Supreme Court of Nevada
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

ROBIN SWEET
Director and
State Court Administrator

JOHN MCCORMICK
Assistant Court Administrator
Judicial Programs and Services

RICHARD A. STEFANI
Deputy Director
Information Technology

MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

Commission on Statewide Rules of Criminal Procedure
Videoconference

Date and Time of Meeting: October 29, 2019 at Noon
Place of Meeting:

Carson City	Las Vegas	Washoe
Supreme Court AOC Conference Room 201 S. Carson Street Carson City, Nevada	Nevada Supreme Court Building Conference Room A/B 408 E. Clark Avenue Las Vegas, NV	Second Judicial District Court Room 214 75 Court Street Reno, NV
Teleconference Access:	Dial-In # 1-408-740-7256	Meeting ID 1110011234

All participants attending via teleconference should mute their lines when not speaking; it is highly recommended that teleconference attendees use a landline and handset in order to reduce background noise.

AGENDA

I. Call to Order
   A. Call of Roll
   B. Determination of a Quorum
   C. Opening Remarks

II. Public Comment

III. Review and Approval of the September 27, 2019 Meeting Summary **(Tab 1)**

IV. Work Group Updates
   A. Jury Instructions Work Group **(Tab 2)**

V. Statewide Rules Discussion
   A. Local Rules of Practice **(Tab 3)**
      i. Second Judicial District

ii. Eighth Judicial District

B. Rule 8: Pretrial Motions **(Tab 4)**
C. Rule 9: Pretrial Writs of Habeus Corpus **(Tab 5)**
D. Rule 10: Stay Orders **(Tab 6)**
E. Rule 11 and Rule 12 **(Tab 7)**
F. Rule 18: Court Intepreters **(Tab 8)**
G. Rule 19: Appeals **(Tab 9)**

VI. Rules Finalized During Last Meeting
A. Rule 20(e) **(Tab 10)**
B. Rule 3 (7.40 amd 23) **(Tab 11)**

VII. Additional Rules for Commission Consideration **(Tab 12)**

VIII. Other Items/Discussion

IX. Next Meeting Date and Location
A. November 22, 2019 from 11:00 am – 1:00 pm (Proposed)
B. January 2020

X. Adjournment

- Action items may be noted by * and typically include review, approval, denial, and/or postponement of specific items. Certain items may be referred to a subcommittee for additional review and action.
- Agenda items may be taken out of order at the discretion of the Chair in order to accommodate persons appearing before the Commission and/or to aid in the time efficiency of the meeting.
- If members of the public participate in the meeting, they must identify themselves when requested. Public comment is welcomed by the Commission but may be limited at the discretion of the Chair.
- The Commission is pleased to provide reasonable accommodations for members of the public who are disabled and wish to attend the meeting. If assistance is required, please notify Commission staff by phone or by email no later than two working days prior to the meeting, as follows: Jamie Gradick, (775) 687-9808 - email: jgradick@nvcourts.nv.gov
- This meeting is exempt from the Nevada Open Meeting Law (NRS 241.030)
- At the discretion of the Chair, topics related to the administration of justice, judicial personnel, and judicial matters that are of a confidential nature may be closed to the public.
- **Notice of this meeting was posted in the following locations**: Nevada Supreme Court website: www.nevadajudiciary.us; Carson City: Supreme Court Building, Administrative Office of the Courts, 201 South Carson Street; Las Vegas: Nevada Supreme Court, 408 East Clark Avenue.

TAB 1

Supreme Court of Nevada

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Commission on Statewide Rules of Criminal Procedure
September 27, 2019
Noon
Summary prepared by: Kimberly Williams

Members Present
Justice James Hardesty, Chair
Justice Abbi Silver, Co-Vice Chair
Justice Lidia Stiglich, Co-Vice Chair
John Arrascada
Judge Douglas Herndon
Darin Imlay
Mark Jackson
Chris Lalli – *Proxy for Steve Wolfson*
Lisa Rasmussen
Judge Jim Shirley
John Springgate
JoNell Thomas

Guests Present
Sharon Dickinson
Alysa Grimes
John Petty
Luke Prengaman

AOC Staff Present
Jamie Gradick
John McCormick
Kimberly Williams

I. Call to Order
A. Justice Hardesty called the meeting to order at 12:00 pm.
B. Ms. Gradick called roll; a quorum was present.

II. There was no public comment.

III. Review and Approval of August 27, 2019 Meeting Summary
- The August 27, 2019 meeting summary was approved.

IV. Work Group Updates
- Jury Instructions Work Group:
  - Chief Judge Freeman was unable to attend; Justice Hardesty directed attendees to the work group's written status report included in the meeting materials.

V. Statewide Rules Discussion

- Rule 8 and Rule 9
  - Justice Hardesty informed attendees that subcommittees would be appointed to resolve rule 8 and rule 9; the goal is to resolve all rules by January.
  - Both subcommittees are to report back at the October 29th meeting
    - All meeting materials will be due to Ms. Gradick by October 21.
    - If the subcommittee cannot agree on a single rule, then all versions of the rule should be submitted so that the full commission may debate and resolve.
    - Rule 8 will be chaired by Ms. Rasmussen; Mr. Imlay, Mr. Prengaman, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Petty, and Mr. Arrascada will serve on the subcommittee.
    - Ms. Dickinson will chair rule 9; Mr. Prengaman, Mr. Springgate and Mr. Lalli will serve on the subcommittee.
- Rule 11 and Rule 12
  - Justice Hardesty asked attendees for edits and/or comments on the draft Ms. Grimes provided.
    - Ms. Grimes requested feedback on how many days' notice for motions to extend or shorten time. The committee discussed and decided on three judicial days.
    - Mr. Lalli expressed concern regarding motions being directed to a judge rather than the presiding judge.
    - Justice Hardesty suggested mending the language to read: "Motion shall be made to the assigned judge and, if the assigned judge is not available, another judge in the district or the presiding judge in the criminal division."
  - Ms. Thomas asked for clarification regarding whether the rule refers to written motions or whether oral motions are also considered.
    - Mr. Prengaman suggested adding the following language to accommodate oral motions: "…unless an oral motion is allowed by the court or in discretion of the court to hear an oral motion"
    - Justice Hardesty suggested adding "except for stipulations made by the parties and agreed to the court" language.
  - Mr. Prengaman suggested including the language "when an act required by these rules…" in the first subsection.
    - The committee discussed the change and chose to address his concerns in a separate paragraph in the new draft.
    - Attendees discussed sequencing concern; a suggestion was made to include the "the motion must be for good cause…" or "the court in its own discretion can…" to address these concerns.
- Rule 10 *(Portions of this discussion were inaudible)*
  - Attendees discussed concerns with the rule's language and reviewed the stay orders included in the meeting materials.
    - A suggestion was made that the rule have "across the board" applicability if it is going to allow for stays to be granted by a reviewing court.
    - Justice Hardesty commented that the rule should be drafted to contemplate the courts that are involved.
    - Mr. Petty suggested looking to existing language from district court procedural rules; Mr. Petty offered to rewrite the rule and submit a draft for the next meeting.
- Rule 17
  - Justice Hardesty asked attendees for input on this rule.

- Mr. Arrascada requested that the discussion be deferred until the next meeting.
- Justice Hardesty agreed to defer the discussion and requested that Mr. Arrascada and his group review Utah's Rule 18 (included in meeting materials) during the drafting process.

- Rule 18
  - Several commission members expressed concerns regarding the length of time to get an interpreter, continuing proceedings, initial appearance requirements, and deferring to local rules in the rural jurisdictions.
    - A suggestion was made to exclude initial appearances from this rule.
    - A suggestion was made that the need for an interpreter be incorporated into the bind over from justice to district court.
    - Mr. McCormick suggested to using population provisions to address this concern since the timeline is not appropriate for both urban and rural jurisdictions.
    - Justice Hardesty asked that Mr. McCormick and Ms. Grimes redraft the second paragraph for the Commission's review at the next meeting.
- Rule 19 *(portions of this discussion were inaudible)*
  - Ms. Grimes informed attendees that she and Ms. Gradick surveyed district court judges on this issue and the consensus was that the rule does not really work.
    - Attendees discussed NRS chapter 189 and the 60-day timeline; a comment was made that the Second Judicial District rule does not conform to statutory timing.
    - Attendees discussed the need for judges to have control of their calendars.
    - Justice Hardesty asked that Ms. Gradick find out if Ely Municipal Court is a court of record; the rule may need to make a distinction between courts of record and courts not of record.
    - Justice Hardesty will work with Ms. Grimes on a redraft of the rule.
- Rule 20(e)
  - Ms. Grimes shared her draft with commission members.
    - Justice Stiglich suggested removing "…argue to, communicate with, or…" and, after discussion, the commission members agreed with removing the language.
    - Attendees approved this rule pending this change.
- Rule 3: Appearance and Withdrawal of Attorneys
  - Justice Hardesty asked attendees for changes to the draft Chief Judge Bell submitted.
    - Ms. Thomas suggested replacing "consent" with "acknowledgement" (paragraph 2) and attendees clarified that an outgoing attorney should acknowledge and an incoming attorney should consent.
    - Attendees approved this rule pending the change.

VI. Other Items/Discussion

- Settlement Conferences – Status Updates
  - Judge Herndon informed attendees that the settlement conferences have been working well and everyone is working together. To date seven of eight have been resolved.
  - Through Justice Hardesty, Chief Judge Bell reported that one case had been pending 5 years and another case for 10 years.
  - Mr. Arrascada and Mr. Prengaman both reported that they have not had the opportunity to conduct a settlement conference; however, all stakeholders know it is an option and seem open to the possibility should an appropriate case arise.

VII. Next Meeting

- Justice Hardesty informed attendees that the next meeting will be October 29th. The Commission will likely meet again in November and January.

VIII. Adjournment

- The meeting was adjourned at 1:55 p.m.

TAB 2

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*Note: Because this meeting focused on developing/editing a working document, this summary will only include the relevant discussion and action item portions of the meeting. Please see the edited jury instruction sections for work product completed during the meeting.

Commission on Statewide Rules of Criminal Procedure
Jury Instructions Work Group
October 02, 2019
Summary prepared by: Jamie Gradick, AOC

Attendees

Chief Judge Scott Freeman, Chair
Jacee Broadway
Scott Coffee
Judge Nancy Porter
Luke Prengaman
Maizie Pusich
Judge Connie Steinheimer
Deborah Westbrook
Judge Nathan Tod Young

Meeting Summary

- Chief Judge Freeman welcomed attendees.
- Ms. Gradick called roll; a quorum was present.
- Section 16.01(a) *(Portions of this discussion were inaudible)*
  - Mr. Prengaman presented his proposed language and cited NRS 205.300 as authority.
    - Attendees discussed replacing "infers" and agreed to use "shows" in the footnotes.
  - Ms. Westbrook suggested including the alleged value for each instruction element; bracket out the amounts to allow practitioner to select as appropriate.
    - Attendees agreed.
  - Ms. Westbrook suggested removing the "cheat" and "overreach" language from the definition of defraud as it's not supported by legal authority (*Jarman*).
    - Attendees agreed.
  - Ms. Westbrook suggested adding a separate element instruction to go with the diversion theory discussion and directed attendees to her proposed language (from *Batton*?)
    - Attendees discussed applicability of the cited legal authority and discussed whether the case law provides elements of constructed possession or just presents a factual scenario that would not be applicable in a statewide instruction.

- Ms. Westbrook will prepare two drafts: one with the language incorporated into an instruction and another version that could be added as just a bracket and/or footnote. The work group will review and discuss these at the next meeting.

➢ Attendees further discussed the entrustment language; Mr. Coffee expressed concern regarding "flowery" language.
- This language comes from *Boueri*; attendees discussed case applicability for the purposes of a jury instruction.
- Attendees discussed the concept of ownership; legal title to the property is not required in order to entrust the property.
- Ms. Westbrook and Mr. Coffee will draft a separate instruction that combines the concept from *Batton* with this one for review at the next meeting.

➢ Attendees briefly discussed/listed statutory and case law authority for this section.

➢ Ms. Westbrook suggested adding the definition of "steal" in this section since many elements include "intent to steal".
- Attendees agreed.

➢ Attendees discussed including footnotes to indicate the value changes taking place as of July 2020. *(Portions of this discussion were inaudible)*
- Chief Judge Freeman commented that the group will review this during the next meeting's review session.
- Ms. Westbrook and Mr. Prengaman will work on preparing and incorporating a footnote indicating the changes; attendees discussed logistics for drafting and sharing this given the limitations of Drop Box.
- A suggestion was made to leave all the dollar amounts blank and cite the statute in a footnote; attendees agreed.

- Section 16.01(A)(a)
  - ➢ Mr. Prengaman presented his proposed language and cited NRS 205.301 as authority.
  - ➢ Ms. Westbrook commented that authority supports inclusion of a dollar value in the elements.
    - Attendees discussed whether to include value in the element instruction or add it as a footnote or bracket.
    - Mr. Coffee commented that, traditionally, this is done with a verdict form. Attendees discussed the best way to accomplish this and still maintain consistency.
    - Judge Young and Judge Porter both supported including value in the instruction rather than on the verdict form; attendees discussed language to instruct on value.
    - Chief Judge Freeman commented that this could be handled similarly to the way deadly weapon was handled: define value in separate instruction and use if value is an issue in the case.
    - Attendees agreed to the inclusion of the "reasonable doubt" language in the finding of value on the verdict form.
- Section 16.01(b)
  - ➢ Mr. Prengaman presented his proposed language; attendees approved the draft with the inclusion of "if you find" language.
- Section 16.01(c)
  - ➢ Mr. Prengaman presented his proposed language.
    - Ms. Westbrook expressed concern with potential constitutional issues raised by this type of instruction and commented that this was discussed in a previous meeting.
    - Ms. Westbrook will look into this issue and report back during the next meeting.

- Section 16.01 (d)
  - Mr. Prengaman presented his proposed language.
    - Concern was expressed regarding confusing and, possibly, unnecessary language; a suggestion was made to use the same language used to define "dominion and control" in previous instructions.
    - Attendees agreed to use the definition language used in the previous section in order to maintain consistency.
- Section 16.07(a) *(Inaudible)*
  - Mr. Prengaman presented his proposed language.
    - Ms. Westbrook suggested removal of "or innocence" and addition of "and significance of…" language in order to be consistent with previous flight instructions.
    - Attendees discussed whether legal authority supports this language; attendees referred to the flight instructions and discussed whether to remain consistent with the language approved for that instruction.
    - Mr. Prengaman commented that flight is fundamentally different from the issue at hand; "significance" language in this context may not be an accurate statement of law.
    - Judge Porter, Judge Young, Judge Steinheimer and Chief Judge Freeman agreed with Mr. Prengaman's point; attendees, with the exception of Ms. Westbrook, agreed to leave "significance" language out of the instruction.

Additional Action Items

- The next meeting will begin with a review of Sections 10-14 with the purpose of double-checking and finalizing revisions to these sections. Comments will need to be submitted to the drop box a week prior to the next teleconference meeting.
- Ms. Gradick will survey the work group members for availability and will schedule another work group teleconference for next month.

TAB 3

[Proposed] CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE of the DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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Blue = CRIMINAL RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Green = Part III, "Criminal Practice," of the RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Purple = RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

* *

Notes:

Under the prevailing scheme of court rules, the Rules of the District Courts of the State of Nevada (D.C.R.) "cover the practice and procedure in all actions in the district courts of *all districts where no local rule covering the same subject has been approved* by the supreme court. Local rules which are approved for a particular judicial district shall be applied in each instance whether they are the same as or inconsistent with these rules." D.C.R. 5. The D.C.R. address subjects such as the form of papers to be filed (D.C.R. 12), motions generally (D.C.R. 13, 15), motions for continuance (D.C.R. 14), and stipulations (D.C.R. 16).

The Second Judicial District has adopted the Rules of Practice for the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada (WDFCR) and the Criminal Rules Of Practice For The Second Judicial District Court Of The State Of Nevada (L.C.R.). The WDFCR do not apply to "[c]riminal matters, except as otherwise expressly stated." WDFCR 1(2)(c). These Rules do contain a number of express provisions that apply to criminal matters. The L.C.R. "govern all criminal actions in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada." L.C.R. 1.

The Eighth Judicial District has adopted the Rules of Practice for the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada (EDCR). These Rules "govern the procedure and administration of the Eighth Judicial District Court and all actions or proceedings cognizable therein." In terms of criminal practice, EDCR 1.10. Part I, "Organization of the Court and Administration," includes provisions for a criminal presiding judge (EDCR 1.31, "Presiding judge – family/civil/criminal divisions"), criminal division masters (EDCR 1.48), the assignment of criminal cases (EDCR 1.64), and the calendaring of criminal trial (EDCR 1.74). Part III, which includes Rules 3.01 through 3.80, specifically addresses criminal practice. Part VII, "General Provisions," is "applicable to all actions and proceedings commenced in the Eighth Judicial District Court" "[u]nless otherwise stated," EDCR 7.01, and addresses matters such as the form of papers for filing (EDCR 7.20), the service of order and other papers (EDCR 7.26), the custody of exhibits and records (EDCR 7.28), motions for trial continuances (EDCR 7.30), sanctions (EDCR 7.60), and voir dire examination (EDCR 7.70).

Taking the Second Judicial District as an example, there are three sets of rules that could potentially apply to a given situation in a criminal case – the D.C.R., the WDCR, and the L.C.R. The D.C.R. could apply if there is "no local rule covering the same subject" in the WDCR or L.C.R. The WDCR, which only applies to criminal matters if "expressly stated," does contain a number of provisions that expressly apply to criminal cases and therefore would preempt any corresponding provision of the D.C.R. The L.C.R. apply exclusively to criminal matters, but there is overlap with the WDCR, albeit incomplete, in the coverage of certain areas – jury instructions and continuances, for example. A careful practitioner in Washoe County would want to work from the L.C.R. to the WDCR to the D.C.R. to find and ensure compliance with any potentially applicable rule. The *Statewide Rules of Criminal Procedure: A 50 State Review* article criticized this type of overlap for the ambiguities and associated problems it creates for practitioners:

> Eight of the Nevada's eleven judicial districts have their own local procedural rules that either directly, or "if applicable" apply to criminal matters. The Second judicial district is the only district with separate criminal procedure rules. The ambiguity within local district rules creates even more problems for practitioners as it is not clear what civil/general local rules apply to criminal proceedings.[1]

It is suggested that it would be most useful to consolidate *all* district court rules that address procedures in criminal matters in a single set of rules, that any provisions touching upon criminal matters be eliminated from other sets of rules such as the D.C.R., the WDCR, and the EDCR, and that the scope of the other sets of rules, such the D.C.R. and EDCR, be expressly limited to civil matters or, in the alternative, that they expressly exclude criminal matters from their scope. Both practitioner and judge alike would then know that, as far as district court procedural rules are concerned, there is only one source to be consulted.

[1] *Statewide Rules* at p.4.

Rule 1. Scope, purpose and construction

8th Rule 3.01. Scope of rules.
The rules in Part III govern the practice and procedure in all criminal proceedings except in juvenile cases expressly provided for in Title 5 of NRS.

2nd CR Rule 1. Scope, purpose and construction.
These rules govern all criminal actions in the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada. They are intended to provide for the just determination of every criminal proceeding. They shall be construed to secure simplicity in procedure, fairness in administration and the elimination of unjustifiable expense and delay. They shall be cited as "L.C.R." For good cause shown and when the interest of justice requires, the district court may modify these rules by court order, either pursuant to the motion of a party or sua sponte, to fit the facts and circumstances of a particular case pending before the court.

Comment: The purpose of these criminal rules is to provide uniformity in practice among the various judicial departments, however, each individual judge (should) retain discretion over how cases ultimately proceed in their courtroom. This rule strikes a balance between uniformity and judicial discretion. These rules do not apply to juvenile proceedings, post-conviction proceedings or habeas corpus actions. The statement of the purpose and construction of the rules parallels Rule 2 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Rule 2. Case assignment.

8th Rule 3.10. Consolidation and reassignment.

(a) When an indictment or information is filed against a defendant who has other criminal cases pending in the court, the new case may be assigned directly to the department wherein a case against that defendant is already pending.

(b) Unless objected to by one of the judges concerned, criminal cases, writs or motions may be consolidated or reassigned to any criminal department for trial, settlement or other resolution.

(c) In the event of negotiations being reached as to multiple cases having the same defendant, defense counsel and the prosecution may stipulate to having all of the involved cases assigned to the department having the oldest case with the lowest case number, and the court clerk shall then so reassign the involved cases. If the negotiations later break down, then the court clerk will again reassign the involved cases back to their respective department(s) of origin. The objection provision of subparagraph (b) hereinabove does not pertain to this present subparagraph (c).

2nd CR Rule 2. Case assignment.

Each criminal action shall be randomly assigned to a department of the court and shall remain in such department until final disposition of the action, unless:

(a) the action is brought against a defendant who is the subject of another pending or prior action in this court, in which case the action shall be assigned to the department of the most recent other action; or

(b) as otherwise ordered by the chief judge consistent with a plan of courtwide case management.

Comment: To the extent possible, cases involving a defendant who is the subject of another case in this district shall be assigned to the department of the other case. Otherwise, cases shall be randomly assigned.

2nd LR Rule 2. Organization of the court; chief judge; court administrator.

1. All civil and criminal cases shall be randomly assigned.
2. The district judges shall elect from among the general jurisdiction division and family court division judges a chief judge for a term of 2 years. The chief judge is the presiding judge as referred to in NRS 3.025 and the chief judge referred to in Supreme Court Rule 8.

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Rule 3 Appearance and Withdrawal of Attorneys

Rule 7.40. Appearances; substitutions; withdrawal or change of attorney.

(a) When a party has appeared by counsel, the party cannot thereafter appear on the party's own behalf in the case without the consent of the court. Counsel who has appeared for any party must represent that party in the case and shall be recognized by the court and by all parties as having control of the case. The court in its discretion may hear a party in open court although the party is represented by counsel.

(b) Counsel in any case may be changed only:

(1) When a new attorney is to be substituted in place of the attorney withdrawing, by the written consent of both attorneys and the client, which must be filed with the court and served upon all parties or their attorneys who have appeared in the action, or

(2) When no attorney has been retained to replace the attorney withdrawing, by order of the court, granted upon written motion, and

(i) If the application is made by the attorney, the attorney must include in an affidavit the address, or last known address, at which the client may be served with notice of further proceedings taken in the case in the event the application for withdrawal is granted, and the telephone number, or last known telephone number, at which the client may be reached and the attorney must serve a copy of the application upon the client and all other parties to the action or their attorneys, or

(ii) If the application is made by the client, the client must state in the application the address at which the client may be served with notice of all further proceedings in the case in the event the application is granted, and the telephone number, or last known telephone number, at which the client may be reached and must serve a copy of the application upon the client's attorney and all other parties to the action or their attorneys.

(c) No application for withdrawal or substitution may be granted if a delay of the trial or of the hearing of any other matter in the case would result.

Rule 7.42. Appearances in proper person; entry of appearance.

(a) Unless appearing by an attorney regularly admitted to practice law in Nevada and in good standing, no entry of appearance or pleading purporting to be signed by any party to an action may be recognized or given any force or effect by any district court unless the same is signed by the party, with the signer's address and telephone number, if any. Except when otherwise specifically provided by rule or statute, pleadings need not be verified or accompanied by affidavit.

(b) A corporation may not appear in proper person.

Rule 7.44. Presence of local counsel required.

(a) Unless otherwise allowed by the court, no attorney who is not a resident of Nevada and has not been admitted to the State Bar of Nevada may appear as counsel in

any cause pending in this district without the presence of associated Nevada counsel.

(b) If foreign counsel is associated, all pleadings, motions and other papers must be signed by Nevada counsel, who shall be responsible to the court for their content. Nevada counsel must be present during oral arguments and must be responsible to the court for all matters presented.

2nd LR Rule 3. Criminal trials; appearance and withdrawal of attorneys.

1. Judges shall set all criminal trials in accordance with their own individual calendars. Such cases shall be randomly assigned to each department, and shall stay with that department through final disposition, unless the case is reassigned by that judge with the concurrence of the court to which it is reassigned. All related cases on the same defendant shall be assigned to the same judge. This random assignment system shall also apply to all criminal appeals, material witnesses and all other miscellaneous criminal matters.
2. If more criminal trials are scheduled on any day than an individual judge can handle that judge shall find another department willing to take the overflow. If the calendar overflow problem cannot be resolved by the individual judge the matter shall be referred to the chief judge who shall assign the overflow trials to other judges as necessary.
3. Criminal arraignments shall be set by the individual judges. If a judge is conducting a criminal jury trial, criminal arraignments, motions, and other criminal matters which are also assigned to that department may be referred by that judge to a department which does not have a trial.
4. Criminal arraignments, motions, pleas, sentencing hearings, and other proceedings, shall be heard by each court department in accordance with their own individual calendars at a time and date specified by each department.
5. Except as may be otherwise ordered by the judge in writing all motions for probation revocation shall be set to be heard by the court as soon as possible and no later than 10 days after the incarceration of the defendant.
6. Attorneys representing defendants in criminal cases shall promptly serve written notice of their appearances upon the district attorney, and file the same with the filing office. When desiring to withdraw from a case, attorneys shall serve a motion upon the district attorney and their client, file the same with the filing office, and set the motion for hearing.
7. Effective January 2, 1992, any status conference and/or "Motions to Confirm" shall be held 1 week prior to the trial date. This will provide at least 5 days' notice of the status of a pending trial to all parties and the jury office. Prior to January 2, 1992, any such status conferences shall be held at least 3 days prior to trial.

Rule 23. Appearances; substitutions; withdrawal or change of attorneys.

1. When a party has appeared by counsel, that individual cannot thereafter appear on his/her own behalf in the case without the consent of the court. Counsel who has appeared for any party shall represent that party in the case and shall be

recognized by the court and by all parties as having control of the client's case, until counsel withdraws, another attorney is substituted, or until counsel is discharged by the client in writing, filed with the filing office, in accordance with SCR 46 and this rule. The court in its discretion may hear a party in open court although the party is represented by counsel.

2. Counsel in any case may be changed:

   (a) When a new attorney is to be substituted in place of the attorney withdrawing, by the written consent of both attorneys and the client, all of which shall be filed with the court and served upon all parties or their attorneys who have appeared in the action; or

   (b) By order of the court, upon motion and notice as provided in these rules, when no attorney has been retained to replace the attorney withdrawing;

      (1) If such motion is made by the attorney, counsel shall include in an affidavit the address, or last known address, at which the client may be served with notice of further proceedings taken in the case in the event the application for withdrawal is granted, and counsel shall serve a copy of such motion and supporting papers upon the client and all other parties to the action or their attorneys; or

      (2) If such motion is made by the client, the client shall state therein the address at which the client may be served with notice of all further proceedings in the case in the event the application is granted, and shall serve a copy of the application upon the attorney and all other parties to the action or their attorneys.

3. Any form of order permitting withdrawal of an attorney submitted to the court for signature shall contain the address at which the party is to be served with notice of all further proceedings.

4. Except for good cause shown, no application for withdrawal or substitution shall be granted if a delay of the trial or of the hearing of any other matter in the case would result. Discharge of an attorney may not be grounds to delay a trial or other hearing.

5. A corporation may not appear in proper person.

Rule 4. Initial appearance and arraignment.

2nd CR Rule 3. Initial appearance and arraignment.

(a) At the initial appearance of the defendant before the district court, the court shall:

(1) supply the defendant a copy of the indictment or information unless the charging document has previously been made available to the defendant through e-filing;

(2) if necessary, determine whether the defendant qualifies for appointed counsel and, if so, appoint counsel to represent the defendant. In such event, newly appointed counsel shall be given an extension of time of at least 5 days before entry of plea;

(3) arraign the defendant upon all charges in the indictment or information;

(4) subject to the conditions set forth in NRS 178.4853,[2] determine appropriate conditions for the defendant's release from custody or that detention is warranted;

(5) if the defendant enters a plea of not guilty, set the dates for trial, pretrial motions, evidentiary hearings or status conferences;

(6) specify any discovery obligations of the parties beyond those contained in Chapter 174 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

(b) If the defendant enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, the court may transfer the action to the Second Judicial District Court (Washoe County) Specialty Courts, if appropriate, or order a presentence report and set a sentencing date consistent with the jail population management policies of the court and L.C.R. 9.[3]

(c) Subject to the provisions of NRS 176.135,[4] a presentence report may be waived and sentence imposed at the entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.

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[2] **NRS 178.4853 Factors considered before release without bail.** In deciding whether there is good cause to release a person without bail, the court at a minimum shall consider the following factors concerning the person:

1. The length of residence in the community;
2. The status and history of employment;
3. Relationships with the person's spouse and children, parents or other family members and with close friends;
4. Reputation, character and mental condition;
5. Prior criminal record, including, without limitation, any record of appearing or failing to appear after release on bail or without bail;
6. The identity of responsible members of the community who would vouch for the reliability of the person;
7. The nature of the offense with which the person is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of not appearing;
8. The nature and seriousness of the danger to the alleged victim, any other person or the community that would be posed by the person's release;
9. The likelihood of more criminal activity by the person after release; and
10. Any other factors concerning the person's ties to the community or bearing on the risk that the person may willfully fail to appear.

[3] L.C.R. 9 addresses sentencing.

[4] **NRS 176.135 Presentence investigation and report: When required; time for completing.**

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 176.151, the Division shall make a presentence investigation and report to the court on each defendant who pleads guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of, a felony.
2. If a defendant is convicted of a felony that is a sexual offense, the presentence investigation and report:

(a) Must be made before the imposition of sentence or the granting of probation; and

Comment: The initial appearance is the occasion for the court and counsel to establish a meaningful schedule for the trial and all pretrial activity appropriate to each case. Except in unforeseen, extraordinary circumstances, the schedule will not be subsequently modified. Status conferences are conducted to monitor the progress of a case. Persons who enter a plea of guilty or nolo contendere and qualify for treatment in the Second Judicial District Drug Court may, if the department deems the defendant to be an appropriate referral, be immediately referred to such court without further proceedings in the department in which the criminal action is commenced.

(b) If the sexual offense is an offense for which the suspension of sentence or the granting of probation is permitted, must include a psychosexual evaluation of the defendant.

3. If a defendant is convicted of a felony other than a sexual offense, the presentence investigation and report must be made before the imposition of sentence or the granting of probation unless:

(a) A sentence is fixed by a jury; or

(b) Such an investigation and report on the defendant has been made by the Division within the 5 years immediately preceding the date initially set for sentencing on the most recent offense.

4. Upon request of the court, the Division shall make presentence investigations and reports on defendants who plead guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to, or are found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of, gross misdemeanors.

Rule 4.1 Setting of cases.

2nd LR Rule 4. Setting of cases.

1. All matters shall be set in the Office of the Administrative Assistants in the department where the case is filed. The office shall be open for that purpose from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, Tuesday through Thursday. All other calendaring shall be done by appointment. If any department wishes to deviate from this procedure it shall be responsible for setting its own calendar in a manner and at a time specified. The times and procedures for such calendaring shall be advertised by each department.
2. If any case may not be heard because of another case or the unavailability of the judge, it shall be the primary responsibility of that judge or the administrative assistant to arrange a transfer to another department with the agreement of the new department. In the event that the department cannot successfully transfer the case the matter shall be referred to the chief judge for resolution.
3. In every civil case, within 30 days after the last answer is filed, the parties must obtain a date for trial unless the judge waives this requirement for good cause shown. If the parties fail to obtain a trial date, the court may set the case for trial at its discretion.
4. All cases shall be set for trial within 12 months of the date that the setting occurs, unless ordered otherwise by the trial court.
5. Contested matters shall be set by each court department on dates agreeable to counsel. A 10-day notice to appear and set a time for trial may be given by any party upon certification that the case is at issue. At the time fixed in the notice, with showing of service upon all parties, a court department shall set the case for trial at a time certain. If fewer than all parties appear before a court department on an application for setting, and file with the court department a conformed copy of written notice to appear for setting at that hour and day, a court department shall set the matter to be heard on a date satisfactory to the counsel present. Time shall be computed as provided in N.R.C.P. 6. An individual court department may dispense with these procedures if necessary. Cases can be set via telephone conference or any other convenient method.
6. If the parties cannot agree on a trial date, a court department shall set the case for trial on the first available date in accordance with the judge's individual calendar.
7. All disputes concerning calendar settings shall be resolved by each court department in accordance with procedures established by that department.
8. Matters set in each department shall be heard in the order set unless otherwise ordered by the trial judge. Matters which cannot be heard in the department in which set because of a conflict with a prior matter, shall be assigned to another department, if one is available, by the affected department, to be heard at the same time as originally set. If a matter cannot be heard at the time originally set because of conflicts in all other departments, the matter shall be continued by order of the affected department. Thereafter, such matters shall be entitled to priority for resetting in accordance with the judge's individual calendar. Each court department shall determine the maximum allowed time that a matter can be set out on the calendar, subject to the 12-month setting rule.

9. All applications for setting shall be made on a printed form designated "Application for Setting," copies of which shall be available at each court department, unless this requirement is waived by the department. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to produce for the court department one original and the necessary copies of the "Application for Setting" form on which the court department shall endorse the date and time of such setting. The applicant shall file the original and serve a copy upon counsel for each other party.
10. If there are multiple settings, each court department shall endorse on the application the priority of the case in numerical order.
11. Once set, a case may be removed from the calendar only with the consent of the trial judge or the chief judge, if the trial judge is unavailable.
12. When a trial judge or the chief judge signs an order in chambers setting forth a calendar date, a copy of said order shall be delivered by counsel to the individual responsible for calendaring cases in each court department, together with any "Application for Setting" form.
13. Effective January 2, 1992, the judge who determines that a certain criminal defendant is incompetent shall be responsible for impanelling the Sanity Commission.
14. Effective January 2, 1992, the District Attorney's Office shall be responsible for contacting each court department in succession to find someone willing to schedule the Grand Jury hearings.
15. Any questions arising under this Rule 4 which cannot be resolved by the individual court department shall be referred to the chief judge for decision.
16. Each district judge shall be willing and prepared to take overflow work from another department as each judge's calendar permits.

Rule 5. Pleas of guilty or nolo contendere.

2nd CR Rule 4. Pleas of guilty or nolo contendere.

(a) All pleas of guilty or nolo contendere entered pursuant to a plea bargain agreement shall be supported by a written plea memorandum, filed in open court at the entry of the plea, stating:

(1) the terms of the plea bargain agreement;

(2) the factual basis for the plea and an acknowledgment by counsel that the defendant has been advised of the discovery produced and the evidence the State intends to present at trial;

(3) the constitutional rights waived by the defendant;

(4) the maximum possible punishment for any charge which is the subject of the plea bargain agreement;

(5) whether probation is available and whether multiple or enhanced sentences can be concurrent or consecutive;

(6) the defendant's acknowledgment that the court is not bound by the plea bargain agreement; and

(7) the defendant's knowledge of and voluntary consent to the terms of the plea bargain agreement and the contents of the memorandum.

(b) The guilty or nolo contendere plea memorandum shall be signed by the defendant and counsel for all parties to the agreement.

Comment: The plea bargain memorandum is integral to the entry of a guilty or nolo contendere plea and must be completed, signed and filed when the plea is entered.

Rule 6. Release and detention pending judicial proceedings.

8th Rule 3.80. Release from custody; bail reduction.

(a) When an individual is arrested on probable cause or on an arrest warrant, any district judge may, on an emergency basis only, unilaterally, without contact with a prosecutor, grant a release upon the individual's own recognizance pursuant to NRS 178.4851[5] and 178.4853[6] or reduce the amount of bail below the standard bail, provided that the arrest is for a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, non-violent felony, or some combination thereof. Before the court may grant an own recognizance release or bail reduction, the court must be satisfied that the individual arrested will likely appear in court at the next scheduled appearance date and does not present a threat in the interim if released. Once the individual arrested makes an initial court appearance, all issues regarding custodial status shall be addressed by the judge assigned the case or any other judge specifically designated or authorized by the assigned judge. A judge designated or authorized by the assigned judge, or by court rule, may release an individual from a bench warrant for a misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or non-violent felony, or some combination thereof.

(b) When an individual is arrested on probable cause for a violent felony offense or on a bench warrant for a violent felony offense issued by the district court, Justice Court, or municipal court, a district judge shall not grant an own recognizance

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[5] **NRS 178.4853 Factors considered before release without bail.** In deciding whether there is good cause to release a person without bail, the court at a minimum shall consider the following factors concerning the person:

1. The length of residence in the community;
2. The status and history of employment;
3. Relationships with the person's spouse and children, parents or other family members and with close friends;
4. Reputation, character and mental condition;
5. Prior criminal record, including, without limitation, any record of appearing or failing to appear after release on bail or without bail;
6. The identity of responsible members of the community who would vouch for the reliability of the person;
7. The nature of the offense with which the person is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of not appearing;
8. The nature and seriousness of the danger to the alleged victim, any other person or the community that would be posed by the person's release;
9. The likelihood of more criminal activity by the person after release; and
10. Any other factors concerning the person's ties to the community or bearing on the risk that the person may willfully fail to appear.

[6] **NRS 178.4853 Factors considered before release without bail.** In deciding whether there is good cause to release a person without bail, the court at a minimum shall consider the following factors concerning the person:

1. The length of residence in the community;
2. The status and history of employment;
3. Relationships with the person's spouse and children, parents or other family members and with close friends;
4. Reputation, character and mental condition;
5. Prior criminal record, including, without limitation, any record of appearing or failing to appear after release on bail or without bail;
6. The identity of responsible members of the community who would vouch for the reliability of the person;
7. The nature of the offense with which the person is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of not appearing;
8. The nature and seriousness of the danger to the alleged victim, any other person or the community that would be posed by the person's release;
9. The likelihood of more criminal activity by the person after release; and
10. Any other factors concerning the person's ties to the community or bearing on the risk that the person may willfully fail to appear.

release or reduce the amount of bail established unless the judge provides an opportunity pursuant to NRS 178.486[7] for the prosecution to take a position thereon by telephone or in person, either in chambers or in open court. A district court judge may unilaterally increase bail for an individual arrested for a violent felony if the court is satisfied that the individual arrested will not likely appear in court at the next scheduled appearance date or presents a threat to the community in the interim if released.

(c) Between the time of an individual's arrest on probable cause, a bench warrant, or an arrest warrant and his or her subsequent court appearance, ex parte contact between the court and any person interested in the litigation regarding the individual's custodial status shall be allowed.

2nd CR Rule 5. Release and detention pending judicial proceedings.

(a) The court shall determine appropriate conditions for release or that detention is warranted using the factors set forth in NRS 178.4853[8] and NRS 178.486.[9]

(b) All persons released from custody, on bail or otherwise, shall comply with any terms or conditions of release imposed by the court.

(c) The court shall order the pretrial release of a defendant on personal recognizance (subject to supervision by the court services department, or upon such additional conditions as the court deems appropriate) unless the court determines that such release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community.

(d) If the court determines that the release of the defendant pursuant to subsection (c) of this rule will not reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community, the court shall

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[7] **NRS 178.486 When bail is matter of discretion, notice of application must be given to district attorney.** When the admission to bail is a matter of discretion, the court, or officer by whom it may be ordered, shall require such notice of the application therefor as the court or officer may deem reasonable to be given to the district attorney of the county where the examination is had.

[8] **NRS 178.4853 Factors considered before release without bail.** In deciding whether there is good cause to release a person without bail, the court at a minimum shall consider the following factors concerning the person:

1. The length of residence in the community;
2. The status and history of employment;
3. Relationships with the person's spouse and children, parents or other family members and with close friends;
4. Reputation, character and mental condition;
5. Prior criminal record, including, without limitation, any record of appearing or failing to appear after release on bail or without bail;
6. The identity of responsible members of the community who would vouch for the reliability of the person;
7. The nature of the offense with which the person is charged, the apparent probability of conviction and the likely sentence, insofar as these factors relate to the risk of not appearing;
8. The nature and seriousness of the danger to the alleged victim, any other person or the community that would be posed by the person's release;
9. The likelihood of more criminal activity by the person after release; and
10. Any other factors concerning the person's ties to the community or bearing on the risk that the person may willfully fail to appear.

[9] **NRS 178.486 When bail is matter of discretion, notice of application must be given to district attorney.** When the admission to bail is a matter of discretion, the court, or officer by whom it may be ordered, shall require such notice of the application therefor as the court or officer may deem reasonable to be given to the district attorney of the county where the examination is had.

consider the release of the defendant upon the least restrictive condition, or combination of conditions, that will reasonably assure the presence of the defendant as required and the safety of any other person or the community, which may include the condition that the defendant:

(1) remain in the custody of a designated person, who agrees to assume supervision and agrees to report any violation of a release condition to the court services department, if the designated person submits to the jurisdiction of the court and is able reasonably to assure the court that the defendant will appear as required and will not pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community;

(2) maintain employment or, if unemployed, actively seek employment;

(3) maintain or commence an educational program;

(4) abide by specified restrictions on personal associations, place of abode or travel;

(5) avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the crime and with a potential witness who may testify concerning the offense;

(6) report by telephone or in person on a regular basis to the court services department or a designated law enforcement agency or other agency;

(7) comply with a specified curfew;

(8) refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device or other dangerous weapon;

(9) refrain from the use of alcohol or controlled substances;

(10) undergo a specified program of available medical, psychological, psychiatric or other counseling or treatment, and remain in a specified institution if required for that purpose;

(11) execute an agreement to forfeit upon failing to appear as required, such designated property, including money, as is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the defendant as required, and post with the court such indicia of ownership of the property or such percentage of the money as the court may specify;

(12) execute a bail bond with solvent sureties in such amount as is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the defendant as required;

(13) return to custody for specified hours following release for employment, schooling or other limited purposes; and

(14) satisfy any other condition that is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the defendant as required and to assure the safety of any other person and the community

(e) The court may at any time amend the order or conditions of release.

Comment: This rule adopts a release evaluation process primarily derived from 18 U.S.C. § 3142.[10]

[10] 18 U.S. Code § 3142 is lengthy and is therefore reproduced at the end of this document.

- Note that 2nd L.C.R. 7(i), "Pretrial Motions," provides that: "Motions made under L.C.R. 5 may be made orally in open court or in an on-the-record telephone conference with the court and opposing counsel."

Rule 7. Discovery/Discovery Motions

8th Rule 3.24. Discovery motions.

(a) Any defendant seeking a court order for discovery pursuant to the provisions of NRS 174.235[11] or NRS 174.245[12] may make an oral motion for discovery at the time of initial arraignment. The relief granted for all oral motions for discovery will be as follows:

(1) That the State of Nevada furnish copies of all written or recorded statements or confessions made by the defendant which are within the possession, custody or control of the State, the existence of which is known or by the exercise of due diligence may become known to the district attorney.

(2) That the State of Nevada furnish copies of all results or reports of physical or mental examinations, and of scientific tests or experiments made in connection with this case which are within the possession, custody or control

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[11] **NRS 174.235 Disclosure by prosecuting attorney of evidence relating to prosecution; limitations.**

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 174.233 to 174.295, inclusive, at the request of a defendant, the prosecuting attorney shall permit the defendant to inspect and to copy or photograph any:

(a) Written or recorded statements or confessions made by the defendant, or any written or recorded statements made by a witness the prosecuting attorney intends to call during the case in chief of the State, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the State, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the prosecuting attorney;

(b) Results or reports of physical or mental examinations, scientific tests or scientific experiments made in connection with the particular case, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the State, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the prosecuting attorney; and

(c) Books, papers, documents, tangible objects, or copies thereof, which the prosecuting attorney intends to introduce during the case in chief of the State and which are within the possession, custody or control of the State, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the prosecuting attorney.

2. The defendant is not entitled, pursuant to the provisions of this section, to the discovery or inspection of:

(a) An internal report, document or memorandum that is prepared by or on behalf of the prosecuting attorney in connection with the investigation or prosecution of the case.

(b) A statement, report, book, paper, document, tangible object or any other type of item or information that is privileged or protected from disclosure or inspection pursuant to the Constitution or laws of this state or the Constitution of the United States.

3. The provisions of this section are not intended to affect any obligation placed upon the prosecuting attorney by the Constitution of this state or the Constitution of the United States to disclose exculpatory evidence to the defendant.

[12] **NRS 174.245 Disclosure by defendant of evidence relating to defense; limitations.**

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 174.233 to 174.295, inclusive, at the request of the prosecuting attorney, the defendant shall permit the prosecuting attorney to inspect and to copy or photograph any:

(a) Written or recorded statements made by a witness the defendant intends to call during the case in chief of the defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the defendant, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the defendant;

(b) Results or reports of physical or mental examinations, scientific tests or scientific experiments that the defendant intends to introduce in evidence during the case in chief of the defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the defendant, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the defendant; and

(c) Books, papers, documents or tangible objects that the defendant intends to introduce in evidence during the case in chief of the defendant, or copies thereof, within the possession, custody or control of the defendant, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known, to the defendant.

2. The prosecuting attorney is not entitled, pursuant to the provisions of this section, to the discovery or inspection of:

(a) An internal report, document or memorandum that is prepared by or on behalf of the defendant or the defendant's attorney in connection with the investigation or defense of the case.

(b) A statement, report, book, paper, document, tangible object or any other type of item or information that is privileged or protected from disclosure or inspection pursuant to the Constitution or laws of this state or the Constitution of the United States.

of the State, the existence of which is known or by the exercise of due diligence may become known to the district attorney.

(3) That the State of Nevada permit the defense to inspect and copy or photograph books, papers, documents, tangible objects, buildings, places, or copies or portions thereof, which are within the possession, custody or control of the State, provided that the said items are material to the preparation of the defendant's case at trial and constitute a reasonable request.

(b) Pursuant to NRS 174.255,[13] the court may condition a discovery order upon a requirement that the defendant permit the State to inspect and copy or photograph scientific or medical reports, books, papers, documents, tangible objects, or copies or portions thereof, which the defendant intends to produce at the trial and which are within the defendant's possession, custody or control provided the said items are material to the preparation of the State's case at trial and constitute a reasonable request.

2nd CR Rule 6. Discovery.

(a) The parties, through their counsel, without order of the court, shall timely provide discovery of all information and materials permitted by any applicable provision of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

(b) The content, timing, manner and sequence of any additional discovery shall be directed by the court at the initial appearance or as soon thereafter as reasonably practicable.

(c) Any discovery dispute shall be brought to the attention of the court expeditiously by telephone conference, on the record, with the court and all counsel, on oral application in open court or a written motion.

(d) The court may impose appropriate sanctions for the failure of a party or counsel to comply with any discovery obligation imposed by law or ordered by the court.

Comment: Subsection (a) of this rule eliminates the need for a discovery order unless the court orders discovery beyond that required by the statutes of Nevada. The other subsections of the rule promote prompt resolution of discovery disputes and require sanctions for non-compliance with any discovery obligation.

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[13] NRS 174.255 has been repealed.

↓1995 Statutes of Nevada, Page 266 (CHAPTER 174, AB 151)↓

and [prior to] *before* or during trial, a party discovers additional material previously requested [or ordered] which is subject to discovery or inspection under [such] *those* sections, he shall promptly notify the other party or his attorney or the court of the existence of the additional material. If at any time during the course of the proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with [such sections or with an order issued pursuant to such] *those* sections, the court may order [such] *the* party to permit the discovery or inspection of materials not previously disclosed, grant a continuance, or prohibit the party from introducing in evidence the material not disclosed, or it may enter such other order as it deems just under the circumstances.

Sec. 8. NRS 174.255 and 174.265 are hereby repealed.

Rule 8. Pretrial motions.[14]

8th Rule 3.20. Motions.

(a) Unless otherwise provided by law or by these rules, all motions must be served and filed not less than 15 days before the date set for trial. The court will only consider late motions based upon an affidavit demonstrating good cause and it may decline to consider any motion filed in violation of this rule.

(b) Except as provided in Rules 3.24[15] and 3.28,[16] each motion must contain a notice of hearing setting the matter for hearing not less than 10 days from the date the motion is served and filed. A party filing a motion must also serve and file with it a memorandum of points and authorities in support of each ground thereof. The absence of such memorandum may be construed as an admission that the motion is not meritorious, as cause for its denial or as a waiver of all grounds not so supported.

(c) Within 7 days after the service of the motion, the opposing party must serve and file written opposition thereto. Failure of the opposing party to serve and file written opposition may be construed as an admission that the motion is meritorious and a consent to granting of the same.

(d) Unless otherwise allowed by the court, all motions to increase or decrease bail must be in writing, supported by an affidavit of the movant or the movant's attorney, and contain a notice of hearing setting the matter for hearing not less than 2 full judicial days from the date the motion is served and filed. The opponent to the motion may respond orally in open court.

(e) Either the prosecutor or the defendant may place a matter on calendar by oral request to the clerk of the court made not later than 11:00 a.m. on the day preceding the date of the hearing. Such requests are to be used only to bring to the attention of the court a matter of an emergency nature or to place a case on calendar when the matter is to be resolved, such as by entry of a guilty plea or for dismissal. An oral request to the clerk to place a case on the calendar for the hearing of any other matter is improper.

8th Rule 3.28. Motions in limine.

All motions in limine to exclude or admit evidence must be in writing and noticed for hearing not later than calendar call, or if no calendar call was set by the court, no later than 7 days before trial. The court may refuse to consider any oral motion in limine and any motion in limine which was not timely filed.

2nd CR Rule 7. Pretrial motions.

(a) Except as otherwise ordered by the court, all pretrial motions, including motions in limine, shall be served and filed no later than 20 days prior to trial. Computation of time as set forth in this rule shall be in calendar days. If a pretrial motion is filed

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[14] The *Statewide Rules of Criminal Procedure: A 50 State Review* article specifically referenced the apparent conflict among the timeframes for filing motions in NRS 174.125, EDCR 3.28, and LCR 7. *See Statewide Rules* at p.22.

[15] Addresses discovery motions.

[16] Addresses motions in limine.

within 30 days prior to trial, it shall either be personally served upon the opposition on the date of filing or be e-filed.

(b) Every motion or opposition thereto shall be accompanied by a memorandum of legal authorities and any exhibits in support of or in opposition to the motion.

(c) All motions shall be decided without oral argument unless requested by the court or party.

(d) If an evidentiary hearing is required by law or requested by a party or ordered by the court and a hearing has not already been set, counsel for the movant shall, upon filing the motion, notify the opposing counsel and the department's administrative assistant of the need for the hearing. No later than 5 days after movant's filing of the motion, all counsel must meet with the department's administrative assistant and set the hearing.

(e) A legal memorandum in opposition to a motion shall be served and filed no later than 10 days after service of the motion, but in no case later than 10 days prior to trial. Failure of the opposing party to serve and file a written opposition may be construed as an admission that the motion is meritorious and consent to the granting of the same.

(f) A reply memorandum in support of a motion shall be served and filed, and the motion submitted for decision, no later than 3 days after service of the opposition, but in no case later than 7 days prior to trial. On the date that the reply is filed, the moving party shall notify the filing office to submit the motion for decision by filing and serving all parties a written request for submission of the motion on a form supplied by the filing office. Should the moving party elect not to reply, the moving party shall notify the filing office to submit the motion in accordance with this rule within 3 days after service of the opposition.

(g) Nothing in subsections (a), (d), (e), or (f) precludes a request for an extension of time upon good cause shown.

(h) Except as permitted by the presiding judge, legal memoranda in support of a motion, opposition, or reply shall not exceed 10 pages, exclusive of exhibits.

(i) Motions made under L.C.R. 5[17] may be made orally in open court or in an on-the-record telephone conference with the court and opposing counsel.

(j) If counsel for a party fails to comply with the time frames specified in this rule, the court, in its discretion, may order that said counsel be sanctioned in any manner the court deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, monetary sanctions.

Comment: The process and timing of motions and evidentiary hearings should enable disposition of pretrial issues substantially in advance of trial. Good cause for an extension may include the filing of two or more motions on the same date.

Rule 12. Motions; points and authorities and decisions.

1. Except as provided in Rule 1, all motions shall be accompanied by points and authorities and any affidavits relied upon. Motions for support or allowances and opposition thereto in divorce and separate maintenance actions shall include

[17] Addresses pretrial release.

disclosure of the financial condition of the respective parties upon a form approved by the court pursuant to Rule 40 of these rules.

2. The responding party shall file and serve upon all parties, within 10 days after service of a motion, answering points and authorities and counter-affidavits.
3. The District Attorney's Office shall have 21 days to respond to any motions to seal criminal records pursuant to NRS 179.245.
4. The moving party may serve and file reply points and authorities within 5 days after service of the answering points and authorities. Upon the expiration of the 5-day period, either party may notify the filing office to submit the matter for decision by filing and serving all parties with a written request for submission of the motion on a form supplied by the filing office. The original of the submit form shall be delivered to the filing office. Proof of service shall be attached to the motion and response.
5. Decision shall be rendered without oral argument unless oral argument is ordered by the court, in which event the individual court department shall set a date and time for hearing.
6. All discovery motions shall include the certificate of moving counsel certifying that after consultation with opposing counsel, they have been unable to resolve the matter.
7. Except by leave of the court, all motions for summary judgment must be submitted to the court pursuant to subsection 4 of this rule at least 30 days prior to the date the case is set for trial.
8. The rehearing of motions must be done in conformity with D.C.R. 13, Section 7. A party seeking reconsideration of a ruling of the court, other than an order which may be addressed by motion pursuant to N.R.C.P. 50(b), 52(b), 59 or 60, must file a motion for such relief within 10 days after service of written notice of entry of the order or judgment, unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order. A motion for rehearing or reconsideration must be served, noticed, filed, and heard as is any other motion. A motion for rehearing does not toll the 30-day period for filing a notice of appeal from a final order or judgment.
9. If a motion for rehearing is granted, the court may make a final disposition of the cause without reargument, or may restore it to the calendar for reargument or resubmission, or may make such other orders as are deemed appropriate under the circumstances of the particular case.
10. Drop box filing.
    (a) Papers eligible for filing. All papers and pleadings, including motions, oppositions and replies may be filed in the drop box located outside the Court Clerk's Office, with the exception of filings which require the payment of filing fees. Filings which require the payment of filing fees must be made directly with the Court Clerk's Office.
    (b) Procedure. Papers may be filed in the drop box during all hours the courthouse is open. Papers must be date and time stamped prior to being placed in the drop box. Drop box filings shall be deemed filed as of the date and time noted on the paper or pleading. If a drop box filing has not been date and time stamped, the paper or pleading shall be deemed filed at the time it is date and time stamped by the Court Clerk. of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge shall

be accompanied by a notice for the prosecutor to appear before the appropriate court department, at a specific date and time not less than 5 nor more than 10 days after filing such petition, to set the matter for hearing. The hearing on the writ shall be set within 21 days from the date the petition is filed.

Relevant statutes

NRS 174.095 Defenses and objections which may be raised by motion. Any defense or objection which is capable of determination without the trial of the general issue may be raised before trial by motion.

NRS 174.098 Motion to declare that defendant is intellectually disabled: When authorized; procedure.

1. A defendant who is charged with murder of the first degree in a case in which the death penalty is sought may, not less than 10 days before the date set for trial, file a motion to declare that the defendant is intellectually disabled.

2. If a defendant files a motion pursuant to this section, the court must:

(a) Stay the proceedings pending a decision on the issue of intellectual disability; and

(b) Hold a hearing within a reasonable time before the trial to determine whether the defendant is intellectually disabled.

3. The court shall order the defendant to:

(a) Provide evidence which demonstrates that the defendant is intellectually disabled not less than 30 days before the date set for a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection 2; and

(b) Undergo an examination by an expert selected by the prosecution on the issue of whether the defendant is intellectually disabled at least 15 days before the date set for a hearing pursuant to subsection 2.

4. For the purpose of the hearing conducted pursuant to subsection 2, there is no privilege for any information or evidence provided to the prosecution or obtained by the prosecution pursuant to subsection 3.

5. At a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection 2:

(a) The court must allow the defendant and the prosecution to present evidence and conduct a cross-examination of any witness concerning whether the defendant is intellectually disabled; and

(b) The defendant has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is intellectually disabled.

6. If the court determines based on the evidence presented at a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection 2 that the defendant is intellectually disabled, the court must make such a finding in the record and strike the notice of intent to seek the death penalty. Such a finding may be appealed pursuant to NRS 177.015.

7. For the purposes of this section, "intellectually disabled" means significant subaverage general intellectual functioning which exists concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period.

NRS 174.105 Defenses and objections which must be raised by motion.

1. Defenses and objections based on defects in the institution of the prosecution, other than insufficiency of the evidence to warrant an indictment, or in the indictment, information or complaint, other than that it fails to show jurisdiction in the court or to charge an offense, may be raised only by motion before trial. The motion shall include all such defenses and objections then available to the defendant.

2. Failure to present any such defense or objection as herein provided constitutes a waiver thereof, but the court for cause shown may grant relief from the waiver.

3. Lack of jurisdiction or the failure of the indictment, information or complaint to charge an offense shall be noticed by the court at any time during the pendency of the proceeding.

NRS 174.115 Time of making motion. The motion shall be made before the plea is entered, but the court may permit it to be made within a reasonable time thereafter.

NRS 174.125 Certain motions required to be made before trial.

1. All motions in a criminal prosecution to suppress evidence, for a transcript of former proceedings, for a preliminary hearing, for severance of joint defendants, for withdrawal of counsel, and all other motions which by their nature, if granted, delay or postpone the time of trial must be made before trial, unless an opportunity to make such a motion before trial did not exist or the moving party was not aware of the grounds for the motion before trial.

2. In any judicial district in which a single judge is provided:

(a) All motions subject to the provisions of subsection 1 must be made in writing, with not less than 10 days' notice to the opposite party unless good cause is shown to the court at the time of trial why the motion could not have been made in writing upon the required notice.

(b) The court may, by written order, shorten the notice required to be given to the opposite party.

3. In any judicial district in which two or more judges are provided:

(a) All motions subject to the provisions of subsection 1 must be made in writing not less than 15 days before the date set for trial, except that if less than 15 days intervene between entry of a plea and the date set for trial, such a motion may be made within 5 days after entry of the plea.

(b) The court may, if a defendant waives hearing on the motion or for other good cause shown, permit the motion to be made at a later date.

4. Grounds for making such a motion after the time provided or at the trial must be shown by affidavit.

NRS 174.135 Hearing on motion.

1. A motion before trial raising defenses or objections shall be determined before trial unless the court orders that it be deferred for determination at the trial of the general issue.

2. An issue of fact shall be tried by a jury if a jury trial is required under the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Nevada or by statute.

3. All other issues of fact shall be determined by the court with or without a jury or on affidavits or in such other manner as the court may direct.

NRS 174.145 Effect of determination.

1. If a motion is determined adversely to the defendant, the defendant shall be permitted to plead if the defendant had not previously pleaded. A plea previously entered shall stand.

2. If the court grants a motion based on a defect in the institution of the prosecution or in the indictment, information or complaint, it may also order that the defendant be held in custody or that the defendant's bail be continued for a specified time pending the filing of a new indictment, information or complaint.

3. Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of any statute relating to periods of limitations.

Rule 8.1 Papers which may not be filed

8th Rule 3.70. Papers which may not be filed.
Except as may be required by the provisions of NRS 34.730 to 34.830,[18] inclusive, all motions, petitions, pleadings or other papers delivered to the clerk of the court by a defendant who has counsel of record will not be filed but must be marked with the date received and a copy forwarded to that attorney for such consideration as counsel deems appropriate. This rule does not apply to applications made pursuant to Rule 7.40(b)(2)(ii).

[18] NRS 34.730 to 34.830 address petitions for postconviction relief.

Rule 9. Pretrial Writs of Habeas Corpus

8th Rule 3.40. Writs of habeas corpus.

(a) Each petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge must contain a notice of hearing setting the matter for hearing 14 days from the date the petition is filed and served. In the event the judge to whom the case is assigned is not scheduled to hear motions on the 14th day following the service and filing of the petition, the notice must designate the next day when the judge has scheduled the hearing of motions.

(b) Any other petition for writ of habeas corpus, including those alleging a delay in any of the proceedings before the magistrate or a denial of the petitioner's right to a speedy trial, must contain a notice of hearing setting the matter for hearing not less than 1 full judicial day from the date the writ is filed and served.

(c) All points and authorities in support of the petition for writ of habeas corpus must be served and filed at the time of the filing of the petition. The prosecutor must serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities within 10 days from the receipt of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge. The prosecutor may serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities in open court at the time noticed for the hearing on any other writ of habeas corpus.

(d) The court reporter who takes down all the testimony and proceedings of the preliminary hearing must, within 15 days after the defendant has been held to answer in the district court, complete the certification and filing of the preliminary hearing transcript.

(e) Ex parte applications for extensions of the 21-day period of limitation for filing writs of habeas corpus will only be entertained in the event that the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury is not available within 14 days after the defendant's initial appearance. Such ex parte applications must be accompanied by an affidavit of the defendant's attorney that counsel has examined the file in the Office of the Clerk of the Court and that the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury has not been filed within the 14-day period of limitation. Applications for extensions of time to file writs of habeas corpus must be for not more than 14 days. Further extensions of time will be granted only in extraordinary cases.

2nd LR Rule 22. Writs of habeas corpus.

1. Each petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge shall be accompanied by a notice for the prosecutor to appear before the appropriate court department, at a specific date and time not less than 5 nor more than 10 days after filing such petition, to set the matter for hearing. The hearing on the writ shall be set within 21 days from the date the petition is filed.

2. Any other pretrial petition for writ of habeas corpus, including those alleging a delay in any of the proceedings before a magistrate or a denial of the petitioner's right to a speedy trial in justice court or municipal court, shall contain a notice of the hearing thereof setting the matter for hearing not less than 1 full judicial day from the date the petition is filed and served.
3. All points and authorities urged in support of the petition for writ of habeas corpus shall be served and filed at the time of the filing of the petition. The prosecutor shall serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities within 10 days from the receipt of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's rights or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge (section 1 hereof). The prosecutor may serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities in open court at the time noticed for the hearing on a writ of habeas corpus covered under section 2 hereof.
4. Ex parte applications for extension of the 21-day period of limitation for filing writs of habeas corpus will only be entertained in the event that the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury, as the case may be, is not available within 14 days after the defendant's initial appearance. Such ex parte applications shall be accompanied by a certificate of the defendant's attorney that the attorney has examined the file in the filing office and that the transcript of the preliminary hearing or the proceedings before the Washoe County Grand Jury has not been filed within the 14-day period (NRS 34.700(3)).[19] Applications for extension of time to file writs of habeas corpus shall be for not more than 14 days, except where the ground for such application is the unavailability of the transcript, in which case the extension may be for not more than 14 days after the transcript is available. Further extensions of time will be granted only in extraordinary cases.
5. Any writ filed on a criminal case at the district court level shall be assigned to the same department where the underlying criminal case is filed. If no such previous criminal case exists the writ shall be randomly assigned to a department.

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[19] **NRS 34.700 Time for filing; waiver and consent of accused respecting date of trial** 1. Except as provided in subsection 3, a pretrial petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged lack of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge may not be considered unless:

(a) The petition and all supporting documents are filed within 21 days after the first appearance of the accused in the district court; and

(b) The petition contains a statement that the accused:

(1) Waives the 60-day limitation for bringing an accused to trial; or

(2) If the petition is not decided within 15 days before the date set for trial, consents that the court may, without notice or hearing, continue the trial indefinitely or to a date designated by the court.

2. The arraignment and entry of a plea by the accused must not be continued to avoid the requirement that a pretrial petition be filed within the period specified in subsection 1.

3. The court may extend, for good cause, the time to file a petition. Good cause shall be deemed to exist if the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury is not available within 14 days after the accused's initial appearance and the court shall grant an ex parte application to extend the time for filing a petition. All other applications may be made only after appropriate notice has been given to the prosecuting attorney.

Rule 10. Stay Orders.

8th Rule 3.44. Stay orders.

An ex parte application for a stay of proceedings before a magistrate may only be made with the written consent of the State of Nevada. Any other application for a stay of proceedings before a magistrate may only be made after reasonable oral notice to the State.

Rule 11. Extending Time.

8th Rule 3.50. Extending time.

(a) When by these rules or by a notice given thereunder or by order of court an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified time, the court for cause shown may at any time in its discretion, with or without motion or notice, order the period enlarged if request therefor is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order; but it may not extend the time for taking any action under Rule 3.40,[20] except to the extent and under the conditions stated therein.

(b) Ex parte motions to extend time may not be granted except upon an affidavit or certificate of counsel demonstrating circumstances claimed to constitute good cause and justify enlargement of time.

8th Rule 7.25. Orders extending time; notice to opposing party.

No order, made on ex parte application, granting or extending the time to file any paper or do any act is valid for any purpose in case of objection, unless a copy thereof is served upon the opposing party not later than the end of the next judicial day.

2nd LR Rule 11. Extension or shortening of time.

1. All motions for extensions of time shall be made upon 5 days' notice to all counsel. Such motion shall be made to the judge who is to try the case, or, if the judge is not in the courthouse during regular judicial hours, to a judge on the same floor who shall set or cause the motion to be set for early hearing. (For the sake of this rule Department 10 is deemed to be on the second floor.)
2. Except as provided in this subsection, no ex parte application for extension of time will be granted. Upon presentation of a motion for extension, if a satisfactory showing is made to the judge that a good faith effort has been made to notify opposing counsel of the motion, and the judge finds good cause therefor, the judge may order ex parte a temporary extension pending a determination of the motion.
3. For good cause shown, the judge who is to try the case, or if the judge is not in the courthouse during regular judicial hours, the chief judge, may make an ex parte order shortening time upon a satisfactory showing to the judge that a good faith effort has been made to notify the opposing counsel of the motion.
4. Extensions to answer or otherwise respond to a complaint shall not exceed 40 days without court approval. The trial judge shall determine the appropriate sanction if this rule is violated.

[20] Addresses pretrial writs of habeas corpus.

Rule 12. Shortening Time.

8th Rule 3.60. Shortening time.

Ex parte motions to shorten time may not be granted except upon an affidavit or certificate of counsel describing the circumstances claimed to constitute good cause and justify shortening of time. If a motion to shorten time is granted, it must be served upon all parties promptly. In no event may the notice of the hearing of a motion be shortened to less than 1 full judicial day.

2nd LR Rule 11. Extension or shortening of time.

1. All motions for extensions of time shall be made upon 5 days' notice to all counsel. Such motion shall be made to the judge who is to try the case, or, if the judge is not in the courthouse during regular judicial hours, to a judge on the same floor who shall set or cause the motion to be set for early hearing. (For the sake of this rule Department 10 is deemed to be on the second floor.)
2. Except as provided in this subsection, no ex parte application for extension of time will be granted. Upon presentation of a motion for extension, if a satisfactory showing is made to the judge that a good faith effort has been made to notify opposing counsel of the motion, and the judge finds good cause therefor, the judge may order ex parte a temporary extension pending a determination of the motion.
3. For good cause shown, the judge who is to try the case, or if the judge is not in the courthouse during regular judicial hours, the chief judge, may make an ex parte order shortening time upon a satisfactory showing to the judge that a good faith effort has been made to notify the opposing counsel of the motion.
4. Extensions to answer or otherwise respond to a complaint shall not exceed 40 days without court approval. The trial judge shall determine the appropriate sanction if this rule is violated.

Rule 13. Jury instructions and exhibits.

2nd CR Rule 8. Jury instructions and exhibits.

(a) Prior to the submission of jury instructions, counsel for the parties shall meet and confer to avoid the submission of duplicate instructions. Jury instructions offered by the State shall be served on any opposing party and submitted to the court no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Wednesday before trial. Jury instructions offered by the defense shall be submitted in camera by Friday before trial.

(b) All proposed jury instructions shall be in clear, legible type on clean, white, heavy paper 8 1/2 × 11 inches in size and not lighter than 16 lb. weight with a black border line and no less than 24 numbered lines. The signature line with the words "District Judge" typed thereunder shall be placed on the right half of the page, a few lines below the last line of type on the last instruction. The designation, "Instruction No. ___" shall be near the lower left hand corner of the page.

(c) All original instructions, except pattern instructions, shall be accompanied by a separate copy of the instruction containing a citation to the form instruction, statutory or case authority supporting that instruction.

(d) The district court shall conduct a conference with all counsel to settle jury instructions as provided by NRS 175.161.[21] During that conference, the parties may submit additional jury instructions as needed. New instructions offered at that time must comply with subsections (b) and (c) of this rule.

(e) Any rejected instruction shall be made a part of the record as proposed and filed with the clerk marked as "Refused."

(f) Trial exhibits shall be marked in one numerical sequence, without regard to the offering party, at a conference scheduled by counsel with the court clerk. The conference shall be conducted during the week before trial. Once the clerk marks the trial exhibits, they shall remain in the custody of the clerk.

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[21] **NRS 175.161 Instructions.**

1. Upon the close of the argument, the judge shall charge the jury. The judge may state the testimony and declare the law, but may not charge the jury in respect to matters of fact. The charge must be reduced to writing before it is given, and no charge or instructions may be given to the jury otherwise than in writing, unless by the mutual consent of the parties. If either party requests it, the court must settle and give the instructions to the jury before the argument begins, but this does not prevent the giving of further instructions which may become necessary by reason of the argument.

2. In charging the jury, the judge shall state to them all such matters of law the judge thinks necessary for their information in giving their verdict.

3. Either party may present to the court any written charge, and request that it be given. If the court believes that the charge is pertinent and an accurate statement of the law, whether or not the charge has been adopted as a model jury instruction, it must be given. If the court believes that the charge is not pertinent or not an accurate statement of law, then it must be refused.

4. An original and one copy of each instruction requested by any party must be tendered to the court. The copies must be numbered and indicate who tendered them. Copies of instructions given on the court's own motion or modified by the court must be so identified. When requested instructions are refused, the judge shall write on the margin of the original the word "refused" and initial or sign the notation. The instructions given to the jury must be firmly bound together and the judge shall write the word "given" at the conclusion thereof and sign the last of the instructions to signify that all have been given. After the instructions are given, the judge may not clarify, modify or in any manner explain them to the jury except in writing unless the parties agree to oral instructions.

5. After the jury has reached a verdict and been discharged, the originals of all instructions, whether given, modified or refused, must be preserved by the clerk as part of the proceedings.

6. Conferences with counsel to settle instructions must be held out of the presence of the jury and may be held in chambers at the option of the court.

7. When the offense charged carries a possible penalty of life without possibility of parole a charge to the jury that such penalty does not exclude executive clemency is a correct and pertinent charge, and must be given upon the request of either party.

(g) When marking exhibits with the clerk, counsel shall advise the clerk of all exhibits that may be admitted without objection. Any stipulated exhibits or exhibits as to which there is no objection are deemed admitted and may be referenced by counsel in opening statement.

2nd LR Rule 7. Jury instructions.

1. This rule on jury instructions applies to both civil and criminal cases.
2. All proposed jury instructions shall be in clear, legible type on clean, white, heavy paper, 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size, and not lighter than 16-lb. weight with a black border line and no less than 24 numbered lines.
3. The signature line with the words "district judge" typed thereunder, shall be placed on the right half of the page, a few lines below the last line of type on the last instruction. (See NRS 16.110[22] and NRS 175.161.[23])
4. The designation "Instruction No. ....." shall be near the lower left hand corner of the page.
5. The original instructions shall not bear any markings identifying the attorney submitting the same, and shall not contain any citations of authority, except that such instructions may bear the numerical reference to Nevada Pattern Civil Jury

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[22] **NRS 16.110 Instructions to jury.**

1. The court shall reduce to writing the instructions to be given to the jury, unless the parties agree otherwise, and shall read such instructions to the jury. The court shall give instructions only as to the law of the case. An original and one copy of each instruction requested by any party shall be tendered to the court. The copies shall be numbered and indicate who tendered them. Copies of instructions given on the court's own motion or modified by the court shall be so identified. When requested instructions are refused, the judge shall write on the margin of the original the word "refused" and initial or sign the notation. The instructions given to the jury shall be firmly bound together and the judge shall write the word "given" at the conclusion thereof and sign the last of the instructions to signify that all have been given. After the instructions are given, the judge shall not clarify, modify or in any manner explain them to the jury except in writing unless the parties agree to oral instructions.

2. After the jury has reached a verdict and been discharged, the originals of all instructions, whether given, modified or refused, shall be preserved by the clerk as part of the proceedings.

3. Conferences with counsel to settle instructions may be held in chambers at the option of the court. In any event, conferences on instructions must be out of the presence of the jury.

[23] **NRS 175.161 Instructions.**

1. Upon the close of the argument, the judge shall charge the jury. The judge may state the testimony and declare the law, but may not charge the jury in respect to matters of fact. The charge must be reduced to writing before it is given, and no charge or instructions may be given to the jury otherwise than in writing, unless by the mutual consent of the parties. If either party requests it, the court must settle and give the instructions to the jury before the argument begins, but this does not prevent the giving of further instructions which may become necessary by reason of the argument.

2. In charging the jury, the judge shall state to them all such matters of law the judge thinks necessary for their information in giving their verdict.

3. Either party may present to the court any written charge, and request that it be given. If the court believes that the charge is pertinent and an accurate statement of the law, whether or not the charge has been adopted as a model jury instruction, it must be given. If the court believes that the charge is not pertinent or not an accurate statement of law, then it must be refused.

4. An original and one copy of each instruction requested by any party must be tendered to the court. The copies must be numbered and indicate who tendered them. Copies of instructions given on the court's own motion or modified by the court must be so identified. When requested instructions are refused, the judge shall write on the margin of the original the word "refused" and initial or sign the notation. The instructions given to the jury must be firmly bound together and the judge shall write the word "given" at the conclusion thereof and sign the last of the instructions to signify that all have been given. After the instructions are given, the judge may not clarify, modify or in any manner explain them to the jury except in writing unless the parties agree to oral instructions.

5. After the jury has reached a verdict and been discharged, the originals of all instructions, whether given, modified or refused, must be preserved by the clerk as part of the proceedings.

6. Conferences with counsel to settle instructions must be held out of the presence of the jury and may be held in chambers at the option of the court.

7. When the offense charged carries a possible penalty of life without possibility of parole a charge to the jury that such penalty does not exclude executive clemency is a correct and pertinent charge, and must be given upon the request of either party.

Instructions. No portion thereof shall be in capital letters, underlined or otherwise emphasized.

6. Authorities for any instruction must be attached to the original instructions by removable adhesive paper.
7. Any rejected instructions (i.e., submitted to the judge, but not delivered to the jury) shall be made a part of the case file as having been proposed.
8. Proposed jury instructions shall be submitted to the court by delivering the original to the judge's chambers no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before trial. Proposed jury instructions shall be personally served upon opposing counsel, if counsel maintains an office in Washoe County, on the same day that they are submitted to the court. Otherwise, opposing counsel shall be served at the first day of trial. A judge may order jury instructions to be submitted to the court at a pretrial conference.
9. Plaintiff's attorney shall prepare the stock instructions.

Rule 14. Sentencing

2nd CR Rule 9. Sentencing.

(a) Counsel are required to assist the court in projecting the time required to conduct the sentencing hearing. Counsel anticipating any unusual matters affecting the length or other conditions of any sentencing proceeding shall advise the court prior to or at the setting of the sentencing date, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The court may set lengthy sentencing hearings on dates and times different from the department's customary criminal calendar.

(b) If the court deems the defendant to be an appropriate referral, the court shall,

(1) at arraignment, where legally permissible, transfer the case to Drug Court for all further proceedings. A defendant seeking entry into the Drug Court program must obtain conditional approval prior to assignment;

(2) pursuant to the provisions of NRS Chapters 453 and 458, at sentencing, transfer the case to the Second Judicial District Specialty Court; or

(3) at sentencing, order a defendant to complete Second Judicial District Specialty Court as a condition of probation and transfer the case for that purpose;

(4) the Specialty Court has jurisdiction of the matter until the defendant is terminated from Specialty Court at which time Specialty Court shall transfer the matter to the sentencing court for further action.

(c) The court shall not consider any ex parte communication, letter, report or other document but shall forthwith notify counsel for all parties, on the record, of any attempted ex parte communication or document submission.

Comment: If possible, the court should be aware of any unusual aspects of sentencing when the sentencing time and date are set. These may include anticipated delays in the provision of legal documents, the need for a restitution hearing, or lengthy testimony of witnesses. Except as otherwise required by law, counsel for all parties should be privy to any communications or materials submitted in mitigation or aggravation of sentence. The rule also clarifies the jurisdiction of the departments for cases assigned to Drug Court, Diversion Court and probation where Drug Court is a condition.

Rule 15. Continuances.

Rule 7.30. Motions to continue trial settings.

(a) Any party may, for good cause, move the court for an order continuing the day set for trial of any cause. A motion for continuance of a trial must be supported by affidavit except where it appears to the court that the moving party did not have the time to prepare an affidavit, in which case counsel for the moving party need only be sworn and orally testify to the same factual matters as required for an affidavit. Counter-affidavits may be used in opposition to the motion.

(b) If a motion for continuance is made on the ground that a witness is or will be absent at the time of trial, the affidavit must state:

(1) The name of the witness, the witness' usual home address, present location, if known, and the length of time that the witness has been absent.

(2) What diligence has been used to procure attendance of the witness or secure the witness' deposition, and the causes of the failure to procure the same.

(3) What the affiant has been informed and believes will be the testimony of the absent witness, and whether the same facts can be proven by witnesses, other than parties to the suit, whose attendance or depositions might have been obtained.

(4) The date the affiant first learned that the attendance or deposition of the absent witness could not be obtained.

(5) That the application is made in good faith and not merely for delay.

(c) Except in criminal matters, if a motion for continuance is filed within 30 days before the date of the trial, the motion must contain a certificate of counsel for the movant that counsel has provided counsel's client with a copy of the motion and supporting documents. The court will not consider any motion filed in violation of this paragraph and any false certification will result in appropriate sanctions imposed pursuant to Rule 7.60.[24]

(d) No continuance may be granted unless the contents of the affidavit conform to this rule, except where the continuance is applied for in a mining case upon the special ground provided by NRS 16.020.

(e) No amendments or additions to affidavits for continuance will be allowed at the hearing on the motion and the court may grant or deny the motion without further argument.

(f) Trial settings may not be vacated by stipulation, but only by order of the court. The party moving for the continuance of a trial may obtain an order shortening the time for the hearing of the motion for continuance. Except in an emergency, the party requesting a continuance shall give all opposing parties at least 3 days' notice of the time set for hearing the motion. The hearing of the motion shall be set not less than 1 day before the trial.

(g) When application is made to a judge, master or commissioner to postpone a motion, trial or other proceeding, the payment of costs (including but not limited to the

[24] EDCR 7.60 specifically addresses sanctions.

expenses incurred by the party) and attorney fees may be imposed as a condition of granting the postponement.

(h) Motions or stipulations to continue a civil trial that also seek extension of discovery dates must comply with Rule 2.35.

2nd CR Rule 10. Continuances.

(a) The timing of proceedings as directed by the court at the initial appearance shall not be enlarged except upon a showing of good cause.

(b) Stipulations or requests for the continuance of any proceeding shall be in writing, signed by counsel and the defendant, and submitted to the court as soon as practicable but in no event later than 4:00 p.m. on the judicial day immediately preceding the event. The court may waive the signature of the defendant provided counsel certifies he or she has obtained the consent of the defendant to the continuance.

Comment: Continuances of any criminal proceeding are not favored, but, if requested, shall be presented to the court under the terms of this rule.

2nd LR Rule 13. Continuances.

1. No continuance of a trial in a civil or criminal case shall be granted except for good cause. A motion or stipulation for continuance shall state the reason therefor and whether or not any previous request for continuance had been either sought or granted. The motion or stipulation must certify that the party or parties have been advised that a motion or stipulation for continuance is to be submitted in their behalf and must state any objection the parties may have thereto.
2. If a continuance of any trial is granted, the parties must appear in the individual court department within 5 days and reset the case, unless the court waives this requirement. Failure to follow this rule may result in the court setting the trial date.

Rule 16. Sanctions.

Rule 7.60. Sanctions.

(a) If without just excuse or because of failure to give reasonable attention to the matter, no appearance is made on behalf of a party on the call of a calendar, at the time set for the hearing of any matter, at a pre-trial conference, or on the date of trial, the court may order any one or more of the following:

(1) Payment by the delinquent attorney or party of costs, in such amount as the court may fix, to the clerk or to the adverse party.

(2) Payment by the delinquent attorney or party of the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, to any aggrieved party.

(3) Dismissal of the complaint, cross-claim, counter-claim or motion or the striking of the answer and entry of judgment by default, or the granting of the motion.

(4) Any other action it deems appropriate, including, without limitation, imposition of fines.

(b) The court may, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, impose upon an attorney or a party any and all sanctions which may, under the facts of the case, be reasonable, including the imposition of fines, costs or attorney's fees when an attorney or a party without just cause:

(1) Presents to the court a motion or an opposition to a motion which is obviously frivolous, unnecessary or unwarranted.

(2) Fails to prepare for a presentation.

(3) So multiplies the proceedings in a case as to increase costs unreasonably and vexatiously.

(4) Fails or refuses to comply with these rules.

(5) Fails or refuses to comply with any order of a judge of the court.

2nd LR Rule 21. Sanctions for noncompliance.

If a party or an attorney fails or refuses to comply with these rules, the court may make such orders and impose such sanctions as are just, including, but not limited to the following:

1. Hold the disobedient party or attorney in contempt of court.
2. Continue any hearing until the disobedient party or attorney has complied with the requirements imposed.
3. Require the disobedient party to pay the other party's expenses, including a reasonable attorney's fee, incurred in preparing for and attending such hearing.
4. Enter an order authorized by N.R.C.P. 37.

Rule 17. Voir Dire.

Rule 7.70. Voir dire examination.

The judge must conduct the voir dire examination of the jurors. Except as required by Rule 2.68, proposed voir dire questions by the parties or their attorneys must be submitted to the court in chambers not later than 4:00 p.m. on the judicial day before the day the trial begins. Upon request of counsel, the trial judge may permit counsel to supplement the judge's examination by oral and direct questioning of any of the prospective jurors. The scope of such additional questions or supplemental examination must be within reasonable limits prescribed by the trial judge in the judge's sound discretion.

The following areas of inquiry are not properly within the scope of voir dire examination by counsel:

(a) Questions already asked and answered.

(b) Questions touching on anticipated instructions on the law.

(c) Questions touching on the verdict a juror would return when based upon hypothetical facts.

(d) Questions that are in substance arguments of the case.

Rule 18. Court interpreters.

Rule 7.80. Court interpreters.

(a) Counsel must notify the court interpreter's office of a request for interpreter not less than 48 hours before the hearing or trial is scheduled. In criminal cases when the defendant has been declared an indigent, and in civil cases when a determination of indigency has been made pursuant to NRS 12.015, there may be no charge for available court interpreters. In all other cases, the party requesting the interpreter must pay any reasonable fees as may be set by the chief judge to the clerk in advance for the services of a court interpreter.

In exceptional cases, the fee schedule may be waived, increased or decreased, at the discretion of the court. When it is necessary to employ interpreters from outside Clark County, actual and necessary expenses shall also be paid by the party requesting the interpreter.

(b) An interpreter qualified for and appointed to a case must appear at all subsequent court proceedings unless relieved as interpreter of record by the court.

Rule 19. Appeals from municipal and justice courts.

2nd LR Rule 19. Appeals from municipal and justice courts.

1. All appeals from the municipal or justice courts in criminal cases shall be set for trial or hearing within 60 days of the date of application for setting. A setting beyond 60 days may be made only if approved in writing by the trial judge or the chief judge. If a trial setting is continued by order of the court, the case shall be reset within 60 days of the date of the order for continuance.
2. If multiple settings for appeal trials in any one court department exceed the capacity of that department, settings shall be made in the designated department scheduled to handle the overflow. If that court's calendar becomes full, assignment shall be made to any other available department.
3. Appeals in criminal cases shall be set for trial on Thursdays and Fridays, unless the trial judge or the chief judge grants permission to make such settings on other judicial days.
4. In civil appeals from the justice court, appellant shall file within 30 days after the filing of a notice of appeal a written brief containing a statement of the errors committed in the justice court with accompanying authorities which shall not exceed 5 pages. Within 20 days after the filing and service of appellant's brief, respondent shall file a written answering brief which shall not exceed 5 pages.

Rule 20. Miscellaneous provisions.

2nd CR Rule 11. Miscellaneous provisions.

(a) A pretrial status conference may be conducted if deemed appropriate by the court.

(b) Any withdrawal of counsel shall be in writing, approved by the court and served on opposing counsel and notice to the party affected.

(c) Substitutions of counsel shall be in writing and served on opposing counsel. Substituted counsel shall transfer all files and discovery to the defendant's new counsel within 5 days of the date of substitution.

(d) Transfer of primary responsibility for cases between attorneys within the same office requires the filing of a Notice of Appearance. This applies but is not limited to government agencies of the Washoe County District Attorney's Office, the Washoe County Public Defender's Office, and the Washoe County Alternate Public Defender's Office.

(e) Counsel shall not communicate with or attempt to influence a law clerk upon the merits of any contested matter pending before the judge to whom the law clerk is assigned.

Comment: Status conferences are conducted to monitor the progress of a case. The court shall not conduct settlement conferences in criminal cases.

18 U.S. Code § 3142. Release or detention of a defendant pending trial

(a) In General.—Upon the appearance before a judicial officer of a person charged with an offense, the judicial officer shall issue an order that, pending trial, the person be—

(1) released on personal recognizance or upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond, under subsection (b) of this section;

(2) released on a condition or combination of conditions under subsection (c) of this section;

(3) temporarily detained to permit revocation of conditional release, deportation, or exclusion under subsection (d) of this section; or

(4) detained under subsection (e) of this section.

(b) Release on Personal Recognizance or Unsecured Appearance Bond.—

The judicial officer shall order the pretrial release of the person on personal recognizance, or upon execution of an unsecured appearance bond in an amount specified by the court, subject to the condition that the person not commit a Federal, State, or local crime during the period of release and subject to the condition that the person cooperate in the collection of a DNA sample from the person if the collection of such a sample is authorized pursuant to section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135a), unless the judicial officer determines that such release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community.

(c) Release on Conditions.—

(1) If the judicial officer determines that the release described in subsection (b) of this section will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community, such judicial officer shall order the pretrial release of the person—

(A) subject to the condition that the person not commit a Federal, State, or local crime during the period of release and subject to the condition that the person cooperate in the collection of a DNA sample from the person if the collection of such a sample is authorized pursuant to section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135a); 1 and

(B) subject to the least restrictive further condition, or combination of conditions, that such judicial officer determines will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, which may include the condition that the person—

(i) remain in the custody of a designated person, who agrees to assume supervision and to report any violation of a release condition to the court, if the designated person is able reasonably to assure the judicial officer that the person will appear as required and will not pose a danger to the safety of any other person or the community;

(ii) maintain employment, or, if unemployed, actively seek employment;

(iii) maintain or commence an educational program;

(iv) abide by specified restrictions on personal associations, place of abode, or travel;

(v) avoid all contact with an alleged victim of the crime and with a potential witness who may testify concerning the offense;

(vi) report on a regular basis to a designated law enforcement agency, pretrial services agency, or other agency;

(vii) comply with a specified curfew;

(viii) refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon;

(ix) refrain from excessive use of alcohol, or any use of a narcotic drug or other controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802), without a prescription by a licensed medical practitioner;

(x) undergo available medical, psychological, or psychiatric treatment, including treatment for drug or alcohol dependency, and remain in a specified institution if required for that purpose;

(xi) execute an agreement to forfeit upon failing to appear as required, property of a sufficient unencumbered value, including money, as is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required, and shall provide the court with proof of ownership and the value of the property along with information regarding existing encumbrances as the judicial office may require;

(xii) execute a bail bond with solvent sureties; who will execute an agreement to forfeit in such amount as is reasonably necessary to assure appearance of the person as required and shall provide the court with information regarding the value of the assets and liabilities of the surety if other than an approved surety and the nature and extent of encumbrances against the surety's property; such surety shall have a net worth which shall have sufficient unencumbered value to pay the amount of the bail bond;

(xiii) return to custody for specified hours following release for employment, schooling, or other limited purposes; and

(xiv) satisfy any other condition that is reasonably necessary to assure the appearance of the person as required and to assure the safety of any other person and the community.

In any case that involves a minor victim under section 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425 of this title, or a failure to register offense under section 2250 of this title, any release order shall contain, at a minimum, a condition of electronic monitoring and each of the conditions specified at subparagraphs (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), and (viii).

(2) The judicial officer may not impose a financial condition that results in the pretrial detention of the person.

(3) The judicial officer may at any time amend the order to impose additional or different conditions of release.

(d) Temporary Detention To Permit Revocation of Conditional Release, Deportation, or Exclusion.— If the judicial officer determines that—

(1) such person—

(A) is, and was at the time the offense was committed, on—

(i) release pending trial for a felony under Federal, State, or local law;

(ii) release pending imposition or execution of sentence, appeal of sentence or conviction, or completion of sentence, for any offense under Federal, State, or local law; or

(iii) probation or parole for any offense under Federal, State, or local law; or

(B) is not a citizen of the United States or lawfully admitted for permanent residence, as defined in section 101(a)(20) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)); and

(2) such person may flee or pose a danger to any other person or the community;such judicial officer shall order the detention of such person, for a period of not more than ten days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, and direct the attorney for the Government to

notify the appropriate court, probation or parole official, or State or local law enforcement official, or the appropriate official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. If the official fails or declines to take such person into custody during that period, such person shall be treated in accordance with the other provisions of this section, notwithstanding the applicability of other provisions of law governing release pending trial or deportation or exclusion proceedings. If temporary detention is sought under paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection, such person has the burden of proving to the court such person's United States citizenship or lawful admission for permanent residence.

(e)Detention.—

(1) If, after a hearing pursuant to the provisions of subsection (f) of this section, the judicial officer finds that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, such judicial officer shall order the detention of the person before trial.

(2) In a case described in subsection (f)(1) of this section, a rebuttable presumption arises that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community if such judicial officer finds that—
(A) the person has been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in subsection (f)(1) of this section, or of a State or local offense that would have been an offense described in subsection (f)(1) of this section if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed;
(B) the offense described in subparagraph (A) was committed while the person was on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; and
(C) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the person from imprisonment, for the offense described in subparagraph (A), whichever is later.

(3) Subject to rebuttal by the person, it shall be presumed that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of the community if the judicial officer finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person committed—
(A) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46;
(B) an offense under section 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b of this title;
(C) an offense listed in section 2332b(g)(5)(B) of title 18, United States Code, for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
(D) an offense under chapter 77 of this title for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
(E) an offense involving a minor victim under section 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425 of this title.

(f)Detention Hearing.—The judicial officer shall hold a hearing to determine whether any condition or combination of conditions set forth in subsection (c) of this section will reasonably assure the appearance of such person as required and the safety of any other person and the community—

(1) upon motion of the attorney for the Government, in a case that involves—
(A) a crime of violence, a violation of section 1591, or an offense listed in section 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;

(B) an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death;
(C) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46;
(D) any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; or
(E) any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence that involves a minor victim or that involves the possession or use of a firearm or destructive device (as those terms are defined in section 921), or any other dangerous weapon, or involves a failure to register under section 2250 of title 18, United States Code; or

(2) upon motion of the attorney for the Government or upon the judicial officer's own motion in a case, that involves—
(A) a serious risk that such person will flee; or
(B) a serious risk that such person will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice, or threaten, injure, or intimidate, or attempt to threaten, injure, or intimidate, a prospective witness or juror.

The hearing shall be held immediately upon the person's first appearance before the judicial officer unless that person, or the attorney for the Government, seeks a continuance. Except for good cause, a continuance on motion of such person may not exceed five days (not including any intermediate Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday), and a continuance on motion of the attorney for the Government may not exceed three days (not including any intermediate Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday). During a continuance, such person shall be detained, and the judicial officer, on motion of the attorney for the Government or sua sponte, may order that, while in custody, a person who appears to be a narcotics addict receive a medical examination to determine whether such person is an addict. At the hearing, such person has the right to be represented by counsel, and, if financially unable to obtain adequate representation, to have counsel appointed. The person shall be afforded an opportunity to testify, to present witnesses, to cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing, and to present information by proffer or otherwise. The rules concerning admissibility of evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and consideration of information at the hearing. The facts the judicial officer uses to support a finding pursuant to subsection (e) that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community shall be supported by clear and convincing evidence. The person may be detained pending completion of the hearing. The hearing may be reopened, before or after a determination by the judicial officer, at any time before trial if the judicial officer finds that information exists that was not known to the movant at the time of the hearing and that has a material bearing on the issue whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of such person as required and the safety of any other person and the community.

(g) Factors To Be Considered.—The judicial officer shall, in determining whether there are conditions of release that will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, take into account the available information concerning—

(1) the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, including whether the offense is a crime of violence, a violation of section 1591, a Federal crime of terrorism, or involves a minor victim or a controlled substance, firearm, explosive, or destructive device;
(2) the weight of the evidence against the person;
(3) the history and characteristics of the person, including—
(A) the person's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings; and
(B) whether, at the time of the current offense or arrest, the person was on probation, on parole, or on other release pending trial, sentencing, appeal, or completion of sentence for an offense under Federal, State, or local law; and
(4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person's release. In considering the conditions of release described in subsection (c)(1)(B)(xi) or (c)(1)(B)(xii) of this section, the judicial officer may upon his own motion, or shall upon the motion of the Government, conduct an inquiry into the source of the property to be designated for potential forfeiture or offered as collateral to secure a bond, and shall decline to accept the designation, or the use as collateral, of property that, because of its source, will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required.

(h) Contents of Release Order.—In a release order issued under subsection (b) or (c) of this section, the judicial officer shall—

(1) include a written statement that sets forth all the conditions to which the release is subject, in a manner sufficiently clear and specific to serve as a guide for the person's conduct; and
(2) advise the person of—
(A) the penalties for violating a condition of release, including the penalties for committing an offense while on pretrial release;
(B) the consequences of violating a condition of release, including the immediate issuance of a warrant for the person's arrest; and
(C) sections 1503 of this title (relating to intimidation of witnesses, jurors, and officers of the court), 1510 (relating to obstruction of criminal investigations), 1512 (tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant), and 1513 (retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant).

(i) Contents of Detention Order.—In a detention order issued under subsection (e) of this section, the judicial officer shall—
(1) include written findings of fact and a written statement of the reasons for the detention;
(2) direct that the person be committed to the custody of the Attorney General for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal;
(3) direct that the person be afforded reasonable opportunity for private consultation with counsel; and
(4) direct that, on order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility in which the person is confined deliver the person to a United States marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

The judicial officer may, by subsequent order, permit the temporary release of the person, in the custody of a United States marshal or another appropriate person, to the extent that the judicial officer determines such release to be necessary for preparation of the person's defense or for another compelling reason.

(j) Presumption of Innocence.—

Nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying or limiting the presumption of innocence.

TAB 4

Rule 8. Pretrial motions.

Motions.

(a) Time for filing.

i. Unless otherwise provided by law, by these rules, or by written [scheduling] order of the court entered in the particular case, all [pre-trial] motions, [including motions to suppress evidence, to exclude or admit evidence, for a transcript of former proceedings, for a preliminary hearing, for severance of joint defendants, for withdrawal of counsel, and all other motions which by their nature, if granted, delay or postpone the time of trial] must be made in writing and filed and served not less than 15 days before the date set for trial. [WE THINK THE STATUTE SHOULD BE CHANGED TO 30, BUT UNTIL THEN, THIS IS WHAT THE STATUTE SAYS]

ii. If a pretrial motion is filed 15 days or less [within 20, 16? days] prior to trial, it shall either be personally served upon the opposition on the date of filing or be e-filed.

iii. The court may decline to consider any motion filed in violation of this rule. The court will only consider a motion in limine made later than 15 days before the date of trial if there is good cause for making the motion at a later date. A pretrial motion made later than 15 days before the trial date shall be accompanied by a declaration demonstrating good cause for making the motion at the later date.

(b) Hearing of motions.

i. All motions shall be decided without oral argument unless 1) requested by a party and ordered by the court, or 2) ordered by the court sua sponte.

ii. If an evidentiary hearing upon a motion is required by law or requested by a party and a hearing has not already been set, the party seeking the evidentiary hearing shall file a Notice of Request for Hearing on the date the motion is filed. The Notice of Request for Hearing shall contain ----, ----, and shall be filed in substantially the form set for in ----- below.

iii. If a party seeks oral argument upon a motion and a hearing has not already been set, the party seeking oral argument shall file a Notice of Request for Hearing on the date the motion is filed. The Notice of Request for Hearing shall contain ----, ----, and shall be filed in substantially the form set for in ----- below.

iv. [anything about the court consulting the parties about setting the hearing or the parties contacting the court to do so in districts where that is consistent with prevailing practice?]

(c) Oppositions to motions.

i. Within 10 days after the service of a motion, the opposing party must file and serve a written opposition thereto. Failure of the opposing party to file and serve a written opposition may be construed as an admission that the motion is meritorious and a consent to granting of the same.

ii. If an opposition to a motion is filed 5 days or less prior to trial, it shall either be personally served upon the opposition on the date of filing or be e-filed.

(d) Points and authorities supporting motions.

Any pretrial motion and opposition thereto shall contain or be accompanied by points and authorities in support of each ground thereof and any declarations relied upon. The absence of such points and authorities may be construed as an admission that the motion is not meritorious, as cause for its denial, or as a waiver of any ground not so supported.

(e) Submission of motions.

Unless the clerk of the district court has [provided alternative means of notifying the department of the pendency of motions], within [same day as filing? 2 or 3?] days after the service and filing of an opposition to a motion, the moving party shall notify the [filing office, clerk of the court?] to submit the motion for decision by filing and serving upon all parties a written request for submission of the motion on a form supplied by the filing office or by written pleading in substantially the same form.

(f) Rehearing of motions.

i. No motion once heard and disposed of shall be renewed in the same cause, nor shall the same matters therein embraced be reheard, unless by leave of the court granted upon motion therefor, after notice of such motion to the adverse parties.

ii. A party seeking reconsideration of a ruling of the court must file a motion for such relief within 5 days after entry of the order or judgment, unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order.

iii. A motion for rehearing or reconsideration must be filed, served, and heard as is any other motion. A motion for rehearing does not toll any applicable period for filing a notice of appeal from a final order or judgment.

iv. If a motion for rehearing is granted, the court may make a final disposition of the cause without reargument, or may restore it to the calendar for reargument or resubmission, or may make such other orders as are deemed appropriate under the circumstances of the particular case.

(g) Motions for pretrial release or to increase or decrease bail.

i. Motions for pretrial release may be made orally in open court or by written motion. Motions to increase or decrease bail must be in writing.

ii. In proceedings upon an information, proceedings upon the motion shall occur according to subsections (a)-(d).

iii. In proceedings upon an indictment [when no parallel proceeding in the justices courts preceded the grand jury's indictment], if the motion is filed prior to or on the date of the defendant's first appearance, the court may 1) set the matter for hearing not less than 2 full judicial days from the date the motion is filed and served, or 2) order that proceedings upon the motion occur according to subsections (a)-(d). If the court sets the matter for hearing less than 10 days from the date the motion is filed and served, the opponent to the motion may respond orally in open court

(g) Computation of time.

In computing any period of time for this rule, the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a nonjudicial day, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a nonjudicial day. When a period of time prescribed or allowed is less than 7 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and nonjudicial days shall be excluded in the computation.

Relevant statutes

NRS 174.095 Defenses and objections which may be raised by motion. Any defense or objection which is capable of determination without the trial of the general issue may be raised before trial by motion.

NRS 174.098 Motion to declare that defendant is intellectually disabled: When authorized; procedure.

1. A defendant who is charged with murder of the first degree in a case in which the death penalty is sought may, not less than 10 days before the date set for trial, file a motion to declare that the defendant is intellectually disabled.

2. If a defendant files a motion pursuant to this section, the court must:

(a) Stay the proceedings pending a decision on the issue of intellectual disability; and

(b) Hold a hearing within a reasonable time before the trial to determine whether the defendant is intellectually disabled.

3. The court shall order the defendant to:

(a) Provide evidence which demonstrates that the defendant is intellectually disabled not less than 30 days before the date set for a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection 2; and

(b) Undergo an examination by an expert selected by the prosecution on the issue of whether the defendant is intellectually disabled at least 15 days before the date set for a hearing pursuant to subsection 2.

4. For the purpose of the hearing conducted pursuant to subsection 2, there is no privilege for any information or evidence provided to the prosecution or obtained by the prosecution pursuant to subsection 3.

5. At a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection 2:

(a) The court must allow the defendant and the prosecution to present evidence and conduct a cross-examination of any witness concerning whether the defendant is intellectually disabled; and

(b) The defendant has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is intellectually disabled.

6. If the court determines based on the evidence presented at a hearing conducted pursuant to subsection 2 that the defendant is intellectually disabled, the court must make such a finding in the record and strike the notice of intent to seek the death penalty. Such a finding may be appealed pursuant to NRS 177.015.

7. For the purposes of this section, "intellectually disabled" means significant subaverage general intellectual functioning which exists concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period.

NRS 174.105 Defenses and objections which must be raised by motion.

1. Defenses and objections based on defects in the institution of the prosecution, other than insufficiency of the evidence to warrant an indictment, or in the indictment, information or complaint, other than that it fails to show jurisdiction in the court or to charge an offense, may be raised only by motion before trial. The motion shall include all such defenses and objections then available to the defendant.

2. Failure to present any such defense or objection as herein provided constitutes a waiver thereof, but the court for cause shown may grant relief from the waiver.

3. Lack of jurisdiction or the failure of the indictment, information or complaint to charge an offense shall be noticed by the court at any time during the pendency of the proceeding.

NRS 174.115 Time of making motion. The motion shall be made before the plea is entered, but the court may permit it to be made within a reasonable time thereafter.

NRS 174.125 Certain motions required to be made before trial.

1. All motions in a criminal prosecution to suppress evidence, for a transcript of former proceedings, for a preliminary hearing, for severance of joint defendants, for withdrawal of counsel, and all other motions which by their nature, if granted, delay or postpone the time of trial must be made before trial, unless an opportunity to make such a motion before trial did not exist or the moving party was not aware of the grounds for the motion before trial.

2. In any judicial district in which a single judge is provided:

(a) All motions subject to the provisions of subsection 1 must be made in writing, with not less than 10 days' notice to the opposite party unless good cause is shown to the court at the time of trial why the motion could not have been made in writing upon the required notice.

(b) The court may, by written order, shorten the notice required to be given to the opposite party.

3. In any judicial district in which two or more judges are provided:

(a) All motions subject to the provisions of subsection 1 must be made in writing not less than 15 days before the date set for trial, except that if less than 15 days intervene between entry of a plea and the date set for trial, such a motion may be made within 5 days after entry of the plea.

(b) The court may, if a defendant waives hearing on the motion or for other good cause shown, permit the motion to be made at a later date.

4. Grounds for making such a motion after the time provided or at the trial must be shown by affidavit.

NRS 174.135 Hearing on motion.

1. A motion before trial raising defenses or objections shall be determined before trial unless the court orders that it be deferred for determination at the trial of the general issue.

2. An issue of fact shall be tried by a jury if a jury trial is required under the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Nevada or by statute.

3. All other issues of fact shall be determined by the court with or without a jury or on affidavits or in such other manner as the court may direct.

NRS 174.145 Effect of determination.

1. If a motion is determined adversely to the defendant, the defendant shall be permitted to plead if the defendant had not previously pleaded. A plea previously entered shall stand.

2. If the court grants a motion based on a defect in the institution of the prosecution or in the indictment, information or complaint, it may also order that the defendant be held in custody or that the defendant's bail be continued for a specified time pending the filing of a new indictment, information or complaint.

3. Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of any statute relating to periods of limitations.

TIME

NRS 178.472 Computation. In computing any period of time the day of the act or event from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a nonjudicial day, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a nonjudicial day. When a period of time prescribed or allowed is less than 7 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays and nonjudicial days shall be excluded in the computation.

NRS 178.476 Enlargement. When an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified time, the court for cause shown may at any time in its discretion:

1. With or without motion or notice, order the period enlarged if request therefor is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order; or
2. Upon motion made after the expiration of the specified period permit the act to be done if the failure to act was the result of excusable neglect,

Ê but the court may not extend the time for taking any action under NRS 176.515 or 176.525 except to the extent and under the conditions stated in those sections.

NRS 178.478 Motions; affidavits.

1. A written motion, other than one which may be heard ex parte, and notice of the hearing thereof must be served not later than 5 days before the time specified for the hearing unless a different period is fixed by rule or order of the court. For cause shown such an order may be made on ex parte application.
2. When a motion is supported by affidavit, the affidavit must be served with the motion; and opposing affidavits may be served not less than 1 day before the hearing unless the court permits them to be served at a later time.
3. A certificate of service must accompany each motion filed.

NRS 178.482 Additional time after service by mail. Whenever a party has the right or is required to do an act within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper upon the party and the notice or other paper is served by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period.

TAB 5

Rule 9 – PROPOSED - Pretrial Writs of Habeas Corpus

The proposed rule is a combination of EDCR 3.40 and WDCR 22, along with NRS 34.700(3).

Sub-committee working on the rule:

Sharon Dickinson

John Springgate

Alex Chen

Rule 9 – PROPOSED - Pretrial Writs of Habeas Corpus

(a) Each petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged lack of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge shall contain a notice of hearing, or application for a hearing date, setting the matter for hearing 14 days from the date the petition is filed and served. In the event the judge to whom the case is assigned is not scheduled to hear motions on the 14th day following the service and filing of the petition, the notice must designate the next available day when the judge has scheduled the hearing of motions.

(b) Any other pretrial petition for writ of habeas corpus, including those alleging a delay in any of the proceedings before the magistrate or a denial of the petitioner's right to a speedy trial in justice court or municipal court, shall contain a notice of hearing setting the matter for hearing not less than 1 full judicial day from the date the writ is filed and served.

(c) All points and authorities in support of the petition for writ of habeas corpus shall be served and filed at the time of the filing of the petition. The prosecutor shall serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities within 10 days from the receipt of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's rights or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge. In proceedings under subsection b, the prosecutor may serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities in open court at the time noticed for the hearing on any other writ of habeas corpus set for hearing in one day.

(d) The court reporter who takes down all the testimony and proceedings of the preliminary hearing must, within 15 days after the defendant has been held to answer in the district court, complete the certification and filing of the preliminary hearing transcript. Upon filing the transcript, the court reporter or recorder will notice the defense attorney and prosecutor who handled the preliminary hearing.

e) The court may extend, for good cause, the time to file a petition. If the preliminary hearing transcript is not filed at the time of the defendant's initial arraignment, the court shall find good cause for extending the time for the filing of the petition. A party may obtain an ex parte order from the court allowing for an extension if the preliminary transcripts are not available within 14 days of the defendant's initial appearance. All other ex parte applications to extend the 21 day time period must include appropriate notice to the prosecuting attorney. A stipulation between the prosecutor and the defense will suffice for appropriate notice for the court to grant the extension.

(f) Any writ filed on a criminal case at the district court level shall be assigned to the same department where the underlying criminal case is filed. If no such previous criminal case exists, the writ shall be randomly assigned to a department.

West's Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated
Nevada Rules of Court
Rules of Practice for the Eighth Judicial District Court
Part III. Criminal Practice

EDCR Rule 3.40

Rule 3.40. Writs of habeas corpus

Currentness

(a) Each petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge must contain a notice of hearing setting the matter for hearing 14 days from the date the petition is filed and served. In the event the judge to whom the case is assigned is not scheduled to hear motions on the 14th day following the service and filing of the petition, the notice must designate the next day when the judge has scheduled the hearing of motions.

(b) Any other petition for writ of habeas corpus, including those alleging a delay in any of the proceedings before the magistrate or a denial of the petitioner's right to a speedy trial, must contain a notice of hearing setting the matter for hearing not less than 1 full judicial day from the date the writ is filed and served.

(c) All points and authorities in support of the petition for writ of habeas corpus must be served and filed at the time of the filing of the petition. The prosecutor must serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities within 10 days from the receipt of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge. The prosecutor may serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities in open court at the time noticed for the hearing on any other writ of habeas corpus.

(d) The court reporter who takes down all the testimony and proceedings of the preliminary hearing must, within 15 days after the defendant has been held to answer in the district court, complete the certification and filing of the preliminary hearing transcript.

(e) Ex parte applications for extensions of the 21-day period of limitation for filing writs of habeas corpus will only be entertained in the event that the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury is not available within 14 days after the defendant's initial appearance. Such ex parte applications must be accompanied by an affidavit of the defendant's attorney that counsel has examined the file in the Office of the Clerk of the Court and that the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury has not been filed within the 14-day period of limitation. Applications for extensions of time to file writs of habeas corpus must be for not more than 14 days. Further extensions of time will be granted only in extraordinary cases.

Eighth Judicial District Court Rule 3.40, NV ST 8 DIST CT Rule 3.40
Current with amendments received through September 1, 2019.

End of Document

West's Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated
Nevada Rules of Court
Rules of Practice for the Second Judicial District Court

Washoe District Court Rules (WDCR), Rule 22

Rule 22. Writs of habeas corpus

Currentness

1. Each petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge shall be accompanied by a notice for the prosecutor to appear before the appropriate court department, at a specific date and time not less than 5 nor more than 10 days after filing such petition, to set the matter for hearing. The hearing on the writ shall be set within 21 days from the date the petition is filed.

2. Any other pretrial petition for writ of habeas corpus, including those alleging a delay in any of the proceedings before a magistrate or a denial of the petitioner's right to a speedy trial in justice court or municipal court, shall contain a notice of the hearing thereof setting the matter for hearing not less than 1 full judicial day from the date the petition is filed and served.

3. All points and authorities urged in support of the petition for writ of habeas corpus shall be served and filed at the time of the filing of the petition. The prosecutor shall serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities within 10 days from the receipt of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged want of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's rights or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge (section 1 hereof). The prosecutor may serve and file a return and a response to the petitioner's points and authorities in open court at the time noticed for the hearing on a writ of habeas corpus covered under section 2 hereof.

4. Ex parte applications for extension of the 21-day period of limitation for filing writs of habeas corpus will only be entertained in the event that the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury, as the case

may be, is not available within 14 days after the defendant's initial appearance. Such ex parte applications shall be accompanied by a certificate of the defendant's attorney that the attorney has examined the file in the filing office and that the transcript of the preliminary hearing or the proceedings before the Washoe County Grand Jury has not been filed within the 14-day period (NRS 34.700(3)). Applications for extension of time to file writs of habeas corpus shall be for not more than 14 days, except where the ground for such application is the unavailability of the transcript, in which case the extension may be for not more than 14 days after the transcript is available. Further extensions of time will be granted only in extraordinary cases.

5. Any writ filed on a criminal case at the district court level shall be assigned to the same department where the underlying criminal case is filed. If no such previous criminal case exists the writ shall be randomly assigned to a department.

Second Judicial District Court Rule 22, NV ST 2 DIST CT Rule 22
Current with amendments received through September 1, 2019.

End of Document

West's Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated

Title 3. Remedies; Special Actions and Proceedings (Chapters 28-43)

Chapter 34. Writs: Certiorari; Mandamus; Prohibition; Habeas Corpus (Refs & Annos)

Habeas Corpus

Petitions for Pretrial Relief (Refs & Annos)

N.R.S. 34.700

34.700. Time for filing; waiver and consent of accused respecting date of trial

Currentness

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, a pretrial petition for a writ of habeas corpus based on alleged lack of probable cause or otherwise challenging the court's right or jurisdiction to proceed to the trial of a criminal charge may not be considered unless:

(a) The petition and all supporting documents are filed within 21 days after the first appearance of the accused in the district court; and

(b) The petition contains a statement that the accused:

(1) Waives the 60-day limitation for bringing an accused to trial; or

(2) If the petition is not decided within 15 days before the date set for trial, consents that the court may, without notice or hearing, continue the trial indefinitely or to a date designated by the court.

2. The arraignment and entry of a plea by the accused must not be continued to avoid the requirement that a pretrial petition be filed within the period specified in subsection 1.

3. The court may extend, for good cause, the time to file a petition. Good cause shall be deemed to exist if the transcript of the preliminary hearing or of the proceedings before the grand jury is not available within 14 days after the accused's initial appearance and the court shall grant an ex parte application to

extend the time for filing a petition. All other applications may be made only after appropriate notice has been given to the prosecuting attorney.

Credits

Added by Laws 1977, p. 1350. Amended by Laws 1981, p. 506; Laws 1985, p. 1233. Substituted in 1985 revision for NRS 34.375.

Notes of Decisions (9)

N. R. S. 34.700, NV ST 34.700
Current through the end of the 80th Regular Session (2019)

End of Document

TAB 6

RULE 10. Stay of Lower Court Proceedings or Orders.

1. A party may move in the district court for an order staying a lower court proceeding or order where the party:

a. Has first requested a stay of the proceeding or order in the lower court and that court has denied the request; or

b. Can demonstrate that moving first in the lower court would be impracticable.

2. The party moving for a stay must provide the lower court's reasons for denying the requested stay, where applicable, and make a preliminary showing why there may be a miscarriage of justice if the stay is not granted.

3. The district court may grant or deny the motion for stay, or order such other relief as may be warranted in the circumstances.

TAB 7

Extending or Shortening Time

1. When an act must be done at or within a specified time, the court may extend or shorten the time period by its own discretion, or by oral or written motion for good cause.~~(by its own discretion, by motion, or by notice) if good cause is shown.~~ A request to extend must be made before the time period would have originally expired.
2. All motions to extend or shorten time shall be made with at least three judicial~~X~~ days' notice to all counsel. Motions shall be made to the assigned~~presiding~~ judge, or, if the assigned~~presiding~~ judge is not available, to another judge in the same division, or the presiding~~the chief~~ judge who shall set a hearing on the motion. All hearings on motions to extend or shorten time shall be held with at least one day notice to all counsel.
3. Ex parte motions to extend or shorten time shall only be granted upon affidavit or certificate of counsel demonstrating a good faith effort to notify opposing counsel and good cause to extend or shorten time. Ex parte orders must be served upon the opposing party by the end of the next judicial day.
4. The court may not extend time for writs of habeas corpus except as outlined under that rule.
~~4.~~5. These rules do not apply to jurisdictional time limits.

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TAB 8

Rule (?) Court Interpreters

a) The court shall provide, at no cost to the parties, a qualified, preferably certified, interpreter in all criminal proceedings in which any limited English proficiency (LEP) individual is involved as a defendant, witness, or juror.

b) Counsel shall advise the court of the need for an interpreter as soon as possible, but not later than 48 hours prior to a hearing or trial in a county whose population is greater than 100,000. In a county whose population is less than 100,000, notice shall be provided as soon as possible, but no later than 7/5 calendar days prior to a hearing or trial.[1] ~~but no later than 48 hours before a hearing or trial, unless local court rule or procedure require earlier notice.~~

c) Notice shall be made to the court interpreter office, court administrator, court clerk, judicial assistant, or any other person designated by the court to receive such notice.

[1] This rule only applies to proceedings before the district court and shall not be construed to impact any first appearance in the justice court.

TAB 9

(a) *Notice of intent to appeal.* The party aggrieved by the decision of the justice court must file a Notice of Appeal within the following periods:

(1) A criminal defendant filing an appeal of a final judgment must file the Notice of Appeal within 10 days of the entry of the final judgment or the ruling on a Motion for New Trial or the period set by statute.

(2) The State must file an appeal of a Motion to Suppress in the periods set by NRS 189.120.

(b) *Filing includes requirement to provide service.* Any document filed with the court must be served on the opposing party at the time of filing. Service of pleadings must be accomplished in accordance with NRCP 5. A Certificate of Service must be filed with the court at the time of filing or within 5 days thereafter demonstrating service of the pleading unless the document is filed electronically and the opposing party is participating in the electronic filing program.

(c) *Perfection of appeal.* The following shall be filed with the court to perfect the appeal:

(1) *Defendant appeals.* A defendant appealing a final judgment must file, as required by NRS 189.065, a request for hearing with the court within 60 days in the format set forth in Request for Hearing form established in these rules. The court clerk must have the matter set for hearing within 150 days.

(2) *State appeals.* For the State filing a Notice of Appeal of an order granting a suppression motion, the State must file a request for hearing within 10 days in the format set forth in Request for Hearing form established in these rules. The court clerk shall have the matter set for hearing within 70 days.

(d) *Briefs.*

(1) *Opening brief.* An Opening Brief must be filed by the appellant.

(A) If the appellant is the defendant, the Opening Brief must be filed within 45 days of filing the Notice of Appeal.

(B) If the appellant is the State, the Opening Brief must be filed within 10 days of filing the Notice of Appeal.

(2) *Answering brief.* An Answering Brief opposing the Opening Brief shall be filed by the respondent within 30 days of filing the Opening Brief.

(3) *Reply brief.* Unless ordered by the court, no Reply Brief may be filed.

TAB 10

Rule 20(e) draft

No attorney may ~~argue to, communicate with, or~~ attempt to influence a law clerk on the merits of any contested matter pending before the judge or judicial officer to whom that law clerk is assigned.

TAB 11

Rules 7.40/23

Appearances; substitutions; withdrawal or change of attorneys.
1. When an individual has appeared by an attorney, that individual cannot appear on the individual's own behalf in the case without the consent of the court. An attorney who has appeared for any party shall represent that party in the case and shall be recognized by the court and by all parties as having control of the client's case until: the attorney withdraws; another attorney is substituted; or the attorney is discharged by the client in writing, filed with the court. The court in its discretion may hear an individual in open court although the individual is represented by an attorney.
2. An attorney in any case may be changed:
(a) When a new attorney substitutes in place of the attorney withdrawing. In this circumstance, consent of the incoming attorney and the client and acknowledgment of the outgoing attorney~~written consent of both attorneys and the client~~ shall be filed with the court and served upon all parties or their attorneys; or
(b) When no attorney has been retained to replace the attorney withdrawing. In this circumstance, withdrawal must be requested by a properly noticed motion and ordered by the court.
(1) If the attorney makes the motion, the attorney shall include in a declaration the address, or last known address, phone number and email address at which the client may be served with notice of further proceedings. The attorney shall serve a copy of the motion and supporting papers upon the client and all other parties to the action or their attorneys.
(2) If the motion is made by the client, the client shall include the address, phone number and email address at which the client may be served with notice of all further proceedings, and shall serve a copy of the application upon the attorney and all other parties to the action or their attorneys.
(c) When a direct appeal has been concluded or the time for filing a notice of appeal has expired, the attorney may file a notice of withdrawal.
3. The substituted attorney shall transfer all files and discovery to individual's new attorney within 5 days of the substation unless otherwise ordered by the court.
4. Any order permitting withdrawal of an attorney shall contain the address, phone number and email address at which the party is to be served with notice of all further proceedings.
5. Except for good cause shown, no application for withdrawal or substitution shall be granted if a delay of the trial or of the hearing of any other matter in the case would result. Discharge of an attorney may not be grounds to delay a trial or other hearing.
6. An entity may not appear in proper person.[1]

[1]Only licensed attorneys may "represent other persons and entities in court." *Sunde v. Contel of California*, 112 Nev. 541, 542-43, 915 P.2d 298, 299 (1996); *see also* NRS 7.285 (no person allowed to practice law in Nevada unless admitted to State Bar); *State v. Stu's Bail Bonds*, 115 Nev. 436, 436 n. 1, 991 P.2d 469, 470 n. 1 (1999) (noting that "business entities are not permitted to appear, or file documents, in proper person"); *Salman v. Newell*, 110 Nev. 1333, 1335, 885 P.2d 607, 608 (1994) ("Neither a corporation nor a trust may proceed in proper person.").

TAB 12

Office of the Public Defender

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Darin F,. Imlay, Public Defender · **Virginia F. Eichacker**, Assistant Public Defender

Here are several proposed rules:

1. Bail
2. Jury Commissioner
3. Grand Jury
4. Postconviction Writ of Habeas Corpus

Bail

1) Determinations regarding pre-trial custody must be made promptly after arrest. "Prompt" means a time frame commensurate with that which a defendant could post standard bail or the bail fixed in an arrest warrant, but no later than 24 hours following arrest, including non-judicial days.
2) Custody determinations must be made by a judge at an adversarial hearing, with the accused and counsel present.
3) At any hearing on pre-trial custody, prosecutors must *specify* whether they are seeking to detain an individual pre-trial. If so, prosecutors must establish by clear and convincing evidence that pretrial detention is the least restrictive means of assuring a defendant's return to court and ensuring community safety.
4) In order for a defendant to be detained pre-trial, the reviewing judge must make findings, on the record, that prosecutors established that the defendant poses an unmanageable risk of flight and danger to the community, and that no release condition or combination of conditions can satisfy concerns regarding flight risk and community safety.
5) The failure to hold a custody hearing within the time frame specified herein shall result in the immediate release of the arrestee.

Proposed by the Clark County Public Defender's Office

Chief Deputy Nancy Lemcke

Jury Commissioner

Rule X.XX. **Availability of procedures**. The jury commissioner shall document, in writing, all procedures used by the jury commissioner's office in the selection of prospective jurors and make the procedures available to the public upon request.

Rule X.XX. **Jury sources**. The jury commissioner must utilize a list of persons who are registered to vote in the county, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Employment Security Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, and a public utility as required by NRS 6.045, and such other lists as may be authorized by the chief judge.

Rule X.XX. **Yearly reporting requirements**. The jury commissioner shall prepare and submit a yearly report that contains statistics from the records required to be maintained by the jury commissioner pursuant to NRS 6.045, including, without limitation, the name, occupation (where available), zip code and race of each trial juror who is summoned, each trial juror who appears for jury service, each trial juror who is selected, and each trial juror who is seated as a juror.

Rule X.XX. **Availability of documentation in master list**. All documentation collected by the jury commissioner and used to compile the master list must be made available to the parties to a jury trial upon request. A criminal defendant is entitled to information relating to the race, gender, occupation (where available), and zip code of the prospective jurors in the master list. The jury commissioner must also prepare a zip code report listing the number of prospective jurors in the master list by zip code to be given to the public upon request.

Rule X.XX. **Availability of documentation to the parties in a case**. All documentation collected by the jury commissioner from prospective jurors must be made available to the parties to a jury trial upon request. A criminal defendant is entitled to information relating to the race, gender, occupation (where available), and zip code of the prospective jurors assigned to his case, the prospective jurors reporting for jury service, and in the group of jurors summoned for jury on the date set for jury trial. This documentation must be made available, when requested, prior to beginning the jury selection process.

Proposed by:

Clark County Public Defender's Office

Chief Deputy Tegan Machnich
Chief Deputy Sharon Dickinson

Grand Jury

1. All procedures used by court for the selection process for grand jurors must be in writing and available to the public for review.

2. The district court shall keep all documents and statistics on the selection process for the grand jury and conduct periodic review to ensure the process allows for a grand jury drawn from the fair cross-section of our community.

2. A defendant is entitled to information relating to the composition of the grand jury in order to assess whether he has a viable constitutional challenge. A defendant may gain access to grand jury information by filing a motion in the district court where his Indictment is proceeding.

"Certainly, Nevada is not bound by this federal statute, and it does not have a state statute providing the right to inspect grand jury records. Nevertheless, this court is bound by Supreme Court precedent, and in *Adler,* we recognized that a defendant has a constitutional right to a grand jury drawn from a fair cross-section of the community. 95 Nev. at 347, 594 P.2d at 731. As the Supreme Court of Missouri noted when considering this same issue, "[t]his cross-section requirement would be without meaning if a defendant were denied all means of discovery in an effort to assert that right." *State ex rel. Garrett v. Saitz,* 594 S.W.2d 606, 608 (Mo.1980). Thus, we hold that Afzali is entitled to information relating to the racial composition of the grand jury so that he may assess whether he has a viable constitutional challenge." *Afzali v. State*, 130 Nev. 313, 317, 326 P.3d 1, 3 (2014).

Proposed by the Clark County Public Defender's Office

Postconviction Writ of Habeas Corpus

1. The court shall appoint post-conviction counsel for a petitioner who is unable to pay the costs of the proceedings or unable to employ counsel if:

(a) Petitioner was deemed incompetent at any time prior to conviction;
(b) Petitioner is deemed incompetent at any time after conviction;
(c) English is a second language for petitioner or petitioner is unable to fluently read English;
(d) Counsel is needed to facilitate discovery;
(e) Petitioner is unable to comprehend the proceedings;
(f) The consequences the petitioner is facing are severe;
(g) Issues presented in the case are difficult; or
(h) Based on any other reason the court deems meritorious.

2. If petitioner is in custody, petitioner will be allowed to be present telephonically for all hearings that do not involve the testimony of witnesses on his petition or other post-conviction motions. Court shall set up procedures to allow for telephonic communications between the court and the prison or other facility. Petitioner shall appear in person, rather than telephonically, for all hearings that will involve the testimony of witnesses.

Proposed by the Clark County Public Defender's Office