT BROWN
CARA CAMPBELL
MARTIN HASTINGS
CEDRIC KERNS
CYNTHIA LEUNG
SUSAN ROGER

MESQUITE

RYAN TOONE

NORTH LAS VEGAS

SEAN HOFFEGEN

9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

THOMAS GREGORY
N. TOD YOUNG

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

EAST FORK TOWNSHIP

CASSANDRA JONES

TAHOE TOWNSHIP

RICHARD GLASSON

10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

THOMAS STOCKARD

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

NEW RIVER TOWNSHIP

BENJAMIN TROTTER

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES

FALLON

MICHAEL LISTER

11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

JIM SHIRLEY

JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

ARGENTA TOWNSHIP

DENISE FORTUNE

AUSTIN TOWNSHIP

BILL GANDOLFO

HAWTHORNE TOWNSHIP

MIKE JAMES

LAKE TOWNSHIP

KAREN STEPHENS

NEVADA APPELLATE COURTS SUMMARY



Nevada Demographics

Population: 3,112,937 ^a
 Geographic Size: 109,781 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 28/sq. mi.
 Most Populous County: Clark
^a Source: Nevada State Demographer
^b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

NEVADA APPELLATE COURT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

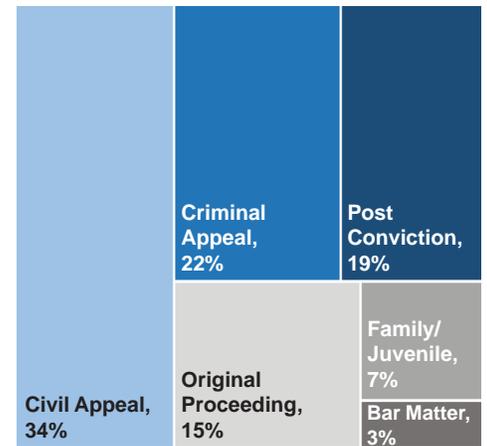
Court	Incoming Cases ^a	Disposed Cases					Pending Cases
		By Opinion ^b	By Order	Other	Total	Rate	
Supreme Court	1,362	78	1,559	103	1,740	128%	1,440
Court of Appeals	1,112	4	1,077	3	1,084	97%	248
TOTAL	2,474	82	2,636	106	2,824	114%	1,688

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

QUICK FACTS:

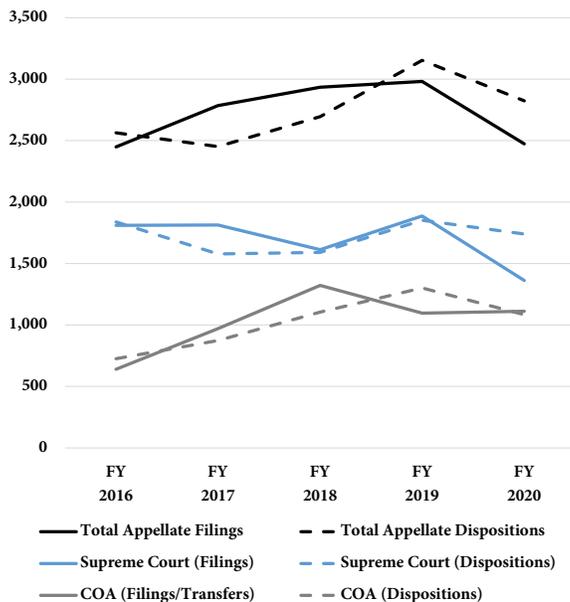
- 7** SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
- 3** COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES
- 2** SUPREME COURT PANELS

SUPREME COURT CASE DISTRIBUTION

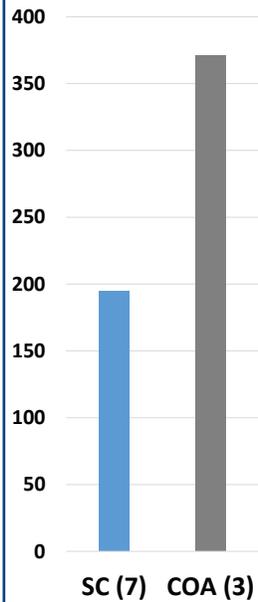


Juvenile and family statistics are a subset of civil filings for the Supreme Court. They are detailed here for comparison with the trial court statistics.

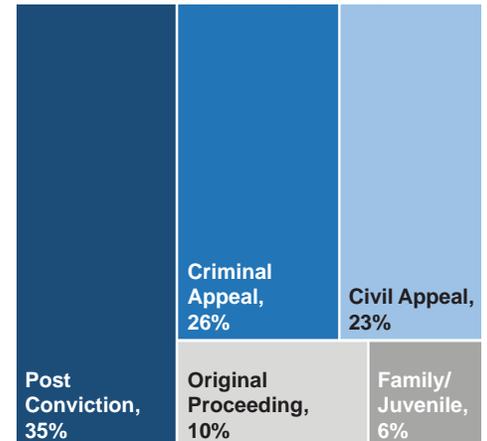
NEVADA APPELLATE COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



INCOMING CASES PER JUDICIAL POSITION

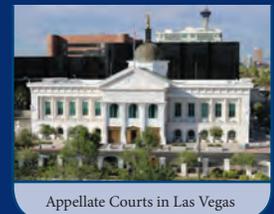


COURT OF APPEALS CASE DISTRIBUTION





Supreme Court in Carson City



Appellate Courts in Las Vegas

TABLE 1. NEVADA SUPREME COURT APPEALS FILED BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT, FY 2016-20.

Civil Appeals Filed ^a					
District	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
First	54	33	41	34	32
Second	125	93	117	115	100
Third	12	11	8	9	10
Fourth	3	2	3	4	2
Fifth	13	11	7	17	4
Sixth	1	1	3	6	3
Seventh	8	13	11	12	13
Eighth	714	722	860	993	766
Ninth	15	12	10	14	11
Tenth	8	6	4	1	2
Eleventh	6	12	13	11	4
Total ^b	959	916	1,077	1,216	947

Criminal Appeals Filed					
District	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
First	27	146	123	54	28
Second	161	164	156	188	157
Third	11	8	12	15	10
Fourth	17	19	24	21	18
Fifth	40	31	48	50	39
Sixth	9	21	6	15	6
Seventh	15	28	17	36	14
Eighth	662	775	813	694	658
Ninth	4	9	4	11	11
Tenth	7	9	5	5	1
Eleventh	5	22	18	34	13
Total ^b	958	1,232	1,226	1,123	955

Total Appeals Filed					
District	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
First	81	179	164	88	60
Second	286	257	273	303	257
Third	23	19	20	24	20
Fourth	20	21	27	25	20
Fifth	53	42	55	67	43
Sixth	10	22	9	21	9
Seventh	23	41	28	48	27
Eighth	1,376	1,497	1,673	1,687	1,424
Ninth	19	21	14	25	22
Tenth	15	15	9	6	3
Eleventh	11	34	31	45	17
Total ^b	1,917	2,148	2,303	2,339	1,902

^a Family and juvenile cases are included in civil appeals.
^b Total may not equal appeals in Table 2 due to appeals filed that are not associated with specific judicial districts.
 Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

TABLE 2. NEVADA APPELLATE COURTS CASES FILED AND DISPOSED, FISCAL YEARS 2016-20. ^a

	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020
Supreme Court Cases Filed					
Bar Matters	106	132	83	97	78
Appeals	1,922	2,155	2,312	2,345	1,904
Original Proceedings	340	391	445	404	351
Other	6	6	4	0	0
Reinstated	14	11	12	20	28
Petition for Review Filed	61	90	79	116	113
Total Cases Filed	2,449	2,785	2,935	2,982	2,474
Cases Filed With Supreme Court & Assigned to Court of Appeals					
Cases Assigned to COA	637	971	1,322	1,093 ^b	1,111 ^b
Reinstated	2	0	0	3	1
Total Cases Filed With COA	639	971	1,322	1,096	1,112
Appellate Courts Cases Disposed					
Supreme Court Cases Disposed					
By Opinions ^c	96	91	104	68	78
By Order	1,688	1,388	1,413	1,730	1,559
Petition for Review Denied	54	99	74	54	103
Court of Appeals Cases Disposed					
By Opinions ^c	16	1	8	13	4
By Order	707	873	1,086	1,266	1,077
Other	2	0	10	22	3
Total Cases Disposed	2,563	2,452	2,695	3,153	2,824
Pending Cases					
Supreme Court Pending ^a	1,518	1,754	1,776	1,822	1,440
Court of Appeals Pending ^a	110	207	425	220	248
Total Appeal Cases Pending ^a	1,628	1,961	2,201	2,042	1,688
Authored Opinions					
SC Authored Opinions	96	88	104	65	78
COA Authored Opinions	15	1	8	10	4
Total Authored Opinions	111	89	112	75	82

^a Pending cases vary year to year due in part to case reclassification, limited transfers to the Court of Appeals, and reinstated cases.
^b Includes limited transfers to the Court of Appeals.
^c May include single and consolidated cases disposed per curiam or by authored opinion.
 Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk's Office.



NEVADA TRIAL COURT OVERVIEW

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 bound over 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.

TRIAL COURT CASE DISTRIBUTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

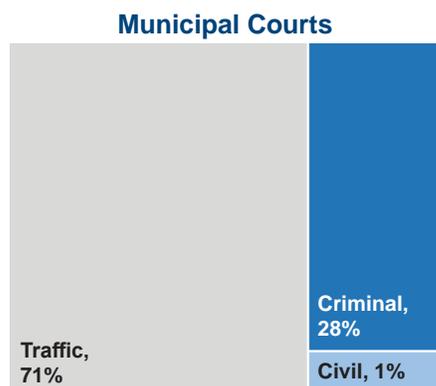
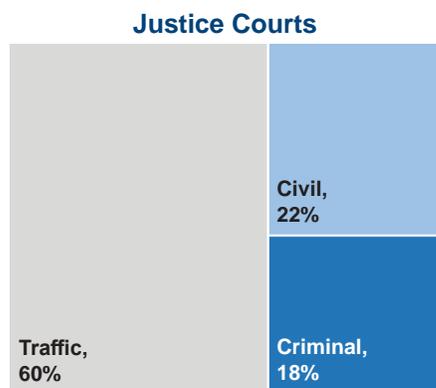
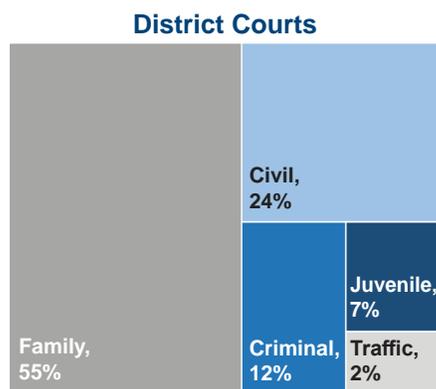


TABLE 3. REPORTED STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT TOTALS, FISCAL YEARS 2018-20.

Caseload Filings ^a							
Court	Fiscal Year	Criminal ^b	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Total Non-Traffic	Traffic and Parking ^c
District	2020	14,971	30,499	70,032	9,411	124,913	2,098
	2019	17,420	31,239	78,474	9,604	136,737	2,349
	2018	17,535	29,715	81,417	9,978	138,645	2,685
Justice	2020	85,281	100,321	NJ	NJ	185,602	282,319
	2019	77,366	123,883	NJ	NJ	201,249	312,859
	2018	75,008	122,346	NJ	NJ	197,354	318,257
Municipal	2020	45,900	960	NJ	NJ	46,860	118,428
	2019	52,222	1,261	NJ	NJ	53,483	148,175
	2018	46,223	2,231	NJ	NJ	48,454	129,695
Total	2020	146,152	131,780	70,032	9,411	357,375	402,845
	2019	147,008	156,383	78,474	9,604	391,469	463,383
	2018	138,766	154,292	81,417	9,978	384,453	450,637

Dispositions ^a							
Court	Fiscal Year	Criminal ^b	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Total Non-Traffic	Traffic and Parking ^c
District	2020	14,690	28,519	73,884	9,213	126,306	1,753
	2019	16,459	30,083	75,654 ^r	9,120	131,316 ^r	2,327
	2018	17,014	31,822	83,862	8,868	141,566	2,341
Justice	2020	74,118	105,278	NJ	NJ	179,396	278,573
	2019	74,385	119,594	NJ	NJ	193,979	289,282
	2018	72,133	115,161	NJ	NJ	187,294	312,896
Municipal	2020	41,741	929	NJ	NJ	42,670	110,939
	2019	49,663	1,322	NJ	NJ	50,985	143,057
	2018	46,475	2,823	NJ	NJ	49,298	123,895
Total	2020	130,549	134,726	73,884	9,213	348,372	391,265
	2019	140,507	150,999	75,654 ^r	9,120	376,280 ^r	434,666
	2018	135,622	149,806	83,862	8,868	378,158	439,132

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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.

^r 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 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
District Courts	10,591	29,416	50,617	7,955	26,334	124,913	126,306	101%	2,098	1,753	84%
Justice Courts	79,837	92,960	-	-	12,805	185,602	179,396	97%	282,319	278,573	99%
Municipal Courts	42,352	809	-	-	3,699	46,860	42,670	91%	118,428	110,939	94%
TOTAL	132,780	123,185	50,617	7,955	42,838	357,375	348,372	97%	402,845	391,265	97%

^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

- 11** JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
- 17** COUNTIES AND DISTRICT COURTS
- 40** TOWNSHIPS AND JUSTICE COURTS
- 17** MUNICIPAL COURTS

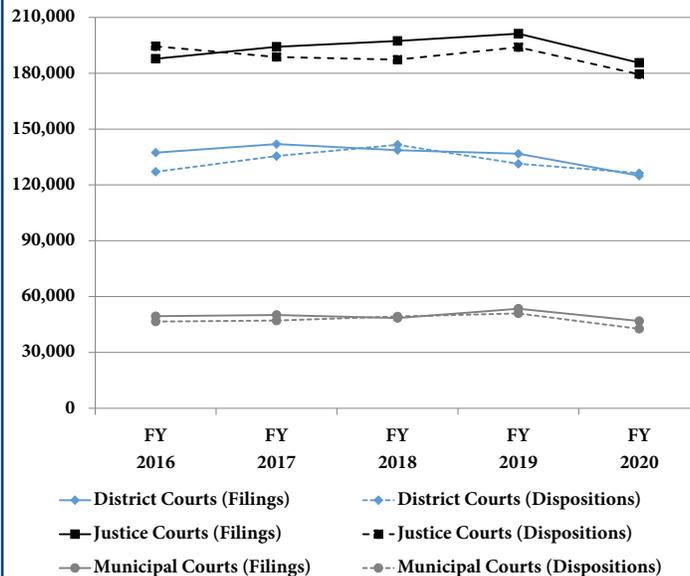


Nevada Demographics

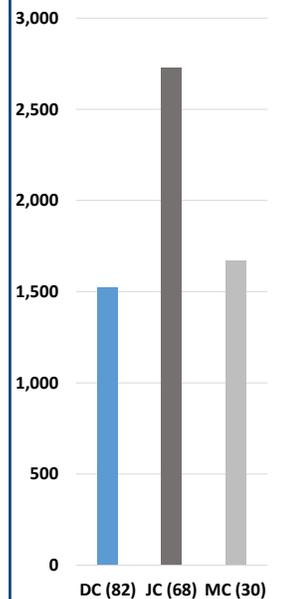
Population: 3,112,937 ^a
 Geographic Size: 109,781 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 28/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Las Vegas

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

NEVADA TRIAL COURT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



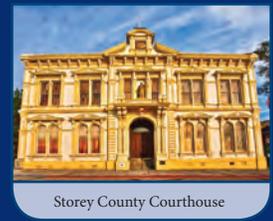
NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT



Carson City Courthouse



Storey County Courthouse

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Carson City District Court	229	437	1,063	111	834	2,674	2,444	91%	226	137	61%
Storey County District Court	8	27	23	1	7	66	47	71%	7	2	29%
Carson City Justice Court ^d	1,675	2,529	-	-	16	4,220	4,438 ^f	105%	9,276	9,636	104%
Virginia City Justice Court	192	79	-	-	0	271	201	74%	1,219	1,270	104%
TOTAL	2,104	3,072	1,086	112	857	7,231	7,130	99%	10,728	11,045	103%

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

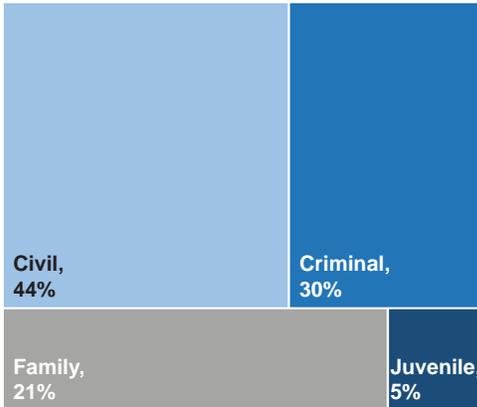
^b Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.

^c Traffic and Parking includes juvenile traffic statistics.

^d Carson City Justice Court includes municipal court information.

^f Includes administrative closures.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION

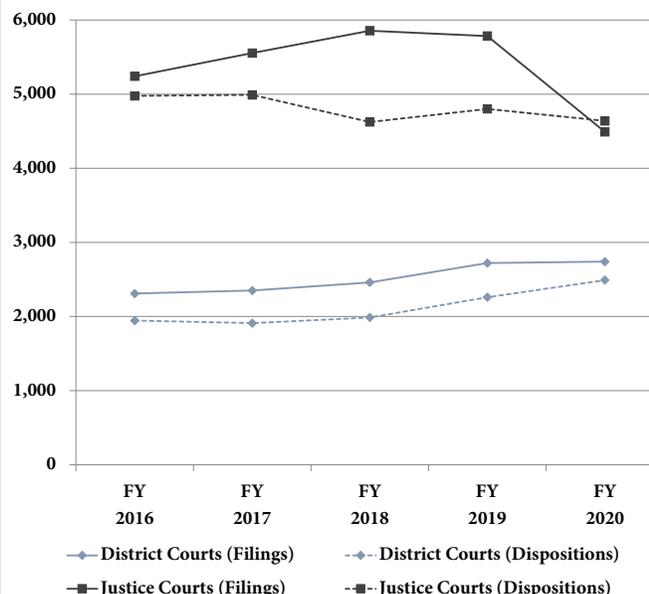


QUICK FACTS:

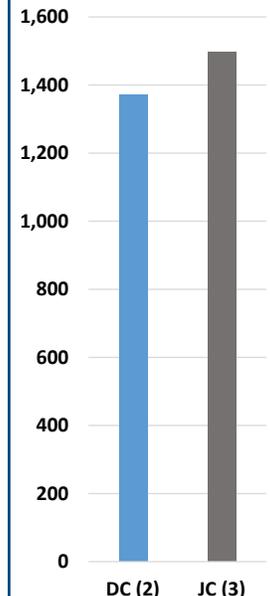
2% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

3% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



District Demographics

Population: 60,409^a

Geographic Size: 408 sq. mi.^b

Population Density: 148/sq. mi.

Most Populous Township: Carson City

^a Source: Nevada State Demographer

^b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

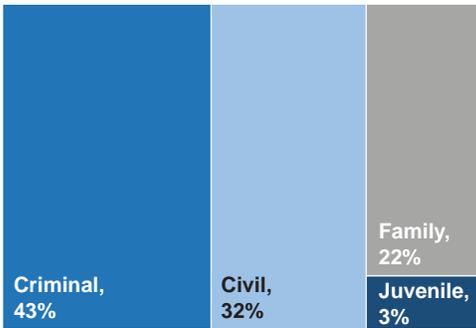


SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Washoe County DC	1,733	2,789	8,300	1,533	3,056 ^d	17,411	15,701 ^f	90%	1,075 ^d	892	83%
Incline Village Justice Court	277	116	-	-	70	463	433	94%	2,674	2,168	81%
Reno Justice Court	4,628	7,257	-	-	1,202	13,087	12,202	93%	16,599	17,038	103%
Sparks Justice Court	2,223	3,744	-	-	844	6,811	7,054	104%	5,130	5,406	105%
Wadsworth Justice Court	69	17	-	-	3	89	50	56%	2,161	2,092	97%
Reno Municipal Court	5,807	105	-	-	734	6,646	6,038	91%	11,523	9,924	86%
Sparks Municipal Court	1,948	25	-	-	14 ^g	1,987	2,153	108%	3,458 ^g	3,814	110%
TOTAL	16,685	14,053	8,300	1,533	5,923	46,494	43,631	94%	42,620	41,334	97%

- ^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^d Reopened cases not reported for juvenile and juvenile traffic matters.
- ^g Reopened cases under-reported for criminal and traffic matters.
- ^f Includes administrative closures.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

13% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD
11% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

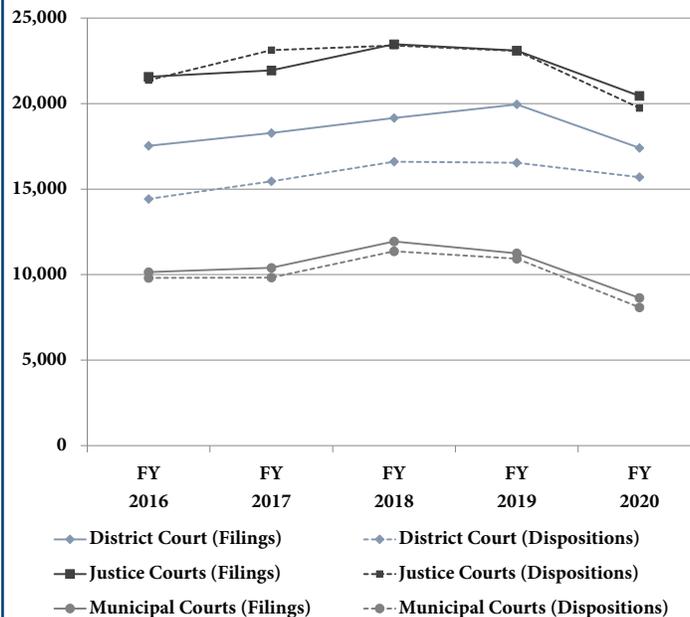


District Demographics

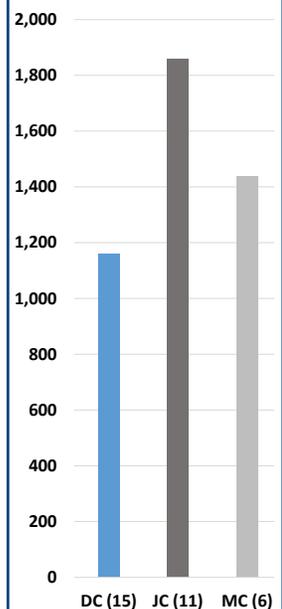
Population: 469,801^a
 Geographic Size: 6,302 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: 75/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Reno

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

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

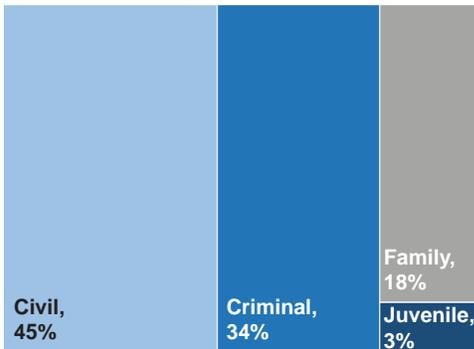


THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Lyon County District Court	197	326	529	145	708	1,905	1,943	102%	172	185	108%
Canal Justice Court	334	918	-	-	19	1,271	1,227	97%	505	805 ^d	159%
Dayton Justice Court	376	707	-	-	8	1,091	1,033	95%	2,064	2,286	111%
Walker River Justice Court	435	528	-	-	94	1,057	1,145	108%	2,049	2,133	104%
Fernley Municipal Court	351	1	-	-	0	352	249	71%	2,677	2,656	99%
Yerington Municipal Court	100	0	-	-	0	100	85	85%	69	55	80%
TOTAL	1,793	2,480	529	145	829	5,776	5,682	98%	7,536	8,120	108%

- ^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^d Includes administrative closures.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

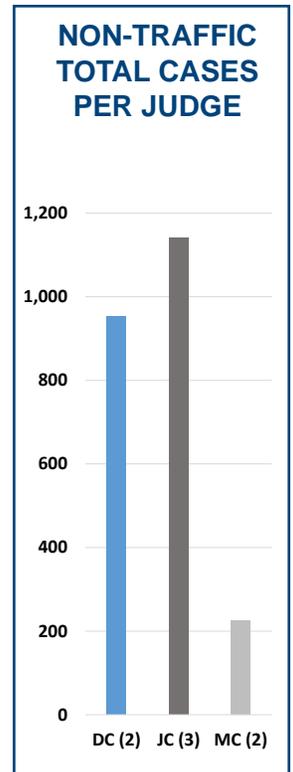
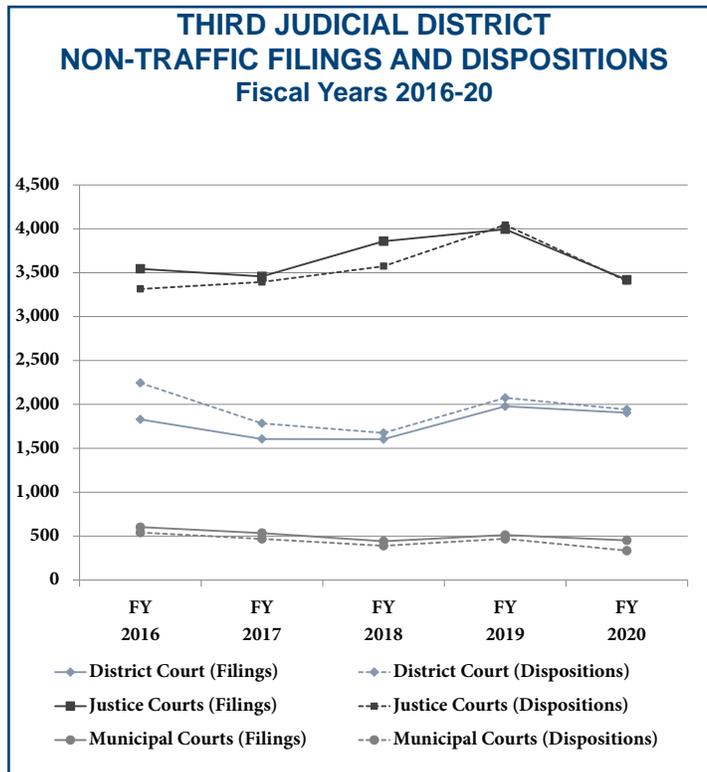
2% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

2% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

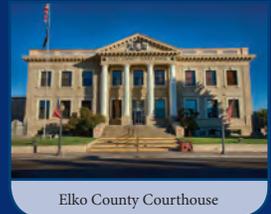
District Demographics

Population: 56,497^a
 Geographic Size: 2,001 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: 28/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Dayton

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



FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

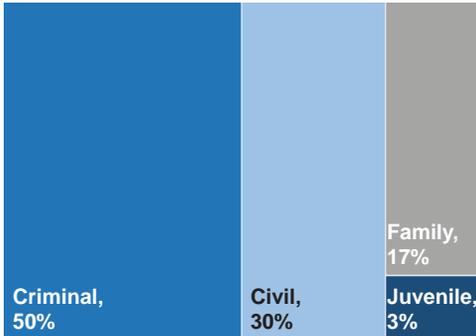


FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Elko County District Court	324	253	515	164	729	1,985	1,935	97%	223	201	90%
Carlin Justice Court	97	76	-	-	0	173	158	91%	815	818	100%
Eastline Justice Court	121	68	-	-	6	195	180	92%	272	324	119%
Elko Justice Court	1,191	1,124	-	-	336	2,651	3,284 ^d	124%	6,014	5,670	94%
Wells Justice Court	108	43	-	-	1	152	118	78%	3,087	2,922	95%
Carlin Municipal Court	87	0	-	-	0	87	87	100%	271	254	94%
Elko Municipal Court	290	0	-	-	91	381	285	75%	279	270	97%
Wells Municipal Court	11	0	-	-	0	11	8	73%	36	35	97%
West Wendover MC	117	0	-	-	1	118	92	78%	418	448	107%
TOTAL	2,346	1,564	515	164	1,164	5,753	6,147	107%	11,415	10,942	96%

- ^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^d Includes administrative closures.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

2% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

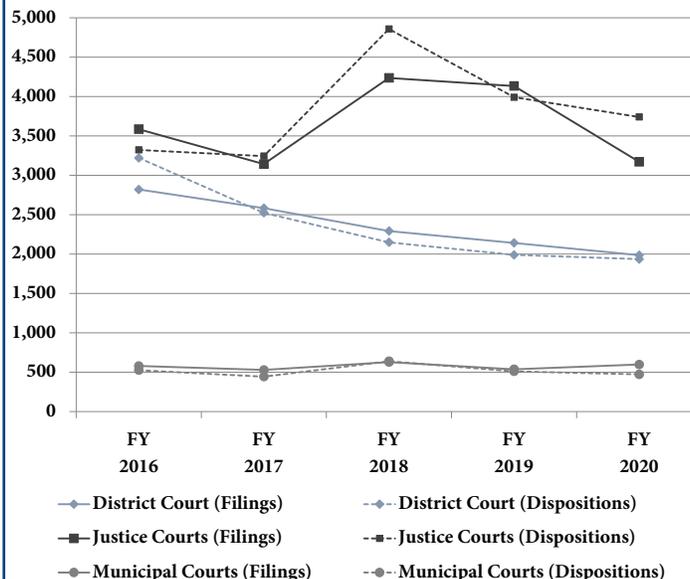
3% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics

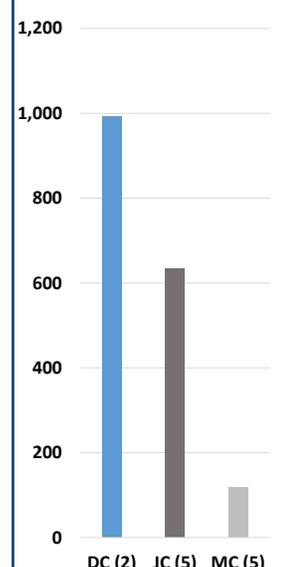
Population: 55,116^a
 Geographic Size: 17,170 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: 3/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Elko

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

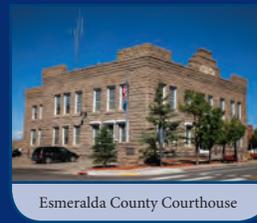
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



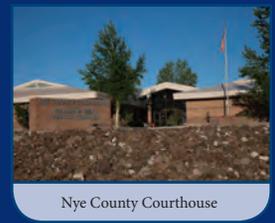
NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT



Esmeralda County Courthouse



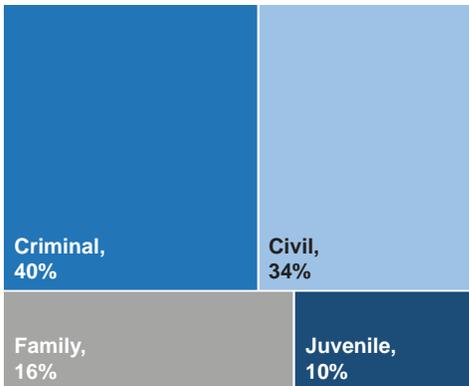
Nye County Courthouse

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Esmeralda County DC ⁱ	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	0%	0	0	-
Nye County District Court	202	430	617	275	197	1,721	1,187	69%	51	49	96%
Beatty Justice Court	77	41	-	-	0	118	112	95%	1,349	1,362	101%
Esmeralda Justice Court	0	1	-	-	0	1	4	400%	2,108	2,108	100%
Pahrump Justice Court	1,100	768	-	-	136	2,004	2,299 ^d	115%	3,201	3,736	117%
Tonopah Justice Court	130	90	-	-	5	225	232	103%	2,142	2,341	109%
TOTAL	1,509	1,336	617	276	338	4,076	3,834	94%	8,851	9,596	108%

^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.
^d Includes administrative closures.
ⁱ Incomplete.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD
2% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

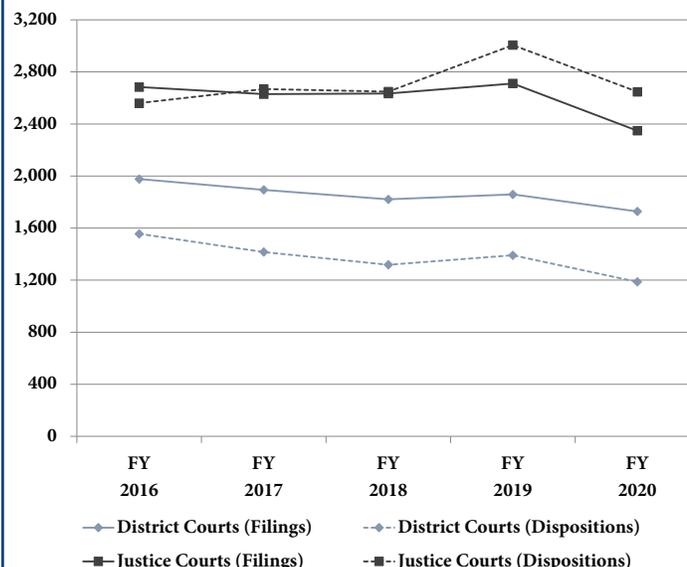


District Demographics

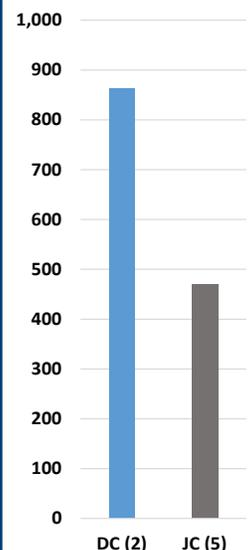
Population: 49,454^a
 Geographic Size: 21,764 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: 2/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Pahrump

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

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT



SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Humboldt County DC	91	98	383	72	167	811	1,135 ^d	140%	88	70	80%
Union Justice Court	507	570	-	-	4	1,081	1,016	94%	4,926	4,560	93%
TOTAL	598	668	383	72	171	1,892	2,151	114%	5,014	4,630	92%

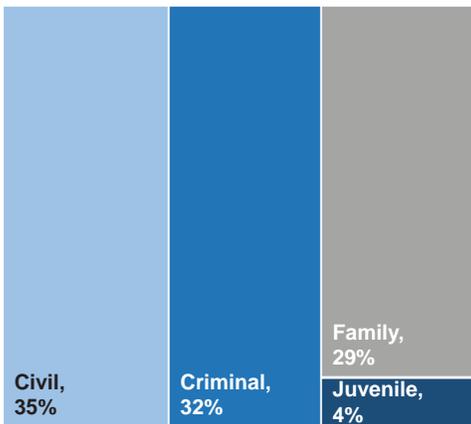
^a Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings.

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

^c Traffic and Parking includes juvenile traffic statistics.

^d Includes administrative closures.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

<1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

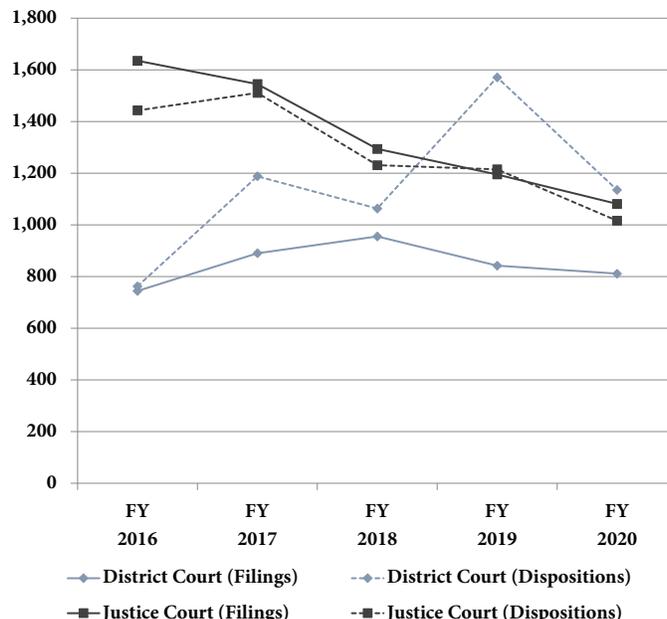
1% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics

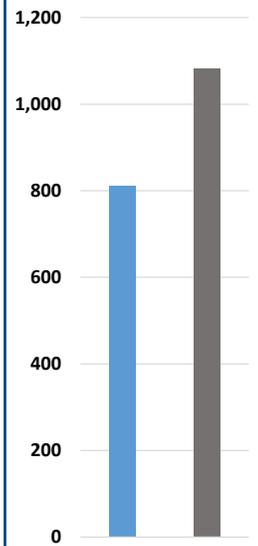
Population: 17,079^a
 Geographic Size: 9,641 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: 2/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Union

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

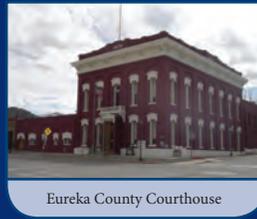
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT



SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Eureka County District Court	4	12	8	5	7	36	30	83%	(d)	(d)	(d)
Lincoln County District Court	48	47	34	15	5	149	84	56%	(d)	(d)	(d)
White Pine County DC	86	95	105	94	98	478	429	90%	(d)	(d)	(d)
Ely Justice Court	369	238	-	-	57	664	616	93%	2,122	2,147	101%
Eureka Justice Court	56	20	-	-	2	78	65	83%	693	653	94%
Meadow Valley Justice Court	155	52	-	-	9	216	144	67%	924	920	100%
Pahrnagat Valley JC	76	17	-	-	1	94	99	105%	2,156	2,356	109%
Caliente Municipal Court	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-
Ely Municipal Court	114	0	-	-	0	114	209 ^f	183%	231	227	98%
TOTAL	908	481	147	114	179	1,829	1,676	92%	6,126	6,303	103%

- ^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^d Juvenile traffic violations handled and reported by Justice Courts.
- ^f Includes administrative closures.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION

Criminal,
53%

Civil,
29%

Family,
11%

Juvenile,
7%

QUICK FACTS:

<1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

1% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

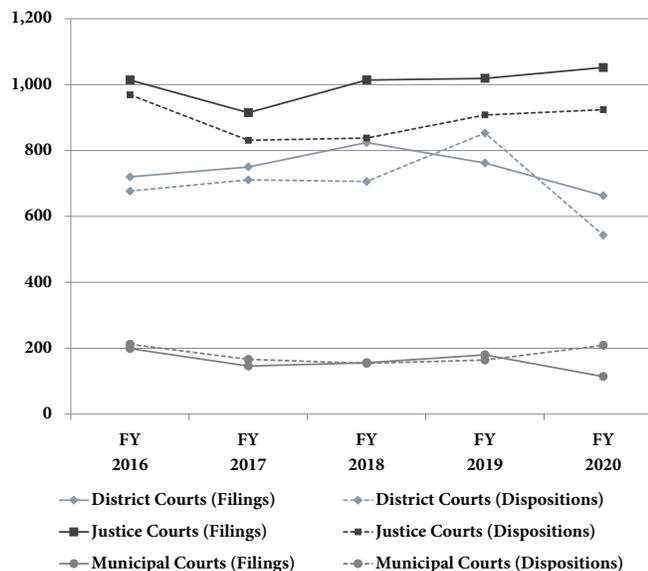


District Demographics

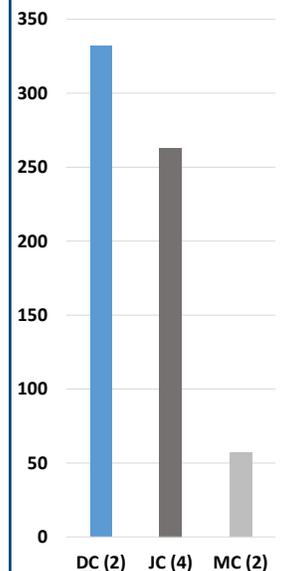
Population: 18,046^a
 Geographic Size: 23,685 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: <1/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Ely

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

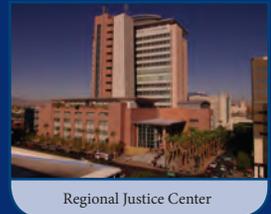
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT



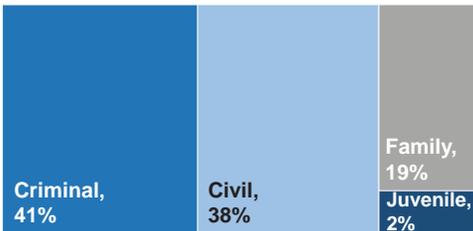
Regional Justice Center

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Clark County DC	7,246	24,318	37,487	5,217	19,899	94,167	98,016	104%	(d)	(d)	(d)
Boulder Justice Court	108	271	-	-	6	385	326	85%	1,841	1,374	75%
Bunkerville Justice Court	9	7	-	-	0	16	12	75%	497	553	111%
Goodsprings Justice Court	195	43	-	-	1	239	255	107%	6,932	10,428 ^f	150%
Henderson Justice Court	2,855	6,474	-	-	244	9,573	8,756	91%	4,572	5,029	110%
Las Vegas Justice Court	55,124	57,828	-	-	9,444	122,396	116,139	95%	164,852 ^g	156,281	95%
Laughlin Justice Court	634	386	-	-	6	1,026	932	91%	6,948	7,565	109%
Mesquite Justice Court	225	192	-	-	2	419	415	99%	0	0	-
Moapa Justice Court	45	12	-	-	1	58	68	117%	1,749	1,835	105%
Moapa Valley Justice Court	140	51	-	-	1	192	169	88%	1,066	1,074	101%
North Las Vegas Justice Court	3,070	6,797	-	-	71	9,938	10,835	109%	1,134	1,010	89%
Searchlight Justice Court	102	18	-	-	0	120	106	88%	4,608	4,354	94%
Boulder Municipal Court	458	4	-	-	4	466	356	76%	2,818	2,469	88%
Henderson Municipal Court	5,516	102	-	-	2,659	8,277	7,370	89%	22,573	20,318	90%
Las Vegas Municipal Court	22,167	485	-	-	195	22,847	20,081	88%	55,424	49,521	89%
Mesquite Municipal Court	545	5	-	-	0	550	467	85%	1,181	1,165	99%
North Las Vegas MC	4,504	81	-	-	0	4,585	4,916	107%	17,057	19,356	113%
TOTAL	102,943	97,074	37,487	5,217	32,533	275,254	269,219	98%	293,252	282,332	96%

- ^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^d Juvenile traffic violations handled and reported by Justice Courts.
- ^e Includes administrative closures.
- ^g Reopened cases under-reported or not reported.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

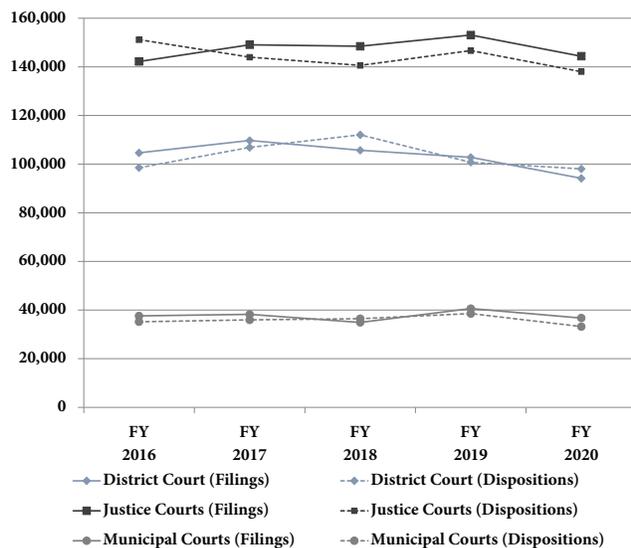
77% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD
73% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics

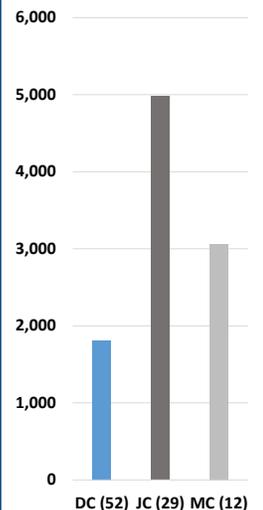
Population: 2,293,391^a
 Geographic Size: 7,891 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: 291/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Las Vegas

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

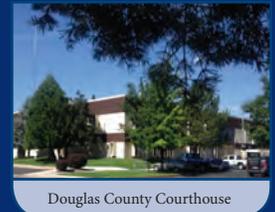
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS, FY 2016-20



NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT



NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Douglas County District Court	182	306	524	91	77	1,180	995	84%	116	92	79%
East Fork Justice Court	1,049	729	-	-	157	1,935	2,017 ^d	104%	4,051	3,622	89%
Tahoe Justice Court	626	119	-	-	29	774	695	90%	2,503	2,282	91%
TOTAL	1,857	1,154	524	91	263	3,889	3,707	95%	6,670	5,996	90%

- ^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^d Includes administrative closures.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



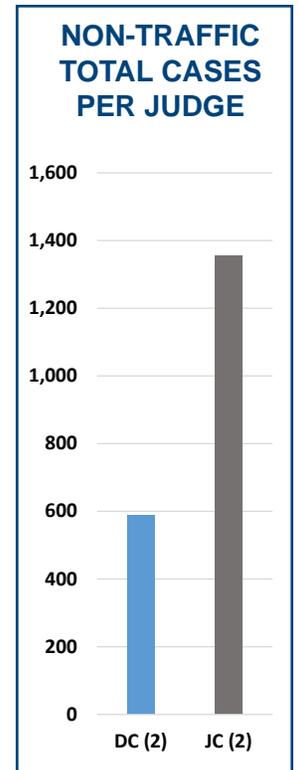
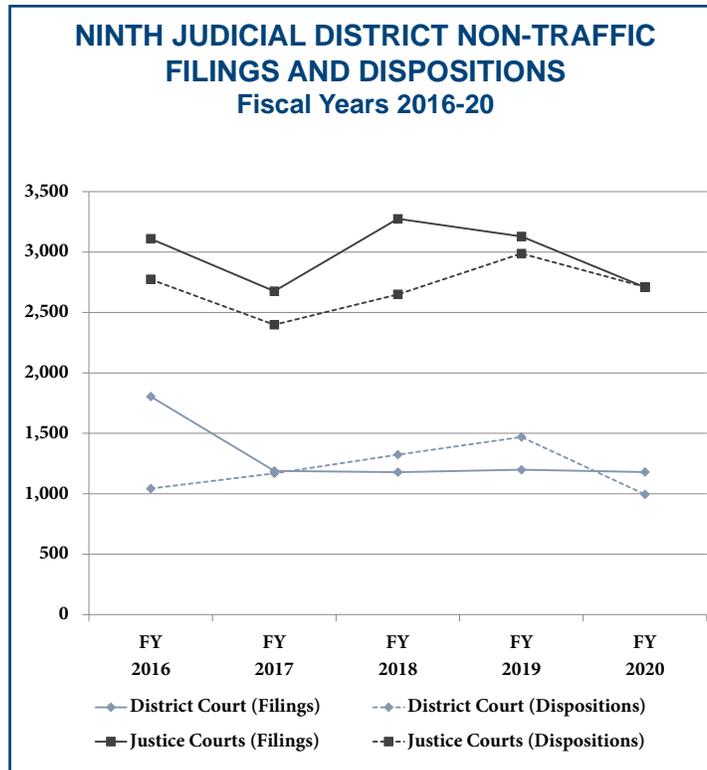
QUICK FACTS:

1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD
2% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

District Demographics

Population: 49,537^a
 Geographic Size: 710 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: 70/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: East Fork

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



TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT



TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

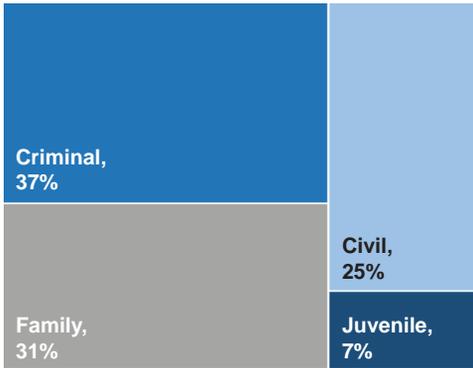
Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Churchill County District Court	151	98	777	145	450	1,621	1,819	112%	81	74	91%
New River Justice Court	676	670	-	-	10	1,356	1,479	109%	2,930	3,300	113%
Fallon Municipal Court	337	1	-	-	1	339	274	81%	413	427	103%
TOTAL	1,164	769	777	145	461	3,316	3,572	108%	3,424	3,801	111%

^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

<1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

<1% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD



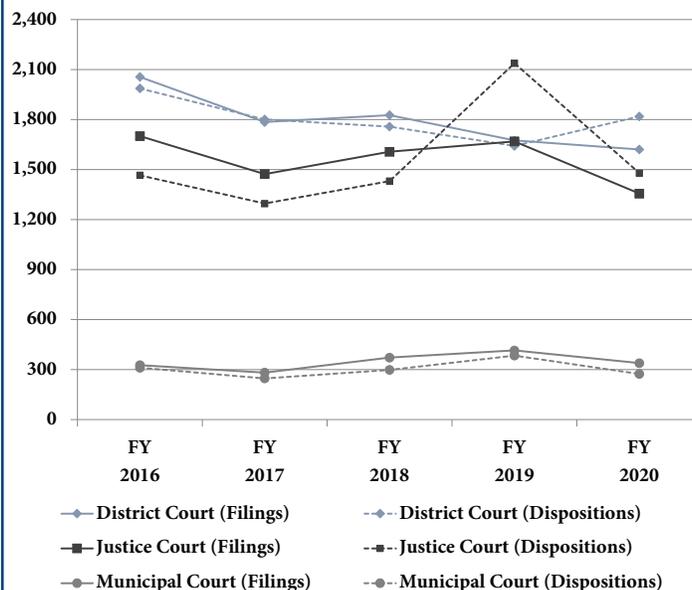
District Demographics

Population: 25,832 ^a
 Geographic Size: 4,930 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 5/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: New River

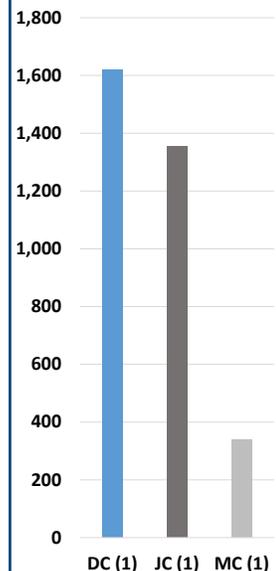
^a Source: Nevada State Demographer

^b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE



ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

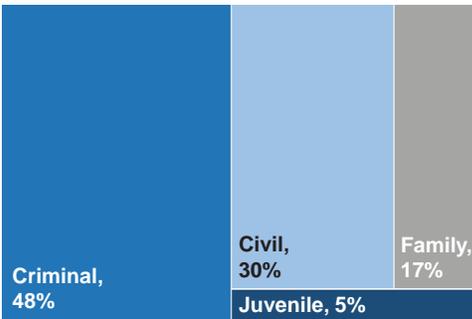


ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2020

Court	Criminal Filings ^a	Civil Filings	Family Filings ^b	Juvenile Filings ^b	Reopened Cases	Total Cases	Total Disposed	Disp. Rate	Traffic and Parking ^c		
									Cases	Disposed	Disp. Rate
Lander County District Court	19	31	155	16	62	283	293	104%	24	21	88%
Mineral County District Court	46	31	42	20	4	143	87	61%	20	13	65%
Pershing County District Court	25 ⁱ	112	55	50	34	276	161	58%	15	17	113%
Argenta Justice Court	170	113	-	-	4	287	353 ^d	123%	894	1,061	119%
Austin Justice Court	9	3	-	-	0	12	40 ^d	333%	861	877	102%
Hawthorne Justice Court	334	85	-	-	16	435	310	71%	4,203	4,106	98%
Lake Justice Court	270	159	-	-	0	429	379	88%	1,192	1,071	90%
TOTAL	873	534	252	86	120	1,865	1,623	87%	7,209	7,166	99%

- ^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 includes juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^d Includes administrative closures.
- ⁱ Incomplete.

NON-TRAFFIC CASE DISTRIBUTION



QUICK FACTS:

<1% OF STATEWIDE NON-TRAFFIC CASELOAD

2% OF STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CASELOAD

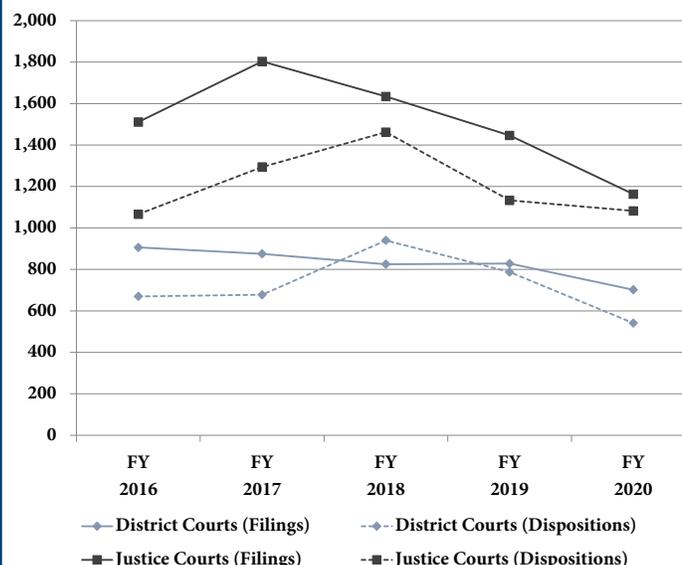


District Demographics

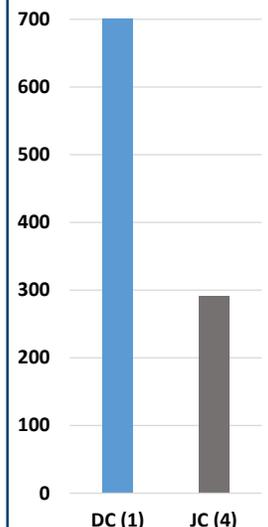
Population: 17,774^a
 Geographic Size: 15,280 sq. mi.^b
 Population Density: 1/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Lake

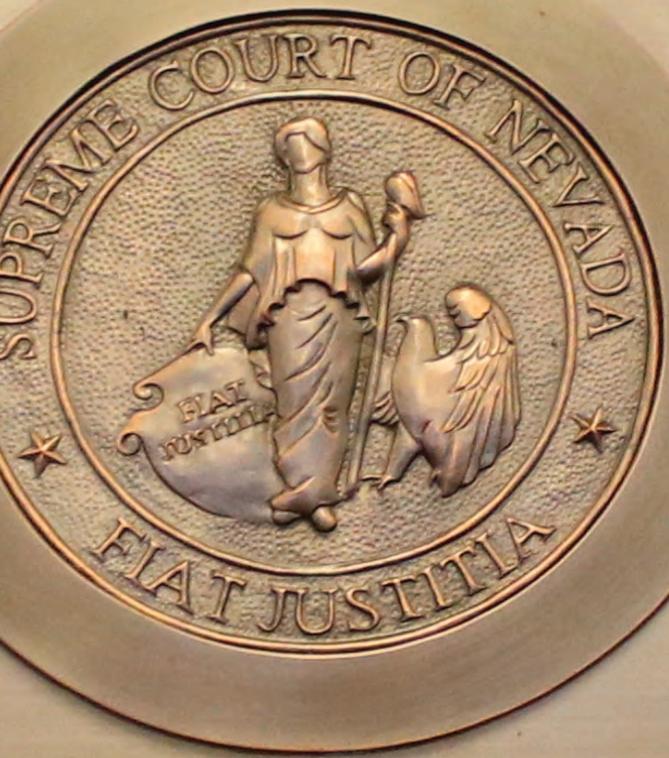
^a Source: Nevada State Demographer
^b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2016-20



NON-TRAFFIC TOTAL CASES PER JUDGE





THE SUPREME COURT WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE FOLLOWING
FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS ANNUAL REPORT

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TO ACCESS A DIGITAL COPY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND APPENDIX TABLES,
VISIT WWW.NVCOURTS.GOV, CLICK ON ABOUT THE JUDICIARY, AND THEN ANNUAL REPORT



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