

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEVADA JUDICIARY

FISCAL YEAR 2016



FIAT JUSTITIA

Let Justice Be Done



Supreme Court of Nevada

Standing: Justice Kristina Pickering, Justice Nancy M. Saitta, Chief Justice Ron D. Parraguirre, and Justice Michael L. Douglas
Seated: Justice James W. Hardesty, Justice Michael A. Cherry, and Justice Mark Gibbons

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEVADA JUDICIARY

JULY 1, 2015 - JUNE 30, 2016

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Available on the Supreme Court Website
WWW.NVCOURTS.GOV



New court building being constructed in Las Vegas

COMING FISCAL YEAR 2017

Brick-by-brick a new courthouse in Las Vegas takes shape for the Nevada Supreme Court and the Nevada Court of Appeals. Construction on the corner of Fourth Street and Clark Avenue in downtown began before the end of December 2015 with the placement of forms and the installation of the steel mesh to hold up the new structure.

The new courthouse will provide additional space and may allow for future growth. The 72-seat courtroom will be on the second floor of the building and will be modeled after the first courtroom for the U.S. Supreme Court. The courthouse consists of traditional Roman architecture with columns and a white stone exterior. Icons representing Nevada’s 16 counties and Carson City will wrap the building’s exterior.

The courthouse is designed to meet the Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED), Gold Certification level. At night the building will showcase illuminating LED lighting on the white rock exterior.

A NOTE FROM THE STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR



During this fiscal year, the struggles for the Nevada judiciary were not as evident as they may have been in the past. There were a few instances, such as the efforts of the Supreme Court Commission on the Administration of Guardianship, where the challenges of the judiciary and the public were evident and detailed, as were the efforts being made by the judiciary and other stakeholders to recognize and implement remedies. While other struggles of the judiciary may be less apparent, our dedication to recognize and overcome them remains just as strong and constant.

On a daily basis, many judges and court administrators make decisions that affect the court and the administration of justice for that day as well as the future. Some decisions may be about policies, processes, or implementing new technology such as a case management system or courtroom recording system. Each decision comes with a desire to make the future efforts a little better for the judiciary as well as the public we serve.

This report contains statistics on the caseloads and work of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and trial courts, whose judges and staff continued their dedicated work of providing timely justice throughout the year. Many of these same people were busy with other activities this year with the goal of improving the judiciary to better serve the citizens of Nevada, now and in the future. Details related to those efforts are provided throughout our report.

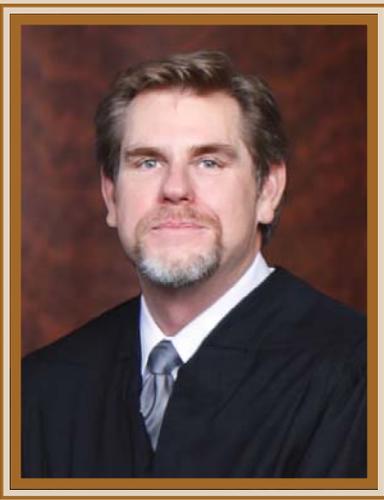
The court staff throughout Nevada diligently work every day to ensure fairness and impartiality to the administration of justice. For many citizens, the delivery of justice by this workforce builds trust and confidence in the future of our judiciary.

The struggle of today is not altogether for today—it is for a vast future—Abraham Lincoln, 1861

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

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

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE



It has been an extraordinary year for the judiciary on many levels. Not in the sense of the economic turmoil and resulting challenges since I last served as Chief Justice, but quite the contrary. The Nevada Judiciary has not only aptly managed crushing case loads, they have expanded and refined many programs implemented to address very real, personal, and social matters that affect our citizens embroiled in the legal process. For example, with the assistance and cooperation of the Executive and Legislative branches of government, specialty courts, designed to help those struggling with mental

health issues, substance abuse, and other addictive types of behavior, were able to accommodate and help hundreds of additional participants break the cycle of engaging in criminal activity to support their addictions and circumstances. Veterans courts have developed to assist those who served our country, serve themselves. The vision being a comprehensive process that will not only assist these individuals in becoming productive members of society again, but also lessen the burden on an over-burdened criminal process. Youth offender programs have also become successful in encouraging positive behavior in our youth who find themselves wandering a path that heads nowhere good. I take this opportunity to thank the dedicated judges and staff who tirelessly give of themselves to manage the complexities of these programs.

There are a number of additional notable projects the Supreme Court has undertaken this year including judicial selection and a new building.

The Judicial Selection Commission was recently called to order on two occasions to recommend individuals to fill a Supreme Court seat, vacant as a result of Justice Nancy Saitta's retirement, and a seat in the Eighth Judicial District Court, vacant as a result of the untimely death of Judge Susan Scann. The selection process is now paperless and digital. This new process has saved the court thousands of dollars and saved countless hours of staff time preparing materials. Also, for the first time the selection of a Supreme Court Justice was webcast from the Supreme Court's website, making the process even more public and transparent.

The Court's move from the Regional Justice Center to a new building in Las Vegas will realize a number of benefits. Our lease of this building will not only save approximately \$500,000 over the coming years, but will provide additional square footage and will also house the Court of Appeals. Clark County will benefit by utilizing much needed space at the Regional Justice Center to accommodate the Clark County Courts. The members of the Supreme Court especially want to thank Justice James Hardesty for the tremendous efforts he expended in making this building a reality. This structure is one the community can embrace and view with pride.

Once again, I would like to thank staff for their efforts on behalf of the Appellate Courts. Many of our successes could not be realized without their dedication and loyalty.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ron Parraguirre". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ron D. Parraguirre
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Nevada

JUSTICE NANCY M. SAITTA



After nearly 20 years as a judicial officer, almost 10 of those as a Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court, including serving as the Chief Justice in 2011-12, Justice Nancy M. Saitta retired. She leaves a career of active judicial service that began with her appointment to the Las Vegas Municipal Court bench in October of 1996. Two years later, she was elected to the Eighth Judicial District Court, where her dedication to justice thrived. Justice Saitta strived for fairness in every matter that came before her. Whether issues involved adults, children, property matters, contract disputes, or even the toughest criminal charges, Justice Saitta's compassion reached into every case.

Justice Saitta distinguished her tenure as a Supreme Court Justice with a devotion to meaningful change and reform for the welfare of children. The Blue Ribbon for Kids Commission best exemplified her desire to examine the child welfare and dependency system.

By convincing the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs to provide subject matter expert assistance, encouraged the public, and developing action plans for improvement, Justice Saitta engaged community stakeholders to work together to implement mutually agreed upon solutions.

Nevada Supreme Court Chief Justice Ron Parraguirre said, "Justice Saitta brought the voice of the children to the Supreme Court. She and I have a long history of open and honest communications beginning at the Las Vegas Municipal Court, then in the Eighth Judicial District Court, and finally at the Supreme Court. During these years, Justice Saitta always demonstrated a passion for children's issues. I am going to miss my colleague and friend and her great respect for the judicial process and the litigants."

During her judicial career, Justice Saitta recognized the need to provide a link between education and the judiciary. She imparted her time and determination to the *We The People* and *Law Day Live* programs. Many high school students gained valuable debate and presentation experience because of her passion. Her enthusiasm earned *Law Day Live* the nation's best *Outstanding Activity Award* from the American Bar Association in 2011 and again in 2012.

Justice Saitta also saw the need for Nevada's Judiciary to do a better job of telling its story. This led to outreach programs such as Jury Appreciation Week, Judicial Sidekick, and the Legacy of Justice Award. Justice Saitta advocated for upgrades of the Supreme Court, Law Library, and Administrative Office of the Courts websites.

In her retirement, Justice Saitta intends to pursue her work on child and juvenile advocacy issues. She will remain the chair for the Court Improvement Program and the Blue Ribbon for Kids Commission, and continue to serve as the co-chair of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission and newly created Supreme Court Children's Commission. Governor Brian Sandoval recently named Justice Saitta the chair of the Statewide Coalition to Prevent the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. In addition, Justice Saitta and First Lady Kathleen Sandoval co-chair the Council of State Governments Statewide Juvenile Justice Improvement Initiative Task Force.

Aspiration is an Inspiration to Altruism—Unknown



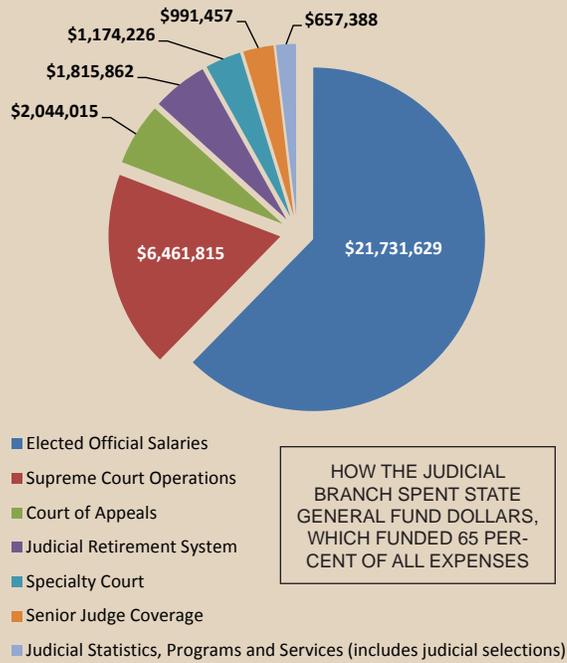
Justice Saitta led the Nevada Supreme Court as Chief Justice from September 2011 - May 2012.

FUNDING THE NEVADA JUDICIARY

Funding for the Nevada judicial system is administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts under the direction of the Supreme Court. The State Judicial System is funded primarily from the State's General Fund and from administrative assessments that are assessed on misdemeanor criminal and traffic violations heard in limited jurisdiction courts.

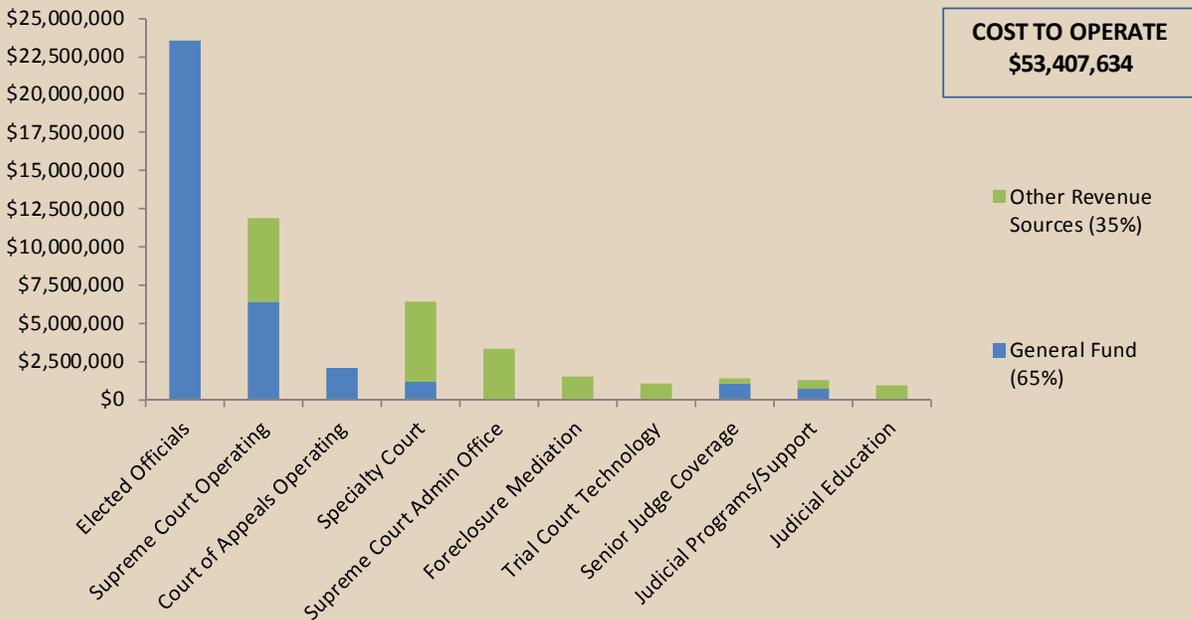
For fiscal year 2016, the State Judicial System received \$36,576,645 in appropriations from the State's General Fund. This equates to approximately 1 percent of the statewide General Fund appropriation. Other funding authorized in the budget was \$25,433,430 from administrative assessment revenue and other funding sources, which brought the total of the State Judicial System budget approved by the Nevada Legislature to \$62,010,075. To put this amount into perspective, it represented 0.53 percent of the \$11 billion statewide budget the 78th session of the Nevada Legislature approved for the fiscal year.

At the conclusion of the fiscal year, the State Judicial System spent \$53,407,634, reverted \$2,220,462 to the State General Fund, and retained \$8,824,979 for subsequent year expenses, primarily for specialty court programs, court technological improvements, and foreclosure mediations.



Fiscal Year 2016 Expenditures

Of the more than \$53 million that it cost to operate the State Judicial System in 2016, salaries for Supreme Court Justices, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and district judges were \$21,731,629 and represented 41 percent of the total cost to operate. When the costs for senior judge coverage of district courts, judicial selection processes, and judicial retirement system are added in, the costs related to judicial officers come to more than \$24.5 million. The remaining balance funded the operation of the Supreme Court, its Law Library, Specialty Court Programs, judicial programs and support, education, trial court technology, foreclosure mediation, and administration.



NEWS AND HONORS

Judge David Hardy Elected to the American Law Institute

Second Judicial District Court Chief Judge David Hardy was elected to the prestigious American Law Institute (ALI). Judge Hardy was one of only 73 new ALI members inducted in October 2015.

ALI is a national organization founded in 1923, following a study conducted by a group of prominent American judges, lawyers, and teachers known as The Committee on the Establishment of a Permanent Organization for the Improvement of the Law.

Court Improvement Program Coordinator Praised for Excellence

The Supreme Court of Nevada's coordinator for its Court Improvement Program (CIP), Katherine Malzahn-Bass, was named a recipient of the 2015 Adoption Excellence Award by the Children's Bureau, which is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Malzahn-Bass was recognized for her work to improve adoption services in Nevada and bring people together to exchange ideas. Her focus has been on improving the dependency process by reducing both the trauma of the dependency process and the time to permanency for children and families.

Nevada Supreme Court Receives 70,000th Case

The 70,000th case was filed with the Nevada Supreme Court in March 2016 as the Court Clerk accepted an appeal from Washoe County that disputes a judgment of \$4,000,000. The appeal was referred to the Supreme Court Settlement Program for assignment. The first 10,000 cases filed in the court were between October 31, 1864, and August 12, 1977, a period of 113 years. Between 1977 and August 2007, more than 40,000 additional cases were filed, a period of 30 years. From 2007, it took a little less than 9 years to receive an additional 20,000 filings and see Nevada's 70,000th Supreme Court filing occur.

Nevada Supreme Court Recognized as 2015 Court of the Year

The Nevada Association of Court Executives awarded the Supreme Court of Nevada with the 2015 Court of the Year Award for Nevada in March 2016. The award recognized the Supreme Court for creating the Nevada Court of Appeals in less than two months, which allowed the court to hear cases in January 2015. Many Supreme Court employees were tasked with forming the Court. Offices and staff for the new judges were established in Las Vegas and Carson City, and it necessitated the modification and modernization of a previous case management system. Education and training related to the newly established processes and procedures of the Court was also accomplished.

Family Law Conference Members Donate to ONE Promise Nevada

At the 2016 Annual Family Law Conference, members of the State Bar of Nevada Family Law Section and attendees donated \$11,500 to the ONE Promise Nevada Campaign to fund legal aid for low-income individuals. Attorneys also were recognized for their support and service. The ONE Promise Nevada Campaign is a pro bono program of the Nevada Supreme Court Access to Justice Commission and the State Bar of Nevada and encourages every attorney in Nevada to take one pro bono case or participate in one legal clinic.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

The Judicial Council of the State of Nevada (JCSN) assists the Supreme Court in its administrative role as head of the state court system. The JCSN is made up of judicial representatives from Nevada's five regions—Clark, North Central, Sierra, South Central, and Washoe. Each region's council also reviews issues unique to their area. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court chairs the JCSN and is assisted by judges and administrators in each region. Together, they decide the matters of concern to the Nevada Judiciary. The Judicial Council maintains the following standing committees:

Court Administration – This committee promotes excellence in court administration. It reviews the delivery of judicial services and recommends improvements to service delivery to the JCSN. During fiscal year 2016, the Court Administration Committee established a subcommittee to review, update, and develop the Uniform System of Judicial Records for Nevada Trial Courts. The committee also reviewed and recommend to the JCSN the adoption of a statistical reporting model for self-represented litigants and interpreter statistics for all trial courts. The committee also reconvened a subcommittee to update minimum accounting standards.

Court Improvement Program – Enables the courts and agencies involved in child dependency cases to develop systemic, statewide changes intended to significantly improve the processing of these cases while ensuring compliance with state and federal laws; thereby reducing the amount of time a child waits for a safe and permanent home (see p. 16 for more details).

Judicial Education – Focuses on promoting the competency and professionalism of the Nevada Judiciary through a comprehensive system of funded courses and curriculum (see p. 15 for more details).

Language Access Committee – This committee reviews court efforts to making language access available to litigants and witnesses who speak languages other than English, or have limited English-speaking skills (see p. 13 for more details).

Legislation and Rules – The purpose of this committee is to meet in preparation to legislative sessions and provide a coordinated legislative strategy concerning legislation that affects the Nevada Judiciary. It also promotes, supports, and makes recommendations to the Judicial Council regarding court rules for submission to the Supreme Court for approval.

Specialty Court Funding – This committee works with the regional judicial councils to support specialty court programs. It establishes procedures for requesting specialty court funding, distributes funds, and supports the collection of specialty court statistics (see p. 17 for more details).

Technology – This committee finds ways to apply new technology to the work of the courts. It promotes the coordination, collaboration, and integration of technology efforts between the judiciary and state and local governments. During the fiscal year, the Technology Committee recommended to the Supreme Court changes to a Supreme Court order establishing Statewide Technology Standards filed in Administrative Docket 398. Additionally, the committee recommended website guidelines to the JCSN for the creation of court websites to foster transparency and provide information to those who utilize the courts.



COMMISSION ON STATEWIDE JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM

The Commission on Statewide Juvenile Justice Reform is a statewide collaborative effort that includes stakeholders from all three branches of government, and is co-chaired by Justice James W. Hardesty and Justice Nancy M. Saitta. The Commission has been working for more than 5 years to identify areas where the juvenile justice system could be improved and develop action plans to implement those reforms in an effort to improve the lives of our youth and families who find themselves involved in the juvenile justice system.

Since its creation in February of 2011, the Commission has recommended and supported eight legislative bills, all of which were passed and signed into law, and has encouraged enhancements to county and state budgets to provide programming services to our youth and families in an effort to equip those youth and families with the tools they need to succeed.

The Commission's reform efforts were recognized this last year and Commissioners were asked to present at and attend national conferences. Some of the highlights include:

- A panel of Commissioners, including co-chair Justice Nancy M. Saitta, presented at the 2015 National School Safety Conference on Nevada's School Attendance Review Boards (SARB), the corresponding report developed by the Commission highlighting each school district's SARB Program.
- An invitation was sent to then Chief Justice James W. Hardesty to appoint a team to attend the forum on Improving Outcomes for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System, a 50-State forum sponsored by the Council for State Governments Justice Center. The team included Justice Nancy M. Saitta; First Lady Kathleen Sandoval; as well as other state and local officials. The team developed an action plan, specific to Nevada, where additional juvenile justice reform is necessary. Following the conference, attendees were invited to apply for a technical assistance grant offered by the Council of State Governments. Nevada applied for and received the only technical assistance grant awarded due to the work of the Commission, support of legislators, and the teamwork of all those involved in the juvenile justice system.
- An invitation was sent for a team, from Nevada, to attend the National Summit on Human Trafficking and the State Courts, which was held in New York City. As a result a state plan was developed on human trafficking that included reestablishing a Western Regional Coalition on human trafficking and following up with the Attorney General's office.
- The National Council of State Legislatures asked the Commission to present an overview of the Commission's successes, challenges, and ongoing efforts in the area of juvenile justice reform at the Juvenile Justice Forum that was held in Lake Tahoe, June 2015.

The Commission looks forward to building on the juvenile justice reform successes, learning from its challenges, collaborating with stakeholders at the local and national levels, and supporting each district in their efforts to fund and implement community-based programs. The Commission will continue to study best practices that keep our youth engaged in school and their communities, improve family interactions, and provide youth the resources and tools they need to succeed with the ultimate goal of keeping our youth out of the juvenile justice system.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE COMMISSION

Co-chaired by Justice James W. Hardesty and Justice Michael L. Douglas, the Access to Justice Commission is comprised of 22 members from various legal and non-legal backgrounds, all focused on the efficient delivery of legal services and access to justice for all Nevada residents. In fiscal year 2016, the Commission focused on developing a comprehensive statewide legal service delivery plan, increasing pro bono participation, and the delivery of rural services. The Commission was created in 2006 to promote equal justice for all Nevadans, regardless of economic status.

Pro Bono Report

A total of 4,413 attorneys in Nevada provided pro bono services to those in need in calendar year 2015. Of that number, 2,177 provided 100,957 hours of no-fee, direct legal services to low income clients; 3,079 attorneys received cases through Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada, Nevada Legal Services, Southern Nevada Senior Law Program, Volunteer Attorneys for Rural Nevadans, Washoe Legal Services, and Washoe County Senior Law Project, as well as other sources. In addition, 2,126 attorneys reported providing a total of 102,689 hours of direct legal services at a substantially reduced rate to organizations that address the needs of persons of limited means and to activities dedicated to improving the law or law-related education.

ONE Promise Nevada Campaign

The Access to Justice Commission launched the ONE Promise Nevada Campaign in fiscal year 2013 in order to increase attorney pro bono participation in Nevada. Since its inception, the Campaign has been instrumental in raising approximately \$62,000 for pro bono services, and has raised awareness of the need for pro bono services among several law firms, Bar Sections, and legal organizations throughout the state. In 2015, the Inspire One Initiative was developed to further the ONE Campaign push by enlisting the services of pro bono (attorney) ambassadors to encourage attorneys to participate in pro bono programs. The Inspire One Ambassadors worked diligently to motivate attorneys across the state to assist residents with their legal needs. The success of the ONE Promise Nevada Campaign rests with each attorney taking one pro bono case or, in the alternative, donating time and/or resources to other pro bono services or to the ONE Promise Nevada Campaign. More information may be found at the ONE Campaign website, www.onepromisenevada.org.

IOLTA

Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTA) is a crucial funding source for legal service providers. IOLTA rules require that attorneys maintain their trust accounts in partnering financial institutions that agree to special interest rates that are earmarked specifically for the support of legal aid organizations in Nevada. Biannually, the Access to Justice Commission reviews the IOLTA fixed interest rate and in 2015, maintained the fixed interest rate at 0.70 percent. At the close of calendar year 2015, 31 financial institutions participated in the IOLTA program with a total of 3,010 IOLTAs. The conclusion of the 2015 calendar year saw a remittance of \$2,401,617 in funds (compared to \$2,221,535 in 2014) earmarked for granting to 12 legal services organizations in Nevada.





COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ADMINISTRATION OF GUARDIANSHIPS

A petition was filed with the Nevada Supreme Court on May 21, 2015, by then Chief Justice James W. Hardesty, Chief Judge David Barker, and Chief Judge David Hardy asking the Court to consider the creation of a Commission to Study the Administration of Guardianships in Nevada's Courts. The Court considered the petition and filed an order under Administrative Docket (ADKT) 507 on June 8, 2015, concluding such a commission should be appointed and a report of its recommendations should be filed with the Court.

Stakeholders from both the public and private guardianship systems make up the deliberative body of the Commission. Between July 2015 and June 2016, the Commission held 13 meetings and heard testimony from local and national experts in the guardianship field as well as family members and those who have been subject to a guardianship.

During fiscal year 2016, the Commission examined statewide policies and procedures including how notice is provided, the evidence required to create guardianships, and protections needed for the protected persons and their family members. The Commission looked at training, accountability, and performance required of guardians and expected of courts, as well as the use of technology to assist in documenting, tracking, and monitoring guardianships for potential fraud and abuse. In addition to the statewide practices, the Commission has taken a comprehensive look at best practices that have been implemented in other states and on a national level.

The Commission expects to file a Final Report with a detailed list of recommendations with the Court in the Fall of 2016 [filed September 2016]. The advice will include suggestions for court rules, legislation, and policy statements in support of areas of guardianship administration. Some of the specific proposals will include a Bill of Rights for persons subject to guardianship, a separate statute for minor guardianships, and the establishment of a permanent Commission to address issues of concern for those persons subject to guardianship. The Commission also will propose uniform court rules and forms, as well as an endorsement to assess financial documents and fee demands provoking financial concerns about an individual under guardianship. This recommendation will utilize investigators, auditors, and accountants to evaluate inventories and annual accountings.

COMMISSION ON STATEWIDE RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

The Nevada Supreme Court's Commission on Statewide Rules of Criminal Procedure was convened in 2015, under the co-chairmanship of Justice Michael Cherry and Justice Michael Douglas, to address a lack of uniformity of criminal procedure rules across the state. In fiscal year 2016, the Commission has continued to work towards its goals through the creation of four work groups, each tasked with analyzing and making recommendations regarding a specific area of concern within the criminal procedure realm. Each work group is chaired by a Commission member and is comprised of legal experts and stakeholders from across the state. As the Commission's work progresses, work group findings and recommendations will be presented in public hearings before the Nevada Supreme Court.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY EVIDENCE-BASED PRETRIAL RELEASE

The Committee to Study Evidence-Based Pretrial Release held its inaugural meeting in September of 2015. Under the chairmanship of Justice James W. Hardesty, the Committee spent fiscal year 2016 studying possible strategies for reforming and improving Nevada's pretrial release system through evidence-based practices and current risk assessment tools.

Evidence-based pre-trial release allows a defendant, who is presumed innocent, the opportunity to appear in court and avoid any financial outcomes, such as spending weeks or months awaiting trial or a plea agreement because they cannot afford bail.

Since its inception, the Committee has conducted several meetings in which Committee members received and considered presentations on pretrial release efforts currently in effect throughout the country. In January 2016, the Committee to Study Evidence-Based Pretrial Release unanimously voted to recommend the use of these practices in Nevada.

Over the course of the next several months, the Committee made significant strides in this direction with the development of a pilot-site program; the adoption of outcome and performance measures to use in evaluating the various impacts of this new approach in the pilot sites; and the creation, validation, and adoption of a Nevada Pretrial Risk Assessment tool designed specifically with the state of Nevada in mind.

The Committee is comprised 35 members including district, justice, and municipal court judges, district attorneys, public defenders, county representatives, and pretrial services officers.

The Committee to Study Evidence-Based Pretrial Release continues to move forward toward its goal of improving Nevada's pretrial release system.

JUDICIAL SELECTION COMMISSION

Nevada's Commission on Judicial Selection approved a paperless process for all future judicial selection applications and interviews. This means future judicial applicants for open judicial seats will be required to submit their applications on CD-ROM or flash drives. The change is expected to save the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the Commission substantial staff time and expense. The AOC will save approximately \$3,000 dollars in reduced paper, shipping, and processing costs each time a judicial selection is required.

The new process will better facilitate the posting of the public portions of each judicial application on the Supreme Court's website, while assuring the privacy of the confidential section of the application. Typically, a judicial application will include more than 100 pages in applicant responses, references, and supporting documents, which previously necessitated thousands of pages of paper to copy applications and supporting material for all Commission members. Commission members will now review electronic documents on secured computers reducing the need for copying and shipping of materials, thereby reducing costs for the Commission.



Eureka County Courtroom

COMMISSION ON INDIGENT DEFENSE

During the 2016 fiscal year, the Indigent Defense Commission (IDC) continued its work to reform the public defense system in Nevada. In July 2015, the Supreme Court issued an order in Administrative Docket (ADKT) 411, which banned the use of flat fee contracts in the delivery of indigent defense services, placed rural death penalty cases and appeals in the hands of the State Public Defender's Office, and encouraged the implementation of an Indigent Defense Board. Based on this order, once again, the Commission began to scrutinize the serious challenges facing indigent defense in Nevada's rural counties. As part of the Commission's ongoing efforts to establish caseload standards, the Commission reappointed the Rural Subcommittee and tasked it with studying, and making recommendations regarding, contract counsel caseloads in the rural jurisdictions.

The Commission's additional successes in fiscal year 2016 include the issuance of ADKT 510, which requires a full-briefing for Category A and B felonies, as well as non-probation Category C felonies. Also, the good cause requirement for full-briefing has been abolished for other Category C felonies, Category D felonies, Category E felonies, and gross misdemeanors.

The Nevada Supreme Court convened the IDC in 2007 under the chairmanship of Justice Michael Cherry. Since then the Commission has examined and made recommendations regarding the delivery of indigent defense services in Nevada.

The IDC continues to move forward to address indigent defense needs and concerns throughout Nevada in a variety of ways including, appointing a subcommittee to evaluate the model plans for appointment of indigent defense counsel that are currently in place throughout the state and to ensure that plans are in compliance with the requirements of the July 2015 ADKT Order.

BLUE RIBBON FOR KIDS COMMISSION

The Blue Ribbon for Kids Commission published its final report titled "Moving Forward Together for Clark County's Children." The Commission recommended solutions for the overcrowding of Clark County's temporary housing shelter Child Haven, an examination of why relatives are not having children released to them, the shortage of quality foster homes, and long court calendars for child welfare cases.

The Commission, made up of community leaders reviewing child welfare in southern Nevada, met periodically to review deficiencies in the Clark County child welfare system and courts.

A total of seven recommendations were submitted for action and/or legislation. The seven recommendations are:

- Reasonable efforts decision-making
- Child welfare agency process reform
- Court system process reform
- Meaningful representation and voice in the process from the initiation of proceedings
- Selection, retention, training, and ongoing professional development for all stakeholders
- Public education
- Collaboration for systemic reform

Since its first meeting in October 2014, the Commission heard public testimony and studied how the child welfare system operates. It also examined how the administration of justice can be improved.

COURT AUDIT UNIT

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

In fiscal year 2016, the unit focused on auditing courts for compliance with Minimum Accounting Standards (MAS) and specialty court program funds. A total of four MAS audits were completed statewide; additionally, five specialty court audits were initiated and are expected to be completed in the next fiscal year. All MAS audits are completed using the 4-year external audit guide as the baseline for standard processes to be performed, with extended audit procedures added when audit risk and identified internal control weaknesses warrant enhanced audit procedures. All specialty court program audits are performed to ensure specialty court funds were collected and expended within established guidelines set forth by the Judicial Council of the State of Nevada, Specialty Court Funding Committee. Recommendations for improvements were provided for consideration during the audits to enhance financial and program operations.

In fiscal year 2016, the Audit Unit solicited comments from the judiciary concerning the Minimum Accounting Standards and the 4-year external audit guide in preparation to reconvene the MAS workgroup during fiscal year 2017. The workgroup, made up of judges and court representatives throughout the state, is anticipated to examine comments received and fine tune the standards to ensure continual improvement.

CERTIFIED COURT INTERPRETER PROGRAM

The Nevada Certified Court Interpreter Program was established in 2002. Over the last 14 years, the program has increased the number of credentialed court interpreters and improved access for Nevada's judicial system. Some highlights from fiscal year 2016 are below:

- The Certified Court Interpreters Advisory Committee and the Judicial Council of the State of Nevada Language Access Committee developed the Conditionally Approved Court Interpreter recommendation document and Nevada Guidelines for the Translation of Court Forms and Instructions for statewide distribution.
- Started a pilot project with Stratus Video, LLC, a preferred vendor of the National Center for State Courts, for video remote interpreting with seven Nevada courts.
- Contributed to a Multi-State Online Orientation Workshop with the New Mexico Language Access Center.

CREDENTIALLED INTERPRETER STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Interpreters	Spanish	Languages Other Than Spanish
Certified	80	4
Master Level	10	1
Registered	N/A	11



FORECLOSURE MEDIATION PROGRAM

The State of Nevada Foreclosure Mediation Program (FMP) allows homeowners to meet with a lender prior to a foreclosure action. The FMP was established by the Nevada Legislature in 2009 to help address the foreclosure crisis.

The FMP is administered by the Nevada Supreme Court and fiscal year 2016 marks the seventh year of the program. In 2015, the Nevada Legislature repealed the governing statutes of the FMP, effectively ending the program on June 30, 2017. The last day of acceptance into the FMP is December 31, 2016.

In fiscal year 2016, a total of 9,453 Notices of Default (NODs) were filed in Nevada. The homeowner participation rate ranged from 14 to 19 percent monthly, or a 17 percent annual average.

The FMP prepared 1,775 cases for mediation and found 106 cases ineligible for mediation. A total of 1,593 mediations were held and 187 mediations were not held. Of the 187 mediations not held, 144 cases reached agreements prior to mediation and 38 homeowners withdrew from mediation prior to completion. Five mediations were not held because the homeowner failed to attend mediation, the homeowner filed for bankruptcy, or the trustee rescinded the notice of default prior to mediation.

Homeowners reached an agreement either prior to mediation or at mediation with the trustee to either retain or relinquish the home in 838 cases; 253 of those mediations reached an agreement between the parties to retain the property through loan modification or other methods. Agreements can reach multiple outcomes. Temporary loan modifications were noted for 203 agreements and permanent loan modifications were noted by mediators in 33 agreements.

Of the 1,593 mediations held during fiscal year 2016, almost 48 percent resulted in the homeowner and the trustee not agreeing to retain or relinquish the property, or the trustee failing to comply with FMP rules or Nevada Revised Statutes. Of the mediations failing to reach an agreement, 27 percent were not resolved because the trustee failed to prove it had the authority to foreclose, or the trustee failed to prove ownership of the deed of trust or the mortgage note.

Under NRS 107, the trustee at mediation must provide a certified deed of trust, a certification of each assignment of the deed of trust, a certified mortgage note, and a certification of each endorsement and/or assignment of the mortgage note. During mediation, a trustee failed to bring the required certifications for each endorsement of the mortgage note in 109 cases. Failure to produce the required documents results in no agreement and no certificate so the trustee could not proceed with the foreclosure. An agreement to relinquish the property, through short sale, deed in lieu of foreclosure, or other methods happened in 585 mediations; of this total, 38 properties were relinquished through a short sale.

During fiscal year 2016, the FMP processed 8,509 certificates according to the statutes and rules. This enabled trustees to proceed to foreclosure. The majority of these certificates were for non-owner occupied residential properties and waivers of mediation participation by the homeowner.

The FMP issued 308 certificates allowing the trustee to proceed with foreclosure in cases where the homeowner and trustee failed to reach an agreement in mediation. A total of 7,468 certificates were issued for residential properties ineligible for foreclosure mediation. The FMP issued 733 certificates for a variety of reasons, including court orders, agreements to relinquish the property, and mediations not held.



Judicial Leadership Summit 2016

JUDICIAL EDUCATION UNIT

The Judicial Education Unit (JEU) focused a great deal of effort on the 2016 Nevada Judicial Leadership Summit during fiscal year 2016, while also continuing its efforts in a full slate of in-person and distance education training sessions.

The Judicial Leadership Summit was titled *The Nevada Judiciary—Maintaining a High Standard*, and themed to focus on wellness issues affecting the judiciary. Some of the topics included decision fatigue, unconscious bias, and the aging of court personnel and clientele. With 150 judges in attendance, along with Governor and former federal judge, Brian Sandoval, the Summit was a tremendous success.

Judicial Education was able to fill position vacancies and achieve full staffing by the end of fiscal year 2016, while maintaining an offering of one Limited Jurisdiction Judges’ Seminar, the annual Family Jurisdiction Judges’ Conference, and the Judicial Leadership Summit, as well as several distance education programs. Additionally, the JEU provided support to the Supreme Court Clerk’s Office in providing training to 29 Nevada Supreme Court Settlement Judges. With these events, the JEU provided in-person training to 268 judges, masters, and court staff. With distance learning programs reaching 763 clients, the JEU provided training to a total 1,031 clients in fiscal year 2016.

The JEU also staffed the District Judge Judicial Education Requirements Commission that was active for the last half of the fiscal year. The commission was made up of judges and attorneys who were tasked with developing techniques to create consistent, required education relevant to judges’ jobs. The commission will report its findings to the Judicial Council of the State of Nevada at a future date.

Listed below are the Nevada judges that received awards for achievement in judicial education in fiscal year 2016 in the Basic, Advanced, and Distinguished categories.

Future plans for providing education to the Nevada judiciary and court staff include pursuing more grant-funded training opportunities, increasing distance education offerings, and continuing to work with the Clerk’s Office to support Settlement Judge training.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION AWARDS

Distinguished (640 Hours)	Basic (240 Hours)	
Justice Michael L. Douglas	Judge Thomas Armstrong	Judge Karen Stephens
Justice Nancy M. Saitta	Judge Rob Bare	Judge Mark Stevens
Advanced (440 Hours)	Judge Stephen Bishop	Judge Ryan Toone
Judge Tim Atkins	Judge Cynthia Cruz	Judge Egan Walker
Judge Mike Cowley	Judge Gary Fairman	Judge Jerry Wiese
Judge Mike Fletcher	Judge Janiece Marshall	Judge Timothy Williams
Judge Charles Hoskin	Judge Catherine Ramsey	
Judge Sandra Pomrenze	Judge Melissa Saragosa	
Judge William “Gus” Sullivan	Judge Mason Simons	



COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Court Improvement Program (CIP) enables the courts and agencies involved in the child welfare system to develop systemic, statewide changes intended to significantly improve the processing of child welfare cases while ensuring compliance with state and federal laws. The CIP Select Committee is chaired by Justice Nancy M. Saitta, who has held this position since 2008.

All 11 judicial districts in Nevada have created Community Improvement Councils (CICs) to help courts determine barriers to, and methods for, improving timely permanency for children and increasing the quality of proceedings. These collaborative efforts have been so beneficial that the time it takes for the courts to return children to their homes or find safe permanent placements has been significantly reduced. The time to permanent placement has decreased 241 days, or 28 percent, between 2011 and the first quarter of calendar year 2016 (from 848 median days to 607 median days). The average length of time for an adoption in Nevada dropped to 32 months in 2015 from 36 months in 2010, with 33 percent of adoptions now occurring in less than 24 months, compared to about 15 percent in 2010.

CIP continues to forge successful collaborative working relationships with other state and local agencies—specifically, child welfare and education. CIP is the impetus behind the Statewide Collaborative on Education, Child Welfare, and the Courts which ensures educational stability and improved educational outcomes for foster children.

In collaboration with the American Bar Association’s Center for Children and the Law, CIP developed an attorneys’ guide to child welfare and immigration. The Quick Guide offers an overview of law and resources for child welfare attorneys and others, offering federal immigration relief that may be unfamiliar to child welfare practitioners.

CIP, the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS), and the Governor’s Office created a Statewide Coalition to Prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children to develop and implement trauma-informed, victim-centered approaches to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Nevada. CIP spearheaded a multi-agency request for help addressing the child sex trafficking problem in Nevada. Nevada is one of six jurisdictions in the country selected to participate in a new federal initiative to help states serve at-risk youth who are involved in multiple systems. The Center for Coordinated Assistance to States within Georgetown University is assisting Nevada’s multi-disciplinary team to develop stronger formal relationships and structural alignments to improve system processes and outcomes for child victims of sex trafficking.

The Statewide Dependency Mediation Program was launched through a partnership between CIP, DCFS, and the Second Judicial District’s dependency mediation program. The Program ensures dependency mediation is implemented consistently with fidelity to best practices throughout the state. The first statewide juvenile dependency mediation was held at the request of the child welfare agency. The case involved a difficult termination of parental rights, fraught with family drama concerning who would be the final adoptive home for a baby. Through the mediation process it was agreed that placing the baby with the only family she knew was in the best interests of the child. An open adoption was achieved, and there was an unexpected bonus when one of the families had become a licensed foster home in hopes of adopting the baby. After the mediation, that family decided to keep its license to both foster and adopt children. The mediation process can change the entire energy and direction of a case in the most positive of ways.

*Unity is strength—when there is teamwork and collaboration,
wonderful things can be achieved.—Mattie J. T. Stepanek*

SPECIALTY COURT FUNDING COMMITTEE

The Specialty Court Funding Committee oversees and distributes funding to specialty courts throughout the state. Not all specialty courts receive funding from NRS 176.0613, NRS 176.059, or the State General Fund appropriation.

What Are Specialty Courts?

Specialty courts are created to address specific or regionalized issues such as drug related crimes, mental health, and alcohol abuse. The specialized court calendars allow judges to meet regularly with individuals struggling to overcome these issues. These specialty courts have produced a real and meaningful impact to our communities by reducing drug use, reducing crime, saving taxpayer costs by reducing the number of people sent to jail, and by reuniting families.

Specialty courts allow for focused intervention by a team of law-related partners including the judge, defense attorney, prosecuting attorney, local treatment providers, and local law enforcement. Specialty courts increase the chance of successful rehabilitation through early and regular judicial supervision, long-term treatment, required drug testing, and the use of appropriate sanctions and incentives. Specialty courts are designed to break the cycle of individuals regularly committing criminal offenses to support their addictions. These courts accomplish this by supporting participants in achieving abstinence from drugs and alcohol by promoting responsibility, accountability, and teaching participants to become productive law abiding citizens. The benefit for a defendant who is accepted into and graduated from a Specialty Court program is the reduction or dismissal of the underlying criminal case.

2016 Specialty Court Information

The Supreme Court of Nevada provides funding for Nevada's Specialty Courts through two revenue sources, administrative assessments (NRS 176.0613 and 176.059) and the State General Fund. Programs also receive funding from their local government, federal grants, and community support. Additionally, specialty court participants are charged a program fee to help offset the costs.

Nevada Supreme Court Specialty Court Program's revenue, allocation, and distribution tables for fiscal year 2016 can be found on pages 39-41. The 78th Legislative Session provided an additional \$3 million in funding each year of the biennium to expand services and provide funding for an additional 800-900 new participants per year of the biennium. In the first year the Supreme Court received \$2,521,692 from the State General Fund. The balance \$478,308 was revenue from DUI fees (NRS 484C). The amount of revenue received for specialty court programs totaled \$9,748,990, while the amount of allocations totaled \$8,329,197. The difference between the 2016 allocations and total revenue is approximately \$1,419,793; this amount is the carry-forward balance for next fiscal year's first quarter distribution.

A summary of the funding distributions with administrative assessment fees, including carry-forward balances, amount distributed, and the allocation authorized by the Judicial Council of the State of Nevada for fiscal year 2016 can be found on pages 40-41.

A summary of the distributions for the State General Fund monies appropriated to the Supreme Court by the 78th Legislative Session including the unspent funds that were reverted to the State General Fund pursuant to Senate Bill 514, section 75, and the amount distributed and approved by the Judicial Council of the State of Nevada for fiscal year 2016 can be found on page 41.



SUPREME COURT TECHNOLOGY

Web Redesign

In 2015, the process of improving the design, interface, and availability of information continued for the nvcourts.gov website. This website now incorporates information from the Appellate Courts, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), and Law Library websites, compiles news related to all of Nevada's courts, provides an improved Find a Court tool, and provides the public with information for all levels of the judiciary. In addition, a Judicial History Database was developed for public use, which allows visitors to see seats held by each of Nevada's judges dating back to 1864, the year Nevada became a state.

Court of Appeals

A web portal containing case information for the Court of Appeals was created. This portal allows attorneys and the public to access information and documents for cases that have been or are currently in the Court of Appeals.

JWorks

The Nevada Administrative Office of the Courts, Trial Court Support Unit, has started working toward implementing JWorks, a new case management system for the courts that participate in the Nevada Court System (NCS) program. The current case management system is based on aging technology. The new system will incorporate current and new features, which will improve caseflow management.

eService

An eServices website was implemented as part of ongoing improvements to the Nevada Court System (NCS). This website interfaces with the NCS Case Management System and its payment and search features benefit the public as well as court employees. The system allows public users to make online payments through the internet with a credit card or PayPal account, which provides a convenient option to pay court fines and costs, particularly for people who do not live near the court or those on payment plans. Courts can accept payments 7 days a week. This improvement allows courts without a credit card system to accept credit card payments going forward. Additionally, public users can look up the date of their next scheduled court appearance, check their outstanding balance, and view their payment history.

Electronic Data Exchange

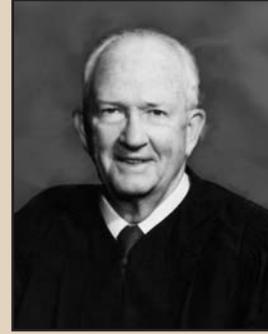
The AOC is helping more courts utilize the Nevada's Multi-County Integrated Justice Information System (MCIJIS). The overall goal of MCIJIS is to increase efficiency by electronically transmitting necessary data between agencies in the justice arena that were previously transmitted via paper. Current electronic exchanges include citations, DMV convictions, DMV failure to appear, bookings, criminal dispositions, and warrants. The Trial Court Support Unit is currently implementing e-citations and DMV convictions for the remaining courts that have requested the exchanges.

Grants For Court Security and Technology Needs

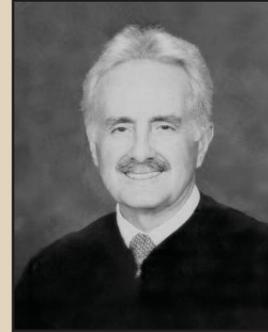
The Nevada Supreme Court, through the AOC, awarded \$106,500 in AOC Grant Program funds. The AOC Grant Program is made up of two distinct funding streams. The Uniform System of Judicial Records Grant (USJR) funds are aimed at helping courts comply with the caseload reporting requirements of the Nevada Judiciary. The Eleventh Judicial District Court was awarded a \$6,500 USJR grant for the purchase of a high-speed document scanner to facilitate electronic access of records. The second funding stream, Trial Court Improvement Grant (TCI), funds court order, statutory, or procedural requirements in the areas of technology, security, and court interpreters for Nevada trial courts. A significant portion of the TCI grants, amounting to \$73,400, were earmarked by courts to improve audio/visual equipment. Courthouse security improvements made up the remaining \$26,600 of the funding.

IN MEMORIAM
JULY 2015-JUNE 2016

C. Clifton “Cliff” Young, a former Nevada Supreme Court Justice, congressman, and state senator, passed away on April 3, 2016. He was 93. Justice Young was born in 1922 in Lovelock, graduated from the University of Nevada, served in the infantry during World War II, and later graduated from Harvard Law School. In 1952, he was elected to Congress, and he served in the state senate from 1966 to 1980. Elected to the Nevada Supreme Court in 1984, Justice Young served twice as Chief Justice. He authored many advance opinions and instituted the three-judge panel system still in use today before retiring in 2002.



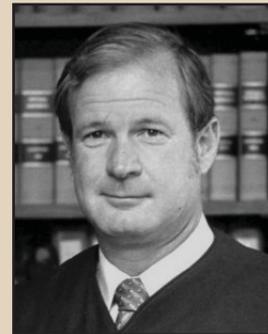
Michael Fondi, a former District Court Judge in Carson City, passed away at his home on January 22, 2016. He was 78. Judge Michael Fondi was born in Ely, and received his law degree from the University of California in 1962. In 1965, he began working for the Nevada Attorney General’s office. Then in 1971, he was elected Carson City District Attorney and served until 1977. In 1977, Governor Mike O’Callaghan appointed Fondi to the First District Court of Nevada where he served from 1977 to 2000.



Merlyn Hoyt, a former District Court Judge of the Seventh Judicial District Court, passed away on January 23, 2016. He graduated high school in Ely and attended the University of Nevada, Reno. After law school, Judge Hoyt worked in the Department of Interior where he was asked to research the legality of the Great Civil Rights March. Later, Judge Hoyt served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Reno and District Attorney of White Pine County. In 1973, he was appointed by Governor Mike O’Callaghan to serve as a District Court Judge in the Seventh Judicial District, where he served until he retired on January 8, 2001.



Norman Robison, a former District Judge in Douglas County, passed away on August 9, 2015. He was 78. Judge Robison was a veteran of the U.S. Navy and moved to Douglas County in 1962, where he served as a Sheriff’s deputy and later a Nevada Highway Patrol trooper. He attended the University of Nevada, Reno, and McGeorge School of Law. In 1971 he joined the Attorney General’s Office as a deputy attorney. Judge Robison was appointed to a new department in the Ninth Judicial District Court in 1982 by Governor Robert List, retiring in 1994. From 2006-15 he continued to serve as a senior judge.



Judge Diana Dawn Hampton passed away March 13, 2016. She was 50. She received her undergraduate degree from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and later a law degree from California Western School of Law. Judge Hampton was the first female elected to the bench for the Henderson Municipal Court, where she served as Chief Judge twice. Prior to being elected to the bench in 2005, she worked as a deputy city attorney for Henderson and had a private family and criminal law practice.



NEVADA'S COURT MO

TRIAL COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

District Courts are courts of general jurisdiction where civil, criminal, family, and juvenile cases are decided. Nevada's **82 District Court Judges** preside over felony and gross misdemeanor trials, civil cases with a value above \$10,000, family law matters, and juvenile issues including delinquency, abuse, and neglect. Appeals of District Court cases go to the Supreme Court.

Appeals/Remands

Appeals/Remands

Remands

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice Courts are courts of limited jurisdiction where criminal, civil, and traffic matters are decided. Nevada's **66 Justices of the Peace*** decide preliminary matters in felony and gross misdemeanor cases. Justice Courts also have original jurisdiction over misdemeanor crimes, traffic matters, small claims, civil cases up to \$10,000, and landlord-tenant disputes. Decisions in Justice Court cases may be appealed to the District Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

Municipal Courts are courts of limited jurisdiction where criminal, civil, and traffic matters are decided. Nevada's **30 Municipal Court Judges*** preside over misdemeanor crimes and traffic cases in incorporated communities. The judges also preside over some civil matters under NRS 5.050, primarily involving the collection of debts owed their cities. Appeals of Municipal Court decisions are sent to the District Courts.

* Nine limited jurisdiction judges serve their communities as both Justice of the Peace and Municipal Judge.

MODEL AND STRUCTURE

APPELLATE COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

Comprised of **7 Justices**, this is the State's ultimate judicial authority. Supreme Court decisions become the law of the land. The primary job of the Justices is to rule on appeals from the trial courts, determining if legal errors occurred in court cases or if verdicts and judgments were fair and appropriate. The Justices sit in panels of three for the majority of cases, or as the full court to decide the most significant legal issues.

The Supreme Court oversees the administration of Nevada's legal system, ranging from court procedures to the ethical and professional conduct of judges and attorneys.

The Supreme Court may also create commissions and committees to study the judicial system and recommend changes and improvements, something that has been done with great success in recent years.

The Justices also fulfill a constitutional responsibility by sitting on the State's Board of Pardons, along with the Governor and Attorney General, to review requests for mercy from people convicted of a crime.

**Discretionary
Appeal and Assignment**

COURT OF APPEALS

Comprised of **3 Judges**, cases are assigned to the Court of Appeals from the Supreme Court using a defective model based upon Supreme Court Rules.

This defective model allows the Supreme Court to speed up the appeals process by assigning cases to the Court of Appeals, while retaining those cases that raise questions of first impression or issues of important public policy. As a result, more published opinions are provided to establish guidance on Nevada law, improve decisions in the District Courts, and improve access to the appellate process.

Most of the cases assigned to the Court of Appeals are resolved at that court. The Supreme Court retains sole discretion for granting or denying petitions for review originating from the Court of Appeals. Such petitions are only granted in extraordinary cases.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE of the COURTS

Performs all administrative functions for the Supreme Court and provides support services to the trial courts in such areas as training and technology.

CLERK of the COURT

Responsible for all Supreme Court files and documents, manages the Court's caseload and dockets, coordinates public hearings, and releases the Court's decisions.

LAW LIBRARY

Houses law books and other documents in its facility at the Supreme Court in Carson City. The Library is used by members of the public and Supreme Court staff. The Law Library is one of three complete law libraries in the State.

The Nevada Supreme Court, as the head of the Nevada Judiciary, has sought to improve Nevada's judicial system and make it more accessible. In support of this vision, the Administrative Office of the Courts, Research and Statistics Unit, and Nevada's trial courts have continued to work together to gather, and include in this report, the types of matters filed and resolved in our judicial system. This report shows that judges and court staff take their responsibility seriously and seek to ensure those who have business with the court have a purposeful, redeeming, and renewing experience.

In an effort to be more transparent about how courts are performing and working in specific regions of the state, statistics for Nevada's 75 trial courts have been separated into the 11 judicial districts of Nevada. As a result of this effort, some traditional tables, charts, and graphs will not be included in this report, but they can still be found in the annual report appendices listed on the Nevada Supreme Court website.

NEVADA JUDICIARY OVERVIEW

One of the goals of the Uniform System for Judicial Records (USJR) statistics is to report consistent caseload information for Nevada's trial courts. Local jurisdictional rules, processes, and prosecutorial filing practices can affect the USJR statistics, which can affect comparisons between jurisdictions. For instance, in some Justice Courts, District Attorneys will file two complaints for a single incident: one for misdemeanors and another for the felony and gross misdemeanor charges to be potentially bound over to District Court. In other jurisdictions, all charges may be filed in a single complaint. Accordingly, analysis comparing criminal caseloads across jurisdictions should be done carefully, taking local rules and practices into consideration.

This year, the Supreme Court had a 2 percent increase in case filings from last year, reporting 2,452 cases filed. The Court of Appeals was assigned 637 cases and 2 more were reinstated. The two appellate courts disposed of a total 2,565 cases, resulting in 1,629 pending cases at year's end.

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the Supreme Court had 1,985 pending cases; last year, with the implementation of the Court of Appeals, the two courts were able to decrease the pending caseload

to 1,740 cases, a 12 percent decrease. Through the courts' dedication to resolve cases in a timely manner, this year's pending caseload magnitude represents an 18 percent decrease from two years prior.

For the trial courts in Nevada, Figure 1 presents the filings by case type for the judiciary as a whole for the past 10 years; Table 1 has the caseload filings and dispositions, broken out by jurisdiction, for the past 5 years. Overall, the statewide non-traffic total filings increased by less than 6 percent (20,246 more filings) from last year; this was the second time statewide non-traffic filings increased over the last 5 years. The filing increase was largely experienced in District and Justice Courts. For Justice Courts the increase was seen largely in criminal matters (13 percent from last year), while family matters saw the largest increase (10 percent from last year) for District Courts. This year's 374,567 non-traffic filings represent a 11 percent reduction from the fiscal year 2009 high of 421,449 cases filed, and a 2 percent reduction from fiscal year 2006.

Total non-traffic dispositions increased by more than 1 percent from last year. This was led by the increase in family dispositions (9 percent) in the District Courts, while Justice and Municipal Courts saw the largest increases in dispositions in civil matters (2 and 11 percent, respectively). Overall, the State's trial courts reported a disposition rate of 98 percent for non-traffic matters.

Criminal filings statewide increased by almost 7 percent from last year. The primary cause of the increase was due to the increase in criminal filings with Justice Courts, which saw a 13 percent increase from last year. District Courts increased by 3 percent. Meanwhile, Criminal dispositions saw only a slight increase (less than one percent), which contributed to a lower 92 percent disposition rate from last year (98 percent).

Recent improvements in capturing data on civil matters filed in the courts has allowed for a clearer picture on what types of civil cases are impacting our judicial system. The improvements included expanded case type definitions, which resulted in the Municipal Courts improving the accuracy of the types of civil cases filed in that court. Overall, civil filings increased more than 3 percent statewide this year, while dispositions decreased by less than 1 percent, with a 107 percent disposition rate.

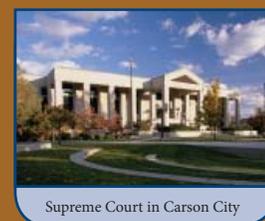
Family case filings only occur in District Courts and have increased every year since USJR statistics have been collected, except for fiscal year 2013. This year was no different with filings increasing by 10 percent from last year. Dispositions also increased by more than 9 percent. This resulted in a disposition rate of 94 percent.

Supreme Court Justices

Ron D. Parraguirre
James W. Hardesty
Michael A. Cherry
Michael L. Douglas
Nancy M. Saitta
Kristina Pickering
Mark Gibbons

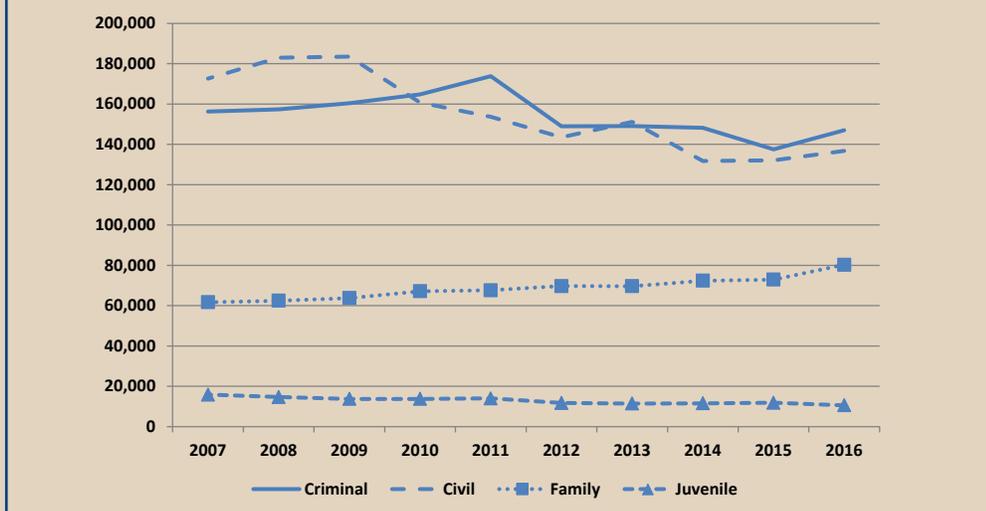
Court of Appeals Judges

Michael Gibbons
Jerome Tao
Abbi Silver



Supreme Court in Carson City

Figure 1. Nevada Judiciary Filings, by Case Type, Fiscal Years 2007-16.



Juvenile filings and dispositions decreased by 10 and more than 5 percent, respectively. The slightly disproportionate change in filings and dispositions led to a 90 percent disposition rate, which is a 4 percent increase from last year’s 86 percent rate.

Traffic violations continue to comprise a substantial portion (52 percent) of the judicial caseload. The Nevada Judiciary is funded in large part through the administrative assessments statutorily required to be added to misdemeanor non-traffic and traffic fines. Since traffic offenses represent a large portion of the judicial caseload, declines in filings and dispositions usually represent a corresponding drop in revenue for the Nevada Judiciary as well as other state agencies and local governments. For fiscal year 2016, the traffic and parking caseload filings and dispositions each decreased by 3 percent. This is the seventh consecutive year filings have decreased. There was a 97 percent traffic disposition rate this year, which is the same as last year.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is the administrative head of the entire Nevada legal system. The Justices oversee the courts and issue rules governing everything from court procedures to the ethical and professional conduct of judges and attorneys.

The Nevada Supreme Court is the court of last resort. The core constitutional function of the Supreme Court is to review appeals of the decisions from the District Courts and Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court does not conduct any fact-finding trials, but rather determines whether procedural or legal errors were made in the rendering of lower

court decisions. Based upon the Supreme Court Rules for specific appeal actions and discretion for other matters, the Nevada Supreme Court assigns appeals to the Court of Appeals through a defective model and retains all other appeals filed. Any decisions of the Court of Appeals that are appealed to the Supreme Court through a petition for review then become discretionary.

As shown in Table 2, in fiscal year 2016, the Supreme Court had 2,452 filings, which is an increase of 2 percent, or 49 more filings, from the year before. The number of cases assigned to the Court of Appeals was 637 cases, a 27 percent increase from fiscal year 2015. The Supreme Court disposed of 1,840 cases, which was 504 fewer cases than last year, however, the Court had a 101 percent disposition rate for the 1,815 cases not transferred to the Court of Appeals this year.

During the fiscal year, 61 discretionary petitions for review were filed with the Supreme Court on cases decided by the Court of Appeals. Of those, 54 petitions were denied. By denying the petition, the Court of Appeal decision is upheld and affirmed.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the appeals filed in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals by case type. In the Supreme Court, criminal appeals are the majority of the court’s caseload at 39 percent. Civil appeals made up the second largest percentage at 35 percent, while juvenile and family matters made up 5 percent. Finally, other matters, such as original proceedings, made up the remaining 21 percent of the Supreme Court’s caseload.

Table 1. Reported Statewide Trial Court Totals, Fiscal Years 2012-16.

Caseload Filings ^a

Court	Fiscal Year	Criminal ^b	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Total Non-Traffic Caseload	Traffic and Parking Cases ^c
District	2016	17,990	28,471	80,257	10,618	137,336	2,583
	2015	17,447 ^r	27,797	72,916 ^r	11,829 ^r	129,989 ^r	2,648
	2014	17,196	29,202	72,381	11,574	130,353	2,211
	2013	17,270	30,584	69,680	11,492	129,026	2,917
	2012	15,481	30,770	69,716	11,759	127,726	4,391
Justice	2016	81,793	105,983	NJ	NJ	187,776	286,067
	2015	72,231	102,430	NJ	NJ	174,661	287,760
	2014	78,057	102,546	NJ	NJ	180,603	324,755
	2013	79,049	120,552	NJ	NJ	199,601	352,973
	2012	79,341	112,772	NJ	NJ	192,113	370,279
Municipal	2016	47,204	2,251 ^d	NJ	NJ	49,455	125,218
	2015	47,842	1,829 ^{d,r}	NJ	NJ	49,671 ^r	135,882
	2014	52,906	0	NJ	NJ	52,906	157,947
	2013	52,736	0	NJ	NJ	52,736	169,857
	2012	54,147	0	NJ	NJ	54,147	185,046
Total	2016	146,987	136,705	80,257	10,618	374,567	413,868
	2015	137,520 ^r	132,056 ^r	72,916 ^r	11,829 ^r	354,321 ^r	426,290
	2014	148,159	131,748	72,381	11,574	363,862	484,913
	2013	149,055	151,136	69,680	11,492	381,363	525,747
	2012	148,969	143,542	69,716	11,759	373,986	559,716

Dispositions ^a

Court	Fiscal Year	Criminal ^b	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Total Non-Traffic Dispositions	Traffic and Parking Dispositions ^c
District	2016	16,832	24,877	75,753	9,599	127,061	2,459
	2015	17,215 ^r	28,384 ^r	69,245 ^r	10,170 ^r	125,014 ^r	2,804
	2014	16,007	27,528	68,955	10,691	123,181	2,512
	2013	16,770	32,148	65,970	13,282	128,170	2,335
	2012	16,830	36,320	64,620	13,711	131,481	2,659
Justice	2016	73,626	120,021	NJ	NJ	193,647	274,856
	2015	72,806	117,585	NJ	NJ	190,391	277,033
	2014	76,673	121,180	NJ	NJ	197,853	318,167
	2013	75,366	103,637	NJ	NJ	179,003	344,218
	2012	78,181	94,915	NJ	NJ	173,096	360,849
Municipal	2016	44,770	1,807 ^d	NJ	NJ	46,577	124,070
	2015	44,905	1,625 ^{d,r}	NJ	NJ	46,530 ^r	134,888
	2014	50,012	0	NJ	NJ	50,012	145,970
	2013	57,305	0	NJ	NJ	57,305	172,120
	2012	56,860	0	NJ	NJ	56,860	184,457
Total	2016	135,228	146,705	75,753	9,599	367,285	401,385
	2015	134,926 ^r	147,594 ^r	69,245 ^r	10,170 ^r	361,935 ^r	414,725
	2014	142,692	148,708	68,955	10,691	371,046	466,649
	2013	149,441	135,785	65,970	13,282	364,478	518,673
	2012	151,871	131,235	64,620	13,711	361,437	547,965

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

^a Reopened cases are included in totals.

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

^c Traffic and Parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

^d While Municipal Courts have limited civil jurisdiction, USJR began tracking specific civil actions in FY 2015. Comparisons with years prior to FY 2015 should not be made.

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

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Research and Statistics Unit.

APPELLATE COURTS SUMMARY

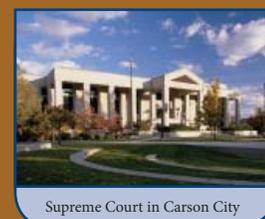
State of Nevada

Supreme Court Justices

Ron D. Parraguirre
James W. Hardesty
Michael A. Cherry
Michael L. Douglas
Nancy M. Saitta
Kristina Pickering
Mark Gibbons

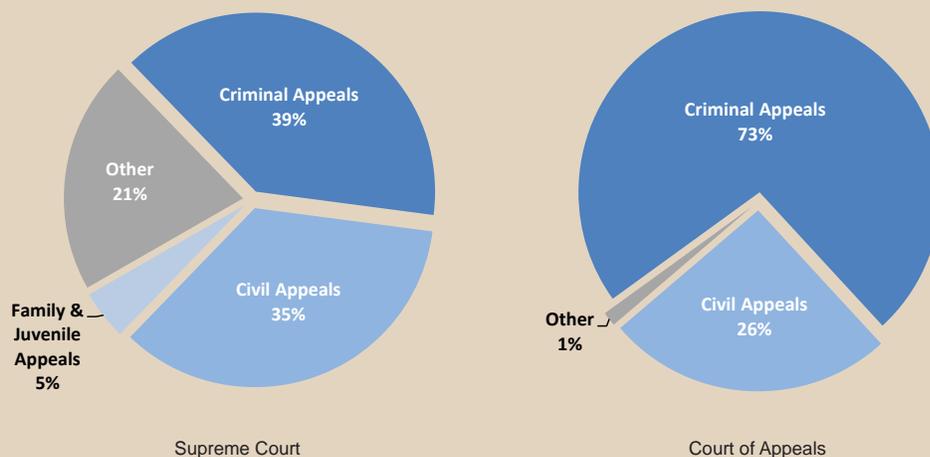
Court of Appeals Judges

Michael Gibbons
Jerome Tao
Abbi Silver



Supreme Court in Carson City

Figure 2. Distribution of Cases Filed in the Appellate Courts ¹



¹ Juvenile and family statistics are a subset of civil filings for the Supreme Court. They are detailed here for comparison with the trial court statistics.

Table 2. Nevada Appellate Courts Cases Filed and Disposed, Fiscal Years 2012-16. ^a

	Fiscal Year 2012	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016
Supreme Court Cases Filed					
Bar Matters	77	64	87	103	106
Appeals	2,054	1,902	2,057	1,858	1,922
Original Proceedings	345	343	306	398	340
Other	6	4	14	4 ^r	6
Reinstated	18	20	17	25 ^r	17
Petition for Review Filed	-	-	-	15 ^r	61
Total Cases Filed	2,500	2,333	2,481	2,403^r	2,452
Cases Filed with Supreme Court & Assigned to Court of Appeals					
Cases Assigned to COA	-	-	-	500	637
Reinstated	-	-	-	0	2
Total Cases Filed with COA	-	-	-	500	639
Appellate Courts Cases Disposed					
Supreme Court Cases Disposed					
By Opinions ^b	92	84	109	89	97
By Order	2,178	2,290	2,266	2,242	1,689
Petition for Review Denied	-	-	-	13	54
Court of Appeals Cases Disposed					
By Opinions ^b	-	-	-	4	16
By Order	-	-	-	299	707
Other	-	-	-	1	2
Total Cases Disposed	2,270	2,374	2,375	2,648	2,565
Pending Cases					
Supreme Court Pending	1,920	1,879	1,985	1,544 ^r	1,519
Court of Appeals Pending	-	-	-	196	110
Total Appeal Cases Pending	1,920	1,879	1,985	1,740^r	1,629
SC Authored Opinions	86	79	105	87	96
COA Authored Opinions	-	-	-	4	15
Total Authored Opinions	86	79	105	91	111

^a Court of Appeals established January 2015 of fiscal year 2015.

^b May include single and consolidated cases disposed per curiam or by authored opinion.

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

Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

APPELLATE COURTS SUMMARY

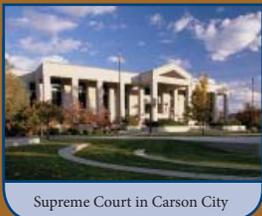
State of Nevada

Supreme Court Justices

Ron D. Parraguirre
James W. Hardesty
Michael A. Cherry
Michael L. Douglas
Nancy M. Saitta
Kristina Pickering
Mark Gibbons

Court of Appeals Judges

Michael Gibbons
Jerome Tao
Abbi Silver



Supreme Court in Carson City

COURT OF APPEALS

On November 4, 2014, Nevada voters agreed to amend Article 6 of the Nevada Constitution to allow for the creation of a Court of Appeals. On January 5, 2015, the Nevada Court of Appeals opened its doors with the swearing in of three judges. Prior to these changes, the Supreme Court heard all appeals, including everything from murder convictions to appeals of driver's license revocations.

As mentioned earlier, the Supreme Court now assigns some of the cases to the Court of Appeals. This adds another panel of judges to hear and resolve cases, thereby allowing the Supreme Court to focus more on cases of precedence that can be relied on by lower courts, attorneys, and the public.

As seen in Table 2, the Court of Appeals was assigned 637 cases and reinstated 2 cases this year. The Court disposed of 725 cases through opinions and orders. This resulted in a disposition rate of 113 percent.

One of the major goals attributed to the adding of a Court of Appeals in Nevada was to reduce the number of appeals pending with the Supreme Court. After being in operation for 18 months, the number of pending appeals has reduced from 1,985 to 1,629, a decrease of more than 18 percent. This shows that the addition of the Court of Appeals is improving access to justice in Nevada by providing for faster resolution of cases appealed to Nevada's Appellate Courts.

Figure 2 includes a chart that shows the distribution of the appeals filed in the Court of Appeals by case type. Criminal appeals are the majority of the court's caseload, at 73 percent. Civil appeals made up the second largest percentage at 26 percent, while other matters such as original proceedings made up 1 percent.

APPEALS BY DISTRICT

The breakdown of appeals by Judicial District is provided in Table 3. Total civil and criminal appealed cases were mixed this fiscal year with an increase of 161 cases (20 percent) and a decrease of 100 cases (9 percent), respectively. This led to an overall increase of 61 appealed cases (3 percent) by district statewide. The two most populous District Courts in Nevada, the Eighth Judicial District (Clark County) and Second Judicial District (Washoe County), represented 87 percent of the 1,917 cases appealed from District Courts, which was a 2 percent increase from last year.

Table 3. Nevada Supreme Court Appeals Filed by Judicial District, Fiscal Years 2012-16.

Civil Appeals Filed ^a					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
First	56	58	36	33	54
Second	181	146	129	117	125
Third	12	4	11	8	12
Fourth	4	6	4	5	3
Fifth	12	10	13	16	13
Sixth	17	16	29	25	1
Seventh	12	15	11	8	8
Eighth	646	601	740	574	714
Ninth	15	12	10	12	15
Tenth	14	8	4	0	8
Eleventh ^b	-	-	-	-	6
Total	969	876	987	798	959

Criminal Appeals Filed					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
First	35	27	35	40	27
Second	208	203	191	199	161
Third	7	9	9	7	11
Fourth	12	17	22	22	17
Fifth	29	44	26	48	40
Sixth	33	28	16	11	9
Seventh	17	32	32	25	15
Eighth	735	645	718	695	662
Ninth	4	5	9	6	4
Tenth	4	13	9	5	7
Eleventh ^b	-	-	-	-	5
Total	1,084	1,023	1,067	1,058	958

Total Appeals Filed					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
First	91	85	71	73	81
Second	389	349	320	316	286
Third	19	13	20	15	23
Fourth	16	23	26	27	20
Fifth	41	54	39	64	53
Sixth	50	44	45	36	10
Seventh	29	47	43	33	23
Eighth	1,381	1,246	1,458	1,269	1,376
Ninth	19	17	19	18	19
Tenth	18	21	13	5	15
Eleventh ^b	-	-	-	-	11
Total ^c	2,053	1,899	2,054	1,856	1,917

^a Family and juvenile cases are included in civil appeals.

^b The Eleventh Judicial District was created from the Fifth and Sixth Judicial Districts in July 2015.

^c Total may not equal appeals in Table 2 due to appeals filed not associated with specific judicial districts.

Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Carson City District Court	389	536	1,168	147	2,240	1,878	264	170
Storey County District Court	11	29	27	3	70	67	5	3
Carson City Justice Court ^f	2,291	2,753	-	-	5,044	4,824 ^g	8,637	8,641
Virginia City Justice Court	155	42	-	-	197	152	773	662
TOTAL	2,846	3,360	1,195	150	7,551	6,921	9,679	9,476

- ^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
- ^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
- ^c Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
- ^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^f Carson City Justice Court includes municipal court information.
- ^g Includes administrative case closures.

There were 7,551 non-traffic cases filed in the First Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, less than 38 percent were criminal cases, more than 44 percent were civil cases, less than 16 percent were family cases, and 2 percent were juvenile cases. There were 6,921 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year. The disposition rate for all non-traffic cases in the First Judicial District courts was 92 percent.

The First Judicial District courts also reported 9,679 filings and 9,476 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. Most traffic cases are handled by the Justice Courts. Traffic cases filed in District Courts are only those filed against juveniles. The disposition rate for all traffic cases was 98 percent in the First Judicial District courts.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions in the First Judicial District courts are shown in the chart below.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Carson City District Court	70%	72%	95%	71%	84%	64%
Storey County District Court	9%	131%	89%	133%	96%	60%
Carson City Justice Court	61%	124%	-	-	96%	100%
Virginia City Justice Court	74%	88%	-	-	77%	86%

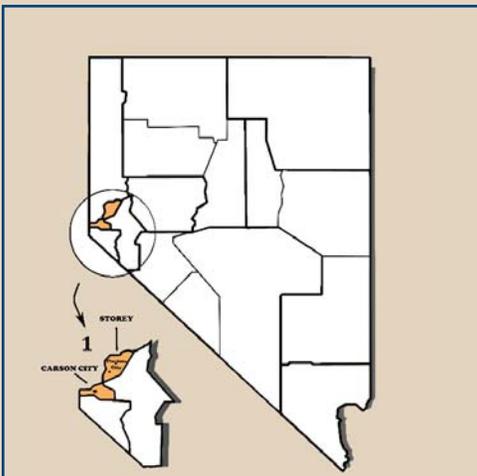
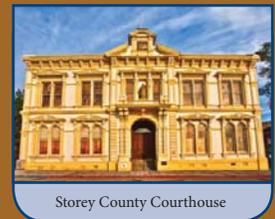
1ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Carson City Storey County

District Court Judges
James Todd Russell
James Wilson, Jr.

Justice Court Judges
Carson City
Tom Armstrong
John Tatro
Virginia City
Eileen F. Herrington

Municipal Court Judges
Carson City
Tom Armstrong
John Tatro

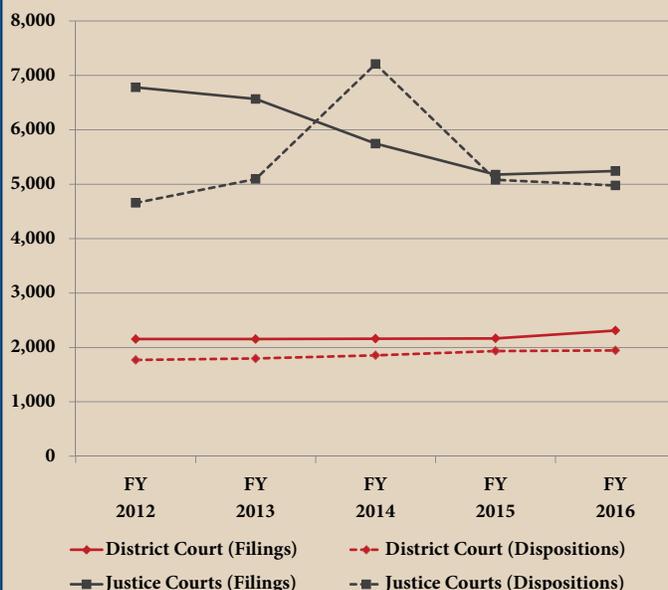


District Demographics

Population: 58,257 ^a
 Geographic Size: 408 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 143/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Carson City

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

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16



2ND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Washoe County

District Court Judges

Janet Berry
 Frances Doherty
 Patrick Flanagan
 Scott Freeman
 David Hardy
 David Humke
 Cynthia Lu
 Jerome Polaha
 Bridget Robb
 Elliott Sattler
 Lynne Simons
 Connie Steinheimer
 Lidia Stiglich
 Egan Walker
 Chuck Weller

Justice Court Judges

Incline Village

E. Alan Tiras

Reno

David Clifton
 Pierre A. Hascheff
 Patricia Lynch
 Scott Pearson
 Pete Sferrazza

Sparks

Kevin Higgins
 Chris Wilson

Wadsworth

Terry Graham

Municipal Court Judges

Reno

Gene Drakulich
 Bill Gardner
 Dorothy Nash Holmes
 Kenneth Howard

Sparks

Barbara McCarthy
 Jim Spoo



SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Washoe County District Court	3,034	3,366	9,755	1,377 ^f	17,532	14,424	1,260	1,299
Incline Village Justice Court	232	154	-	-	386	385	1,771	1,586
Reno Justice Court	5,862	7,851	-	-	13,713	12,862	15,465	15,597
Sparks Justice Court	3,090	4,252	-	-	7,342	7,231	6,795	7,085
Wadsworth Justice Court	84	16	-	-	100	105	3,103	2,945
Reno Municipal Court	8,255	100	-	-	8,355	7,538	11,330	10,856
Sparks Municipal Court	1,764 ^g	28	-	-	1,792 ^g	2,268 ^g	4,371 ^g	4,798 ^g
TOTAL	22,321	15,767	9,755	1,377	49,220	44,813	44,095	44,166

^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
^c Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
^f Reopened cases under-reported.
^g High disposition rate attributable to under-reported reopen counts.

There were 49,220 non-traffic cases filed in the Second Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, more than 45 percent were criminal cases, 32 percent were civil cases, less than 20 percent were family cases, and less than 3 percent were juvenile cases. There were 44,813 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year, with a disposition rate of 91 percent.

The Second Judicial District courts also reported 44,095 filings and 44,166 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. Traffic cases filed in District Courts are only those filed against juveniles. The disposition rate for all traffic cases in the Second Judicial District courts was slightly greater than 100 percent.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions are shown in the chart below.

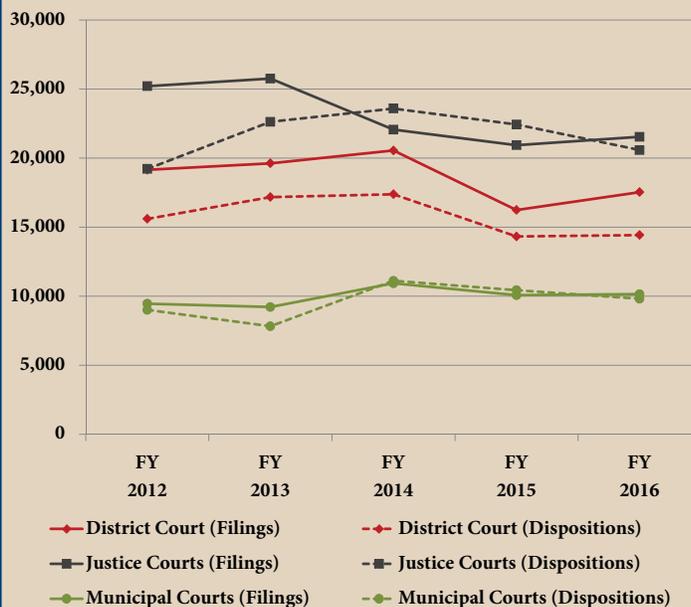
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES

Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Washoe County District Court	72%	104%	80%	65%	82%	103%
Incline Village Justice Court	106%	90%	-	-	100%	90%
Reno Justice Court	98%	90%	-	-	94%	101%
Sparks Justice Court	99%	98%	-	-	98%	104%
Wadsworth Justice Court	118%	38%	-	-	105%	95%
Reno Municipal Court	90%	93%	-	-	90%	96%
Sparks Municipal Court	127%	68%	-	-	127%	110%

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 2012-16



District Demographics

Population: 441,946 ^a
 Geographic Size: 6,302 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 70/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Reno

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

3RD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Lyon County

District Court Judges
Leon Aberasturi
John Schlegelmilch

Justice Court Judges
Canal
Robert J. Bennett
Dayton
Camille Vecchiarelli
Walker River
Michael S. Fletcher

Municipal Court Judges
Fernley
Lori Matheus
Yerington
Cheri Emm-Smith



THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Lyon County District Court	283	278	919	349	1,829	2,245 ^f	205	207
Canal Justice Court	378	911	-	-	1,289	1,211	763	743
Dayton Justice Court	397	786	-	-	1,183	1,083	2,286	2,255
Walker River Justice Court	516	556	-	-	1,072	1,021	1,603	1,491
Fernley Municipal Court	434	0	-	-	434	374	2,942	3,045
Yerington Municipal Court	168	0	-	-	168	167	142	132
TOTAL	2,176	2,531	919	349	5,975	6,101	7,941	7,873

^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.

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

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

^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

^f Includes administrative case closures.

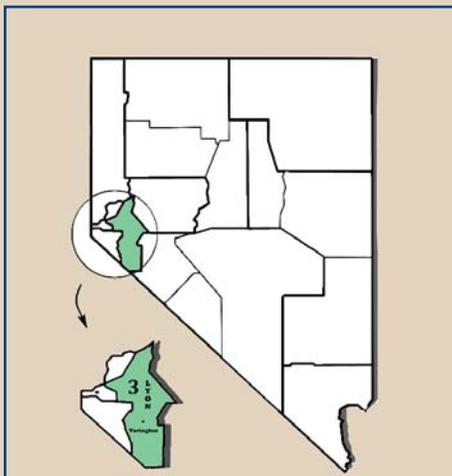
There were 5,975 non-traffic cases filed in the Third Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, less than 37 percent were criminal cases, more than 42 percent were civil cases, more than 15 percent were family cases, and less than 6 percent were juvenile cases. There were 6,101 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year. The disposition rate for all non-traffic cases in the Third Judicial District courts was 102 percent.

The Third Judicial District courts also reported 7,941 filings and 7,873 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for all traffic cases was 99 percent.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions in the Third Judicial District courts are shown in the chart below.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Lyon County District Court	89%	197%	116%	108%	123%	101%
Canal Justice Court	97%	93%	-	-	94%	97%
Dayton Justice Court	89%	93%	-	-	92%	99%
Walker River Justice Court	91%	100%	-	-	95%	93%
Fernley Municipal Court	86%	-	-	-	86%	104%
Yerington Municipal Court	99%	-	-	-	99%	93%



District Demographics

Population: 53,277 ^a

Geographic Size: 2,001 sq. mi. ^b

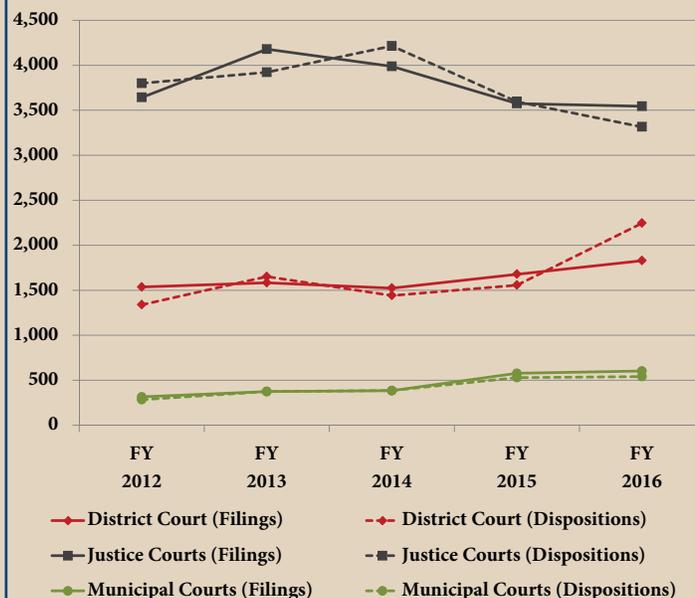
Population Density: 27/sq. mi.

Most Populous Township: Dayton

^a Source: Nevada State Demographer

^b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16



4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Elko County

District Court Judges

Alvin Kacin
Nancy Porter

Justice Court Judges

Carlin

Teri Feasel

Eastline

Brian E. Boatman

Elko

Mason E. Simons

Jackpot

J. Brad Hester

Wells

Patricia Calton

Municipal Court Judges

Carlin

Teri Feasel

Elko

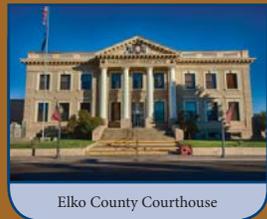
Mason E. Simons

Wells

Patricia Calton

West Wendover

Brian E. Boatman



FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Elko County District Court	641	329	1,308	541	2,819	3,220	332	357
Carlin Justice Court	93	111	-	-	204	202	552	501
Eastline Justice Court	109	105	-	-	214	185	544	519
Elko Justice Court	1,513	1,293	-	-	2,806	2,696	5,887	5,534
Jackpot Justice Court ^f	50	26	-	-	76	101	1,339	1,608
Wells Justice Court	231 ^g	54 ^g	-	-	285 ^g	138	2,759 ^g	3,116
Carlin Municipal Court	82	0	-	-	82	93	159	155
Elko Municipal Court	321	0	-	-	321	300	663	655
Wells Municipal Court	24 ^g	0	-	-	24 ^g	9	180 ^g	182
W. Wendover Municipal Court	151	0	-	-	151	123	543	429
TOTAL	3,215	1,918	1,308	541	6,982	7,067	12,958	13,056

^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.

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

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

^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

^f Jackpot Justice Court closed June 30, 2016.

^g Reopened cases not reported.

There were 6,982 non-traffic cases filed in the Fourth Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, 46 percent were criminal cases, more than 27 percent were civil cases, less than 19 percent were family cases, and less than 8 percent were juvenile cases. There were 7,067 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year, resulting in a 101 percent disposition rate. The Fourth Judicial District courts also reported 12,958 filings and 13,056 dispositions for traffic and parking cases, with a 101 percent disposition rate.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions are shown in the chart below.

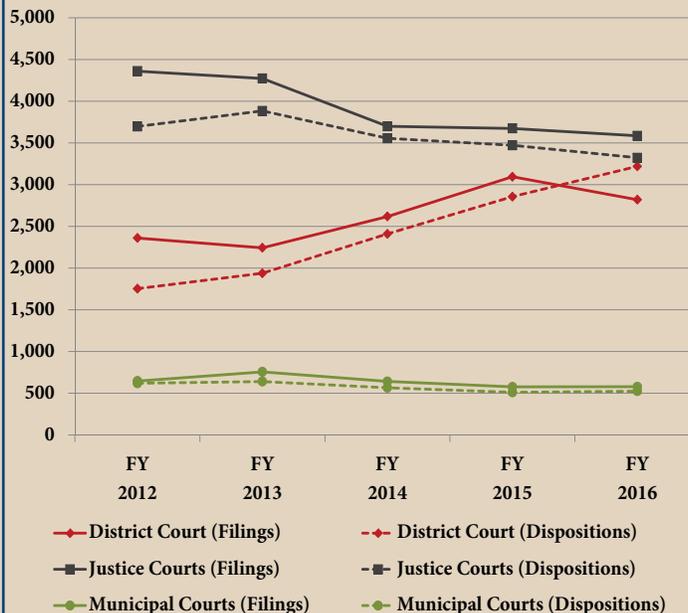
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES

Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Elko County District Court	124%	80%	116%	119%	114%	108%
Carlin Justice Court	118%	83%	-	-	99%	91%
Eastline Justice Court	93%	80%	-	-	86%	95%
Elko Justice Court	94%	98%	-	-	96%	94%
Jackpot Justice Court	184%	35%	-	-	133%	120%
Wells Justice Court	38%	94%	-	-	48%	113%
Carlin Municipal Court	113%	-	-	-	113%	97%
Elko Municipal Court	93%	-	-	-	93%	99%
Wells Municipal Court	38%	-	-	-	38%	101%
W. Wendover Municipal Court	81%	-	-	-	81%	79%

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 2012-16



District Demographics

Population: 53,551 ^a

Geographic Size: 17,170 sq. mi. ^b

Population Density: 3/sq. mi.

Most Populous Township: Elko

^a Source: Nevada State Demographer

^b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Esmeralda County
Nye County

District Court Judges
Robert Lane
Kimberly Wanker

Justice Court Judges
Beatty
Gus Sullivan
Esmeralda
Juanita Colvin
Pahrump
Kent Jasperson
Gus Sullivan
Tonopah
Jennifer Klapper

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Esmeralda County District Court	0	11	8	2	21	13	3	5
Nye County District Court	406	421	727	402	1,956	1,543	74	27
Beatty Justice Court	120	31	-	-	151	161	1,756	1,698
Esmeralda Justice Court	14	15	-	-	29	19	4,477	4,399
Pahrump Justice Court	1,477	743	-	-	2,220	2,106	4,518	4,240
Tonopah Justice Court	211	73	-	-	284	274	4,578	4,059
TOTAL	2,228	1,294	735	404	4,661	4,116	15,406	14,428

- ^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
- ^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
- ^c Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
- ^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

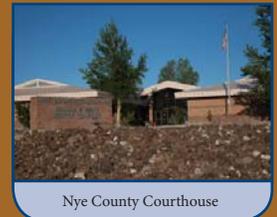
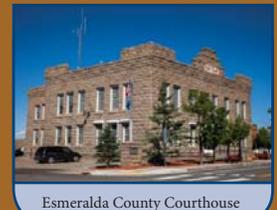
There were 4,661 non-traffic cases filed in the Fifth Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, less than 48 percent were criminal cases, less than 28 percent were civil cases, less than 16 percent were family cases, and more than 8 percent were juvenile cases. There were 4,116 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year. The disposition rate for all non-traffic cases in the Fifth Judicial District courts was 88 percent.

The Fifth Judicial District courts also reported 15,406 filings and 14,428 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for all traffic cases was 94 percent.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions in the Fifth Judicial District courts are shown in the chart below.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Esmeralda County District Court	-	18%	50%	100%	62%	167%
Nye County District Court	89%	70%	76%	83%	79%	37%
Beatty Justice Court	114%	77%	-	-	107%	97%
Esmeralda Justice Court	36%	93%	-	-	66%	98%
Pahrump Justice Court	96%	93%	-	-	95%	94%
Tonopah Justice Court	91%	111%	-	-	96%	89%

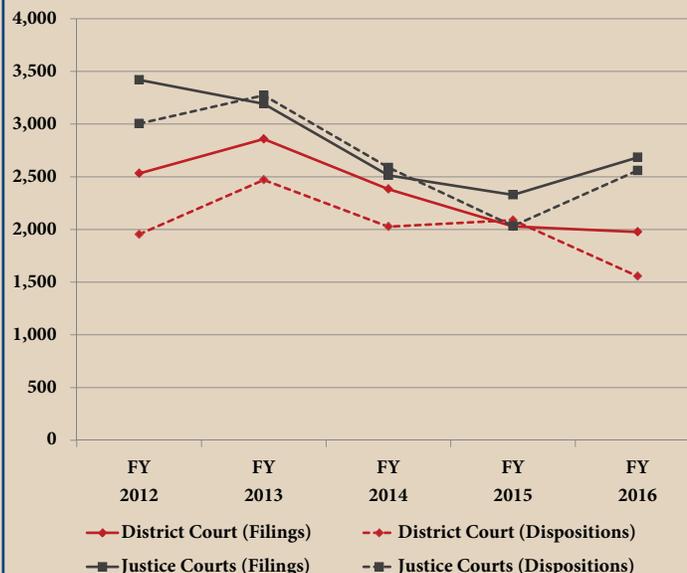


District Demographics

Population: 46,973 ^a
 Geographic Size: 21,764 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 2/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Pahrump

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

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16



6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Humboldt County

District Court Judges
Michael Montero

Justice Court Judges
Union
Letty Norcutt



SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Humboldt County District Court	117	183	302	142	744	762 ^f	113	28
Union Justice Court	1,048	587	-	-	1,635	1,443	6,054	5,737
TOTAL	1,165	770	302	142	2,379	2,205	6,167	5,765

- ^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
- ^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
- ^c Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
- ^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^f There were 1,269 administrative closures of older family cases. To provide a better representation of current cases addressed by the court this fiscal year, these administrative closures were omitted from this table but are noted here for general information.

There were 2,379 non-traffic cases filed in the Sixth Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, 49 percent were criminal cases, more than 32 percent were civil cases, less than 13 percent were family cases, and 6 percent were juvenile cases. There were 2,205 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year. The disposition rate for all non-traffic cases in the Sixth Judicial District courts was 93 percent.

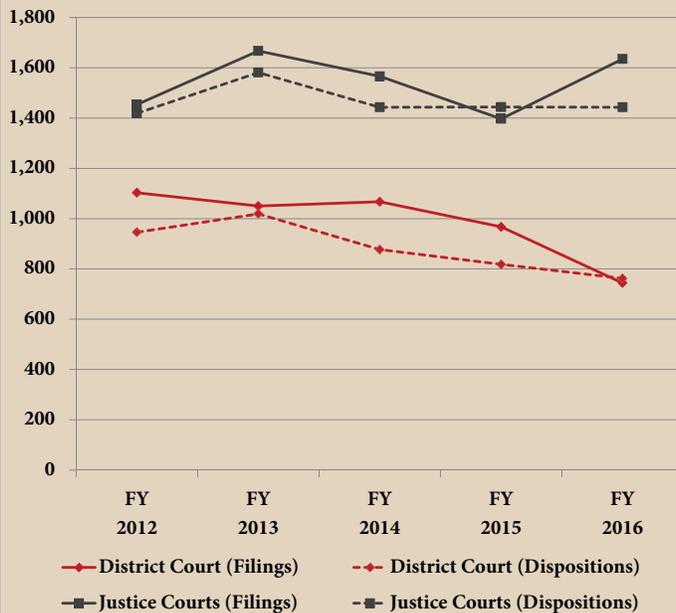
The Sixth Judicial District courts also reported 6,167 filings and 5,765 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for all traffic cases in the Sixth Judicial District courts was 93 percent.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions in the Sixth Judicial District courts are shown in the chart below.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Humboldt County District Court	117%	106%	115%	59%	102%	25%
Union Justice Court	90%	84%	-	-	88%	95%

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16



District Demographics

Population: 17,057 ^a
 Geographic Size: 9,641 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 2/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Union

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

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload			Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c	Total Filings		Filings ^c	Disposed ^d
Eureka County District Court	5	19	10	4	38	47	(d)	(d)
Lincoln County District Court	37	35	39	13	124	105	(d)	(d)
White Pine County District Court	164	134	136	124	558	525	(d)	(d)
Ely Justice Court	334	292	-	-	626	567	2,591	2,209
Eureka Justice Court	63	23	-	-	86	112 ^f	832	928 ^f
Meadow Valley Justice Court	111	71	-	-	182	156	1,005	935
Pahrnagat Valley Justice Court	118	2	-	-	120	134 ^g	2,888	2,689
Caliente Municipal Court	0	0	-	-	0	1	0	1
Ely Municipal Court	199 ^j	0	-	-	199 ^j	211	433 ^j	438
TOTAL	1,031	576	185	141	1,933	1,858	7,749	7,200

- ^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
^c Family and non-traffic juvenile case types only heard in District Courts. Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
^d Juvenile traffic violations handled and reported by Justice Courts.
^f Eureka Justice Court disposed of 12 non-traffic and 4 traffic cases previously filed in the Beowawe Justice Court, which closed June 30, 2015.
^g Includes civil administrative case closures.
^j Reopen counts not reported.

There were 1,933 non-traffic cases filed in the Seventh Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, more than 53 percent were criminal cases, less than 30 percent were civil cases, less than 10 percent were family cases, and 7 percent were juvenile cases. There were 1,858 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year, resulting in a 96 percent disposition rate. The Seventh Judicial District courts also reported 7,749 filings and 7,200 dispositions for traffic and parking cases, with a 93 percent disposition rate. The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions are shown below.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Eureka County District Court	120%	147%	70%	150%	124%	-
Lincoln County District Court	108%	77%	67%	92%	85%	-
White Pine County DC	101%	81%	89%	104%	94%	-
Ely Justice Court	100%	80%	-	-	91%	85%
Eureka Justice Court	121%	157%	-	-	130%	112%
Meadow Valley Justice Court	76%	101%	-	-	86%	93%
Pahrnagat Valley JC	84%	1750%	-	-	112%	93%
Caliente Municipal Court	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ely Municipal Court	106%	-	-	-	106%	101%

7TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Eureka County
Lincoln County
White Pine County

District Court Judges

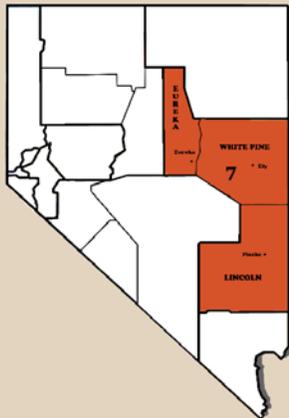
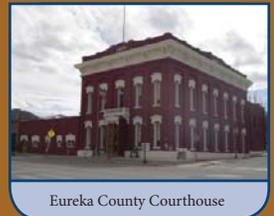
Steven Dobrescu
Gary Fairman

Justice Court Judges

Ely (No. 1)
Stephen Bishop
Eureka
John F. Schwebel
Meadow Valley
Mike D. Cowley
Pahrnagat Valley
Nola A. Holton

Municipal Court Judges

Caliente
Mike D. Cowley
Ely
Michael Kalleres

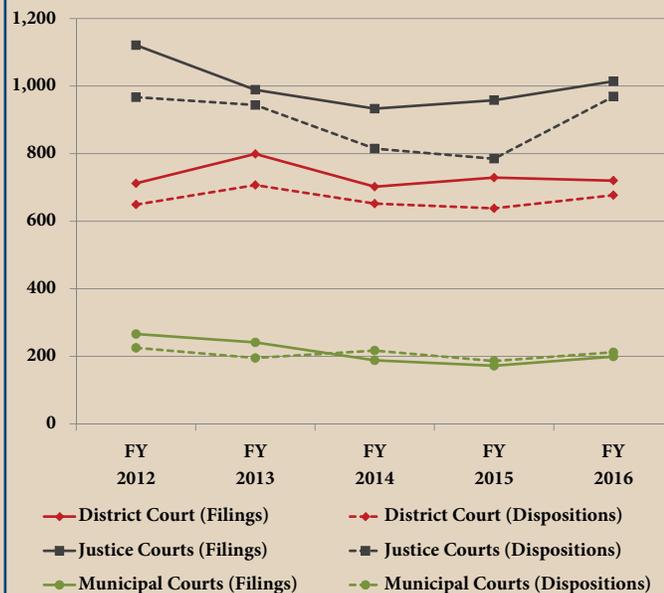


District Demographics

Population: 17,286 ^a
 Geographic Size: 23,685 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: <1/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Ely

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

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16



8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Clark County

District Court Judges

Valerie Adair
 Nancy Allf
 Rob Bare
 David Barker
 Linda Marie Bell
 Lisa M. Brown
 Rebecca L. Burton
 Elissa Cadish
 Kenneth Cory
 Jim Crockett
 Kathleen Delaney
 Mark Denton
 Bryce Duckworth
 Kerry Earley
 Jennifer Elliott
 Carolyn Ellsworth
 Adriana Escobar
 Denise L. Gentile
 Cynthia N. Giuliani
 Elizabeth Gonzalez
 Joe Hardy, Jr.
 Mathew Harter
 Bill Henderson
 Douglas Herndon
 Charles Hoskin
 Rena G. Hughes
 Ronald J. Israel
 Eric Johnson
 Susan Johnson
 William Kephart
 Joanna Kishner
 Michelle Leavitt
 Linda Marquis
 Stefany Miley
 Cheryl Moss
 Vincent Ochoa
 Sandra Pomrenze
 William Potter
 T. Arthur Ritchie, Jr.
 Susan Scann
 Richard Scotti
 Douglas Smith
 Cynthia Dianne Steel
 Gloria Sturman
 Frank Sullivan
 Robert Teuton
 Jennifer Togliatti
 Michael Villani
 William Voy
 Jessie Walsh
 Jerry Wiese
 Timothy Williams



Regional Justice Center

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload			Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c	Total Filings		Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Clark County District Court	12,147	22,262	63,504	6,725	104,638	98,532 ^f	(g)	(g)
Boulder Justice Court	121	302	-	-	423	492 ⁱ	1,320	1,093
Bunkerville Justice Court	39	6	-	-	45	27	1,238	1,373
Goodsprings Justice Court	248	57	-	-	305	290	10,753	12,001
Henderson Justice Court	2,589	5,981	-	-	8,570	8,115	5,684	5,787
Las Vegas Justice Court	52,143	69,222	-	-	121,365	131,962 ⁱ	145,284 ^h	135,458
Laughlin Justice Court	971	181	-	-	1,152	908	7,522	9,640 ^j
Mesquite Justice Court	113	235	-	-	348	364	0	1
Moapa Justice Court	72	9	-	-	81	93	1,133	1,265
Moapa Valley Justice Court	134	72	-	-	206	178	706	681
N. Las Vegas Justice Court	2,728	6,912	-	-	9,640	8,701	1,254	1,674 ^j
Searchlight Justice Court	66	9	-	-	75	43	3,291	3,096
Boulder Municipal Court	472	3	-	-	475	454	3,070	2,981
Henderson Municipal Court	5,267	161	-	-	5,428	5,645	21,022	21,619
Las Vegas Municipal Court	22,637	1,856 ^k	-	-	24,493	23,194	59,964	58,506
Mesquite Municipal Court	596	6	-	-	602	461	1,592	1,179
N. Las Vegas Municipal Court	6,508	96	-	-	6,604	5,428	18,411	18,704
TOTAL	106,851	107,370	63,504	6,725	284,450	284,887	282,244	275,058

- ^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
- ^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
- ^c Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
- ^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^f There were 69,992 administrative closures of older family cases. To provide a better representation of current cases addressed by the court this fiscal year, these administrative closures were omitted from this table but are noted here for general information.
- ^g Juvenile traffic violations handled and reported by Justice Courts.
- ^h Reopen cases not reported for juvenile traffic.
- ⁱ Includes administrative case closures.
- ^k Reopen counts not reported.

The Eighth Judicial District encompasses all of Clark County. There were 284,450 non-traffic cases filed in the Eighth Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, less than 38 percent were criminal cases, less than 38 percent were civil cases, more than 22 percent were family cases, and more than 2 percent were juvenile cases. There were 284,887 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year. The disposition rate for all non-traffic cases in the Eighth Judicial District courts was slightly greater than 100 percent.

The Eighth Judicial District courts also reported 282,244 filings and 275,058 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for all traffic cases in the Eighth Judicial District courts was 97 percent.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Clark County District Court	99%	85%	96%	94%	94%	-
Boulder Justice Court	107%	120%	-	-	116%	83%
Bunkerville Justice Court	64%	33%	-	-	60%	111%
Goodsprings Justice Court	83%	147%	-	-	95%	112%
Henderson Justice Court	89%	97%	-	-	95%	102%
Las Vegas Justice Court	90%	123%	-	-	109%	93%
Laughlin Justice Court	75%	101%	-	-	79%	128%
Mesquite Justice Court	119%	97%	-	-	105%	-
Moapa Justice Court	111%	144%	-	-	115%	112%
Moapa Valley Justice Court	89%	82%	-	-	86%	96%
North Las Vegas Justice Court	94%	89%	-	-	90%	133%
Searchlight Justice Court	58%	56%	-	-	57%	94%
Boulder Municipal Court	96%	0%	-	-	96%	97%
Henderson Municipal Court	104%	96%	-	-	104%	103%
Las Vegas Municipal Court	96%	79%	-	-	95%	98%
Mesquite Municipal Court	77%	33%	-	-	77%	74%
N. Las Vegas Municipal Court	82%	74%	-	-	82%	102%

8TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Justice Court Judges

- Boulder**
Victor L. Miller
- Bunkerville**
Darryll B. Dodenbier
- Goodsprings**
Dawn L. Haviland
- Henderson**
Stephen George
David Gibson, Sr.
- Las Vegas**
Melanie Andress-Tobiasson
Suzan Baucum
Karen Bennett-Haron
Joe Bonaventure
Cynthia Cruz
Eric A. Goodman
Conrad Hafen
Bitu Yeager
Deborah J. Lippis
Janiece Marshall
Melissa Saragosa
Joseph Sciscento
Diana L. Sullivan
Ann E. Zimmerman
- Laughlin**
Tim Atkins
- Mesquite**
Ryan W. Toone
- Moapa**
Ruth Kolhoss
- Moapa Valley**
D. Lanny Waite
- North Las Vegas**
Kalani Hoo
Chris Lee
Natalie Tyrrell
- Searchlight**
Richard Hill

There were 104,638 non-traffic cases filed in the District Court. Of those, less than 12 percent were criminal cases, 21 percent were civil cases, less than 61 percent were family cases, and more than 6 percent were juvenile cases. There were 98,532 non-traffic cases disposed. The disposition rate for non-traffic cases was 94 percent.

There were 142,210 non-traffic cases filed in the Justice Courts. Of those, less than 42 percent were criminal cases and more than 58 percent were civil cases. There were 151,173 non-traffic cases disposed. The disposition rate for non-traffic cases was 106 percent. The Justice Courts also reported 178,185 filings and 172,069 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for traffic cases was 97 percent.

There were 37,602 non-traffic cases filed in the Municipal Courts. Of those, more than 94 percent were criminal cases and less than 6 percent were civil cases. There were 35,182 non-traffic cases disposed. The disposition rate for non-traffic cases was 94 percent. The Municipal Courts also reported 104,059 filings and 102,989 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for traffic cases was 99 percent.

When looking at individual courts, the Las Vegas Justice Court reported a 109 percent disposition rate in non-traffic matters and 93 percent for traffic matters. The North Las Vegas Justice Court reported a 90 percent disposition rate in non-traffic matters, and 133 percent rate for traffic matters. Henderson Justice Court had disposition rates of 95 percent for non-traffic matters and 102 percent for traffic related matters. Goodsprings Justice Court reported 95 percent and 112 percent disposition rates for traffic and non-traffic matters. Boulder City Justice Court reported a 116 percent disposition rate for non-traffic matters, and had a 83 percent disposition rate for traffic matters. Mesquite Justice Court reported a 105 percent disposition rate for non-traffic matters.

The Las Vegas Municipal Court reported disposition rates of 95 and 98 percent, respectively, for non-traffic and traffic matters. The North Las Vegas Municipal Court reported a 82 percent disposition rate for non-traffic matters and a 102 percent rate for traffic matters. Henderson Municipal Court had disposition rates of 104 percent and 103 percent for non-traffic and traffic matters, respectively. The Boulder City Municipal Court reported disposition rates of 96 percent and 97 percent for non-traffic and traffic matters, respectively. Mesquite Municipal Court reported a 77 percent disposition rate for non-traffic matters, and a 74 percent disposition rate for traffic matters.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions in the Eighth Judicial District courts are shown in the chart below.

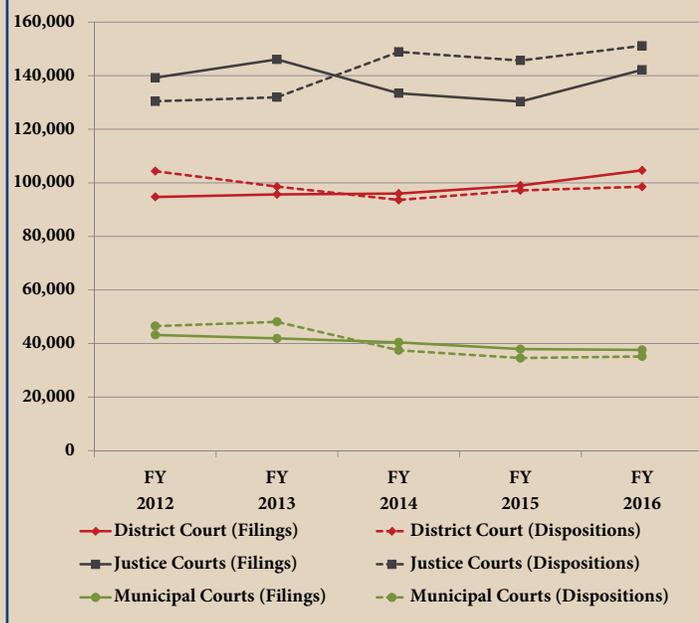


District Demographics

Population: 2,118,353 ^a
 Geographic Size: 7,891 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 268/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: Las Vegas

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

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16



Municipal Court Judges

- Boulder City**
Victor L. Miller
- Henderson**
Rodney T. Burr
Douglas Hedger
Mark Stevens
- Las Vegas**
Heidi Almase
Bert Brown
Martin Hastings
Cedric Kerns
Cythia Leung
Susan Roger
- Mesquite**
Ryan W. Toone
- North Las Vegas**
Sean Hoeffgen
Catherine Ramsey

9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Douglas County

District Court Judges
Thomas W. Gregory
Nathan T. Young

Justice Court Judges
East Fork
Thomas Perkins
Tahoe
Richard Glasson



NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Douglas County District Court	274	516	946	69	1,805	1,043	178 ^f	214
East Fork Justice Court	1,304	752	-	-	2,056	1,868	7,337	7,124
Tahoe Justice Court	892	162	-	-	1,054	906	3,683	3,049
TOTAL	2,470	1,430	946	69	4,915	3,817	11,198	10,387

- ^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
- ^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
- ^c Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
- ^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^f Reopened cases not reported.

There were 4,915 non-traffic cases filed in the Ninth Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, 50 percent were criminal cases, 29 percent were civil cases, 19 percent were family cases, and less than 2 percent were juvenile cases. There were 3,817 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year. The disposition rate for all non-traffic cases in the Ninth Judicial District courts was 78 percent.

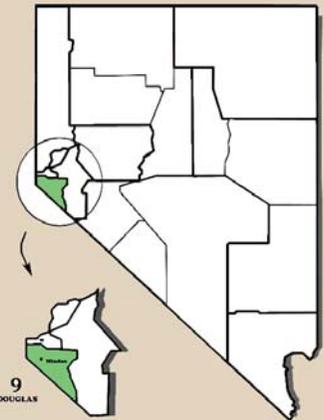
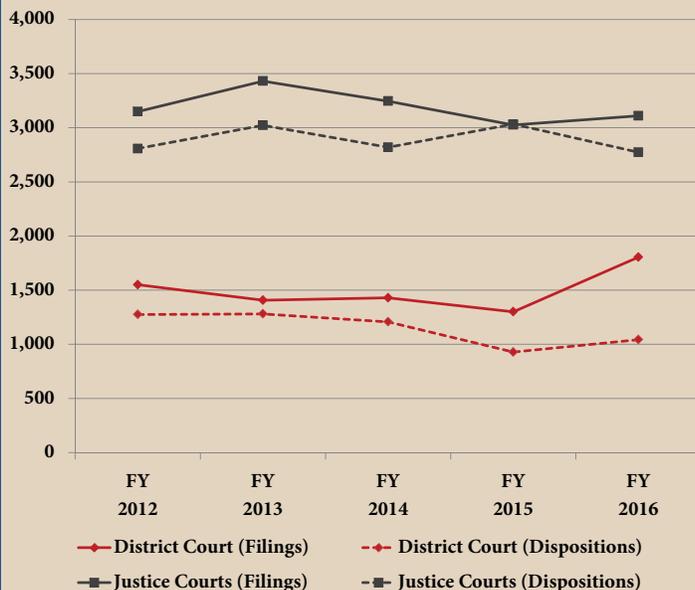
The Ninth Judicial District courts also reported 11,198 filings and 10,387 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for all traffic cases in the Ninth Judicial District courts was 93 percent.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions in the Ninth Judicial District courts are shown in the chart below.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Douglas County District Court	44%	46%	68%	57%	58%	120%
East Fork Justice Court	91%	91%	-	-	91%	97%
Tahoe Justice Court	83%	101%	-	-	86%	83%

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16



District Demographics

Population: 48,223 ^a
 Geographic Size: 710 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 68/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: East Fork
^a Source: Nevada State Demographer
^b Source: U.S. Census Bureau

10TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Churchill County

District Court Judges
Thomas Stockard

Justice Court Judges
New River
Mike Richards

Municipal Court Judges
Fallon
Mike Lister



TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Churchill County District Court	306	173	1,178	399	2,056	1,987	96	107
New River Justice Court	874	827	-	-	1,701	1,466	4,544	4,032
Fallon Municipal Court	326	1	-	-	327	311	396	390
TOTAL	1,506	1,001	1,178	399	4,084	3,764	5,036	4,529

- ^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
- ^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
- ^c Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
- ^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.

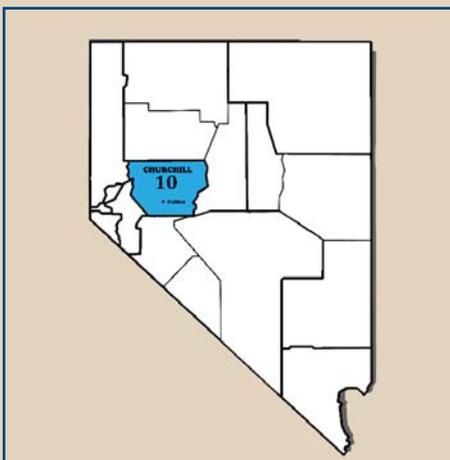
There were 4,084 non-traffic cases filed in the Tenth Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, less than 37 percent were criminal cases, more than 24 percent were civil cases, less than 29 percent were family cases, and less than 10 percent were juvenile cases. There were 3,764 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year. The disposition rate for all non-traffic cases in the Tenth Judicial District courts was 92 percent.

The Tenth Judicial District courts also reported 5,036 filings and 4,529 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for all traffic cases in the Tenth Judicial District courts was 90 percent.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions in the Tenth Judicial District courts are shown in the chart below.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Churchill County District Court	101%	97%	97%	94%	97%	111%
New River Justice Court	98%	74%	-	-	86%	89%
Fallon Municipal Court	95%	0%	-	-	95%	98%

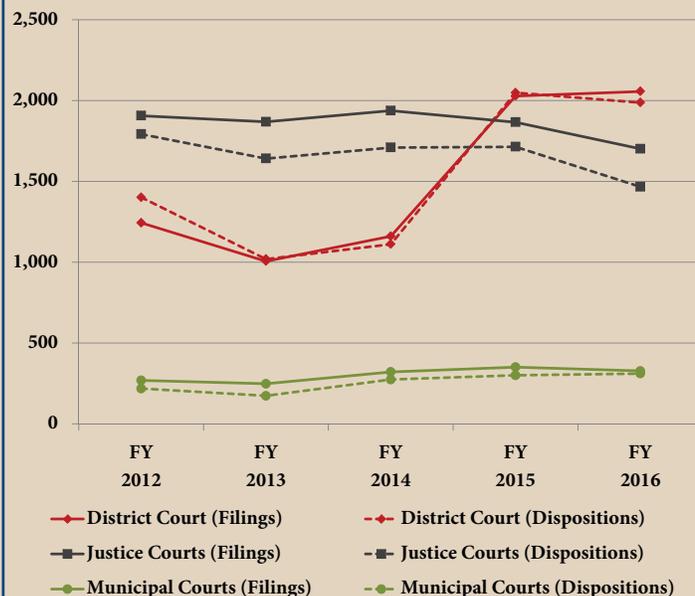


District Demographics

Population: 25,126 ^a
 Geographic Size: 4,930 sq. mi. ^b
 Population Density: 5/sq. mi.
 Most Populous Township: New River

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

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16

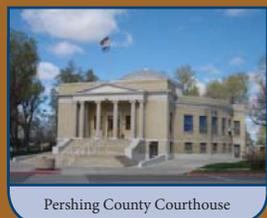
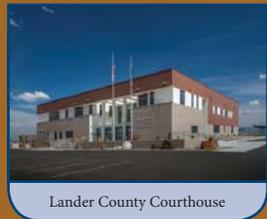


11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Lander County
Mineral County
Pershing County

District Court Judges
Jim C. Shirley

Justice Court Judges
Argenta
Max W. Bunch
Austin
William E. Schaeffer
Hawthorne
Jay T. Gunter
Lake
Karen Stephens



ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CASELOAD FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Year 2016 ^a

Court	Criminal Filings ^b	Civil Filings	Non-Traffic Caseload		Total Filings	Total Disposed	Traffic and Parking Caseload	
			Family Filings ^c	Juvenile Filings ^c			Filings ^d	Disposed ^d
Lander County District Court	48	37	60	30	175	125	4	1
Mineral County District Court	43	36	80	11	170	40	2	0
Pershing County District Court	85	106	90	280	561	505	47	41
Argenta Justice Court	211	169	-	-	380	390	2,731	2,668
Austin Justice Court	7	4	-	-	11	19 ^f	540	725 ^f
Hawthorne Justice Court	427	154	-	-	581	298 ⁱ	4,546	3,361 ⁱ
Lake Justice Court	357	182	-	-	539	359	3,525	2,651
TOTAL	1,178	688	230	321	2,417	1,736	11,395	9,447

- ^a Caseload statistics include reopened cases.
- ^b Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, non-traffic misdemeanor, and criminal appeals (District Court only) filings and are counted by defendant.
- ^c Family and juvenile case types only heard in District Courts.
- ^d Traffic and parking include juvenile traffic statistics.
- ^f Includes administrative closures.
- ⁱ Incomplete.

There were 2,417 non-traffic cases filed in the Eleventh Judicial District courts during fiscal year 2016. Of those, less than 49 percent were criminal cases, more than 28 percent were civil cases, less than 10 percent were family cases, and 13 percent were juvenile cases. There were 1,736 non-traffic cases disposed during the fiscal year. The disposition rate for all non-traffic cases in the Eleventh Judicial District courts was 72 percent.

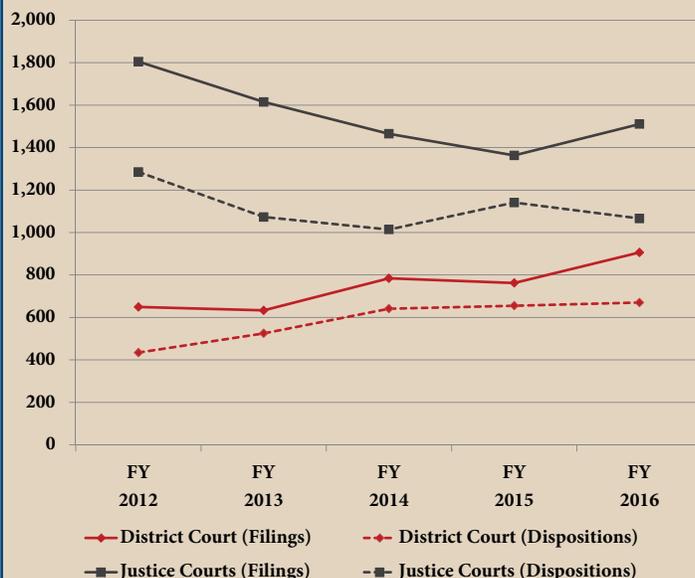
The Eleventh Judicial District courts also reported 11,395 filings and 9,447 dispositions for traffic and parking cases. The disposition rate for all traffic cases was 83 percent.

The 5-year trends for total non-traffic filings and dispositions in the Eleventh Judicial District courts are shown in the chart below.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT DISPOSITION RATES Fiscal Year 2016

Court	Criminal	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Lander County District Court	58%	62%	95%	57%	71%	25%
Mineral County District Court	40%	22%	16%	18%	24%	0%
Pershing County District Court	111%	92%	62%	92%	90%	87%
Argenta Justice Court	109%	94%	-	-	103%	98%
Austin Justice Court	257%	25%	-	-	173%	134%
Hawthorne Justice Court	57%	35%	-	-	51%	74%
Lake Justice Court	82%	36%	-	-	67%	75%

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT NON-TRAFFIC FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS Fiscal Years 2012-16



District Demographics

Population: 17,536 ^a
Geographic Size: 15,280 sq. mi. ^b
Population Density: 1/sq. mi.
Most Populous Township: Lake

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

SPECIALTY COURT PROGRAMS

This section covers specialty court programs funded during fiscal year 2016 from administrative assessments per NRS 176.0613 and 176.059, as well as the State General Fund.

WHAT ARE SPECIALTY COURTS?

Specialty courts are problem-solving courts designed to address the root causes of criminal activity by coordinating efforts of the judiciary, prosecution, defense, probation, law enforcement, treatment providers, and social services. Together, they maintain a critical balance of necessary authority, supervision, support, and encouragement. Specialty court programs are not easy and require increased dedication, frequent drug testing, and court appearances, along with tightly structured regimens of treatment and recovery services.

During Nevada's 78th Legislative Session, Governor Brian Sandoval and the Legislature approved an additional \$3 million in funding each year during the biennium to expand services and program participation effective July 1, 2015.

This increase in funding has allowed the specialty courts to expand and become more specialized in handling the needs of participants that

are admitted into these programs. The benefits of specialty courts are available in nearly every county and at almost every jurisdictional level in Nevada.

The goal of a specialty court is to break the cycle of addiction and to support participants in achieving total abstinence from drugs and/or alcohol. Specialty courts promote responsibility and accountability by teaching participants to become productive law abiding citizens and thereby reducing the burden of addiction on our communities.

Specialty courts increase the probability of each participant's success by providing a wide array of ancillary services such as counseling, mental health treatment, family therapy, job skills training, and other life-skill enhancement services. In addition, specialty courts allow for families to be reunified and for parents to regain or retain custody of their children. Most significantly, many of the judges who served as specialty court judges continued to serve in that capacity after retirement as Senior Judges, and some sitting judges have requested extensions of their assignment. Many judges have taken on specialty court duties in addition to their normal docket responsibilities.

Summary of Specialty Court Revenue and Allocations, Fiscal Year 2016	
Revenue	
Balance Forward from Previous Fiscal Year	\$2,093,835
Administrative Assessments NRS 176.0613	\$2,876,809
Bail Forfeitures NRS 178.518	\$132,166
Court Assessment NRS 176.059	\$1,459,553
DUI Fee NRS 484C.515	\$664,935
Appropriation from State General Fund ¹	\$2,521,692
Total Revenue Received	\$9,748,990
Allocations	
Total Specialty Court Program (Administrative Assessments, \$5,146,537) (State General Fund, \$2,999,625)	\$8,146,162
Training and Education ²	\$47,035
Drug Court Case Management System	\$136,000
Total Allocations	\$8,329,197
Balance Forward to the Next Fiscal Year ³	\$1,419,793
¹ Pursuant to Senate Bill 514, section 75, "any balances of the appropriations made in this act for fiscal year 2015-2016 and fiscal year 2016-2017 must not be committed for expenditure after June 30 of each fiscal year by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner."	
² Training and education funds are retained by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Programs may have eligible employees apply to attend national and/or other trainings that relate to the program. Funds that are not expended each year are carried forward to the following fiscal year.	
³ Balance forward is projected and is required to fund the first quarterly distribution of the following fiscal year.	



**Summary of Specialty Court Program Distributions with Administrative Assessment Revenue,
Fiscal Year 2016**

Jurisdiction	Court Type	Fiscal Year 2015 Carry Forward	Fiscal Year 2016 Distributed	Fiscal Year 2016 Approved
Western Region				
Western Region	Adult Drug (5 Programs)	\$0	\$400,064	\$400,064
First Judicial District	Juvenile Drug	\$2,201	\$8,278	\$10,479
Carson City Justice	Felony DUI	\$5,183	\$22,760	\$27,943
	Mental Health	\$11,198	\$47,005	\$58,203
	Western Region Total	\$18,582	\$478,107	\$496,689
Washoe Region				
Second Judicial District	Adult Drug (2 Programs)	\$0	\$670,657	\$670,657
	Family Drug	\$518	\$68,828	\$69,346
	Felony DUI	\$0	\$79,783	\$79,783
	Juvenile Drug	\$0	\$43,985	\$43,985
	Mental Health	\$0	\$17,391	\$17,391
	Prison Re-Entry Drug	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Veterans Treatment	\$0	\$81,975	\$81,975
Reno Justice	Drug and Alcohol	\$10,084	\$115,271	\$125,355
Reno Municipal	Drug and Alcohol (2 Programs)	\$1,428	\$77,958	\$79,386
Sparks Municipal	Drug and Alcohol	\$7,608	\$14,134	\$21,742
	Washoe Region Total	\$19,638	\$1,169,982	\$1,189,620
Eastern Region				
Fourth Judicial District	Adult Drug	\$0	\$112,677	\$112,677
	Juvenile Drug	\$0	\$51,509	\$51,509
Seventh Judicial District	Adult Drug	\$0	\$66,516	\$66,516
	Eastern Region Total	\$0	\$230,702	\$230,702
Fifth Judicial Region				
Nye County	Adult Drug	\$1,968	\$98,568	\$100,536
	Fifth Judicial Region Total	\$1,968	\$98,568	\$100,536
Central Region				
Humboldt County	Adult Drug	\$0	\$49,419	\$49,419
Pershing County	Adult Drug	\$0	\$45,124	\$45,124
	Central Region Total	\$0	\$94,543	\$94,543
Clark Region				
Eighth Judicial District	Adult Drug	\$96,123	\$1,463,011	\$1,559,134
	Child Support Drug	\$27,429	\$16,093	\$43,522
	Family Drug	\$66,124	\$230,286	\$296,410
	Felony DUI	\$9,270	\$169,235	\$178,505
	Juvenile Drug	\$71,046	\$166,749	\$237,795
	Mental Health	\$106,001	\$356,651	\$462,652
	Veterans Treatment	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Dependency Mothers	\$0	\$97,936	\$97,936
Las Vegas Justice	Adult Drug	\$0	\$220,803	\$220,803
	DUI Court (2 Programs)	\$0	\$58,054	\$58,054
Las Vegas Municipal	Adult Drug	\$0	\$52,142	\$52,142
	DUI Court	\$0	\$70,395	\$70,395
	Women In Need	\$1	\$36,953	\$36,954
	HOPE Court	\$0	\$109,123	\$109,123
Henderson Municipal	ABC Court	\$170	\$27,204	\$27,374
	Clark Region Total	\$376,164	\$3,074,635	\$3,450,799
GRAND TOTAL SPECIALTY COURT DISTRIBUTIONS		\$416,352	\$5,146,537	\$5,562,889

**Summary of Specialty Court Program Distributions with General Fund Appropriation,
Fiscal Year 2016^a**

Jurisdiction	Court Type	Fiscal Year 2016 Expended	Fiscal Year 2016 Returned	Fiscal Year 2016 Approved
Western Region				
Western Region	Adult Drug (5 Programs)	\$49,740	\$510	\$50,250
	Felony DUI	\$11,678	\$822	\$12,500
	Medicated Assisted	\$21,321	\$1,429	\$22,750
	Mental Health	\$29,983	\$17	\$30,000
First Judicial	Family Drug	\$1,886	\$13,864	\$15,750
Carson City Justice	Misdemeanor Treatment	\$31,500	\$0	\$31,500
East Fork Justice	Alcohol and Drug	\$7,028	\$15,022	\$22,050
	Western Region Total	\$153,136	\$31,664	\$184,800
Washoe Region				
Second Judicial District	Adult Drug	\$0	\$87,000	\$87,000
	Medicated Assisted	\$23,634	\$128,571	\$152,205
	Mental Health	\$1,499	\$73,432	\$74,931
Reno Justice	Community Court	\$83,618	\$33,196	\$116,814
Sparks Justice	Alcohol and Drug	\$8,624	\$36,426	\$45,050
	Washoe Region Total	\$117,375	\$358,625	\$476,000
Eastern Region				
Fourth Judicial District	Adult Drug	\$31,500	\$0	\$31,500
	Family Drug	\$47,250	\$0	\$47,250
	Juvenile Drug	\$9,450	\$3,872	\$13,322
	Eastern Region Total	\$88,200	\$3,872	\$92,072
Fifth Judicial Region				
Nye County–Pahrump	Adult Drug	\$22,590	\$40,410	\$63,000
Nye County–Tonopah	Adult Drug	\$10,148	\$2,757	\$12,905
	Fifth Judicial Region Total	\$32,738	\$43,167	\$75,905
Central Region				
Humboldt County	Adult Drug	\$94,500	\$0	\$94,500
	Family Drug	\$10,324	\$0	\$10,324
	Felony DUI	\$29,031	\$0	\$29,031
	Juvenile Drug ^b	\$24,440	\$496	\$24,936
	Central Region Total	\$158,295	\$496	\$158,791
Clark Region				
Eighth Judicial District	Adult Drug	\$87,442	\$564,996	\$652,438
	Mental Health	\$201,503	\$602,200	\$803,703
Las Vegas Justice	Adult Drug	\$150,000	\$0	\$150,000
	Veterans Treatment	\$55,500	\$49,500	\$105,000
Laughlin Justice	Adult Drug	\$19,188	\$56,000	\$75,188
North Las Vegas Justice	Community Court	\$16,481	\$23,082	\$39,563
Boulder City Municipal	Adult Drug	\$18,674	\$11,326	\$30,000
Henderson Municipal	Veterans Treatment	\$32,812	\$17,863	\$50,675
Las Vegas Municipal	Drug Court	\$9,173	\$5,827	\$15,000
	DUI Court	\$2,815	\$14,555	\$17,370
	Women In Need	\$2,868	\$12,132	\$15,000
	HOPE Court	\$14,082	\$918	\$15,000
	Veterans Court	\$6,005	\$28,715	\$34,720
Mesquite Municipal	Habitual Offender	\$7,443	\$957	\$8,400
	Clark Region Total	\$623,986	\$1,388,071	\$2,012,057
GRAND TOTAL SPECIALTY COURT DISTRIBUTIONS		\$1,173,730	\$1,825,895	\$2,999,625

^a The total amount for distribution to Specialty Court programs under the State General Fund enhancement was \$3,000,000. Of this amount \$478,308 was funded by DUI fees and the remaining \$2,521,692 was a general fund appropriation. Program expenses for the year were calculated at \$1,173,730. The amount reverted to the State General Fund totaled \$1,347,466.

^b Funds were returned to the AOC after the close of FY 2016.



SPECIALTY COURT FUNDING

Nevada's specialty courts receive funding from administrative assessments, local governments, federal grants, and community support, and now through the State General Fund. Additionally, all specialty court participants are charged program fees to help offset program costs. Program fee collection and distribution varies from program to program.

The tables on pages 39-41 show the Nevada Supreme Court Specialty Court Programs' revenues, allocations, and distributions for fiscal year 2016. As shown on the *Summary of Specialty Court Revenue and Allocations* table on page 39, the amount of funding for the programs totaled \$9,748,990, while the amount of allocations totaled \$8,329,197. The difference between the 2016 allocations and funding left a projected \$1,419,793 to carry forward for the next fiscal year appropriation. This carry forward amount is critical for ensuring specialty courts are funded during the first quarter of the next fiscal year.

Tables on pages 40 and 41 provide a summary for the specialty court programs' distributions of Administrative Assessment revenue and General Fund appropriations. The table for Administrative Assessment revenue distributions on page 40 includes amounts carried forward from fiscal year 2015 and the amounts distributed. The table for the distribution of General Fund appropriations on page 41 shows the amount of General Fund dollars spent and returned to the Supreme Court. Each table also includes total distribution amounts approved by the Specialty Court Funding Committee and the Judicial Council of the State of Nevada.

SPECIALTY COURTS' IMPACT

In 1992, the Eighth Judicial District Court in Clark County established the first drug court in the state and fifth in the nation. The program was created due to the significant caseload involving drug-related crimes. Since the creation of the first specialty court, more than 12,000 specialty court participants have succeeded in graduating from specialty court programs around the state.

As contained in the table on page 43, specialty courts reported 3,771 current active participants. For these specialty court participants, these programs are an opportunity to break the cycle of addiction, pain, and heartache that have dominated their lives, and provide them with a pathway that allows them to put their lives back together. While some may fail, 1,389 succeeded in graduating. When considering the benefit this has for Nevada, we should note that

according to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, 75 percent of drug court graduates remain arrest-free after graduating from the program. Nevada's specialty courts provide opportunities to families and individuals to get their lives back and in many instances literally save lives.

SPECIALTY COURT STATISTICS

A summary table of specialty court statistics is provided for both the Administrative Assessment revenue funded programs and General Fund appropriated programs on page 43. During fiscal year 2016, specialty courts admitted 3,234 participants into various programs throughout the state for both funding sources. Overall, 1,389 participants graduated from specialty court programs. The number of children born without drugs in their system to specialty court participants was 48. In the specialty court programs, drug-free children are celebrated and represent one of the greatest successes of specialty courts. Without specialty courts, these children may have been born already addicted to drugs or may have suffered from significant and possibly life-threatening medical conditions.

The Washoe Region statistics do not include information for the locally funded specialty court program for prisoners who are trying to re-enter society. This program reported 18 new participants, and 17 graduates.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENT REVENUE FUNDED PROGRAMS

Overall, during fiscal year 2016, the Administrative Assessment revenue funded programs saw 2,517 new participants, graduated 1,373, terminated 1,456, and reported more than 3,200 participants still in the program.

The Western Region has eight specialty court programs. These programs reported 308 new participants during fiscal year 2016, while 140 participants graduated. There were 135 terminations from the program, and 11 children were born drug-free.

The Washoe Region statistics include 11 different specialty court programs. These programs had 1,031 new participants and graduated 592. There were 614 participants terminated from the Washoe Region programs, and the number of drug-free children born to participants was 8.

The Eastern Region maintains four programs and covers the largest geographic area. The programs in this region added 80 new participants and graduated 38. The number of participants in

Summary of Specialty Court Statistics, Fiscal Year 2016.

Administrative Assessment (AA) Revenue Funded Programs

Jurisdiction	New Admissions ^a	Graduates	Terminations ^b	Active Cases At Year End	Drug Free Babies
Western Region					
Western Region (5 programs)	249	105	92	273	8
First Judicial District	7	5	7	9	0
Carson City Justice (2 programs)	52	30	36	60	3
Western Region Total	308	140	135	342	11
Washoe Region					
Second Judicial District (7 programs) ^c	634	380	394	937	0
Reno Justice	259	145	165	224	6
Reno Municipal (2 programs)	128	63	50	122	2
Sparks Municipal	10	4	5	53	0
Washoe Region Total	1,031	592	614	1,336	8
Eastern Region					
Elko County (2 programs)	52	27	22	56	7
Lincoln County	6	3	4	11	0
White Pine County	22	8	4	35	0
Eastern Region Total	80	38	30	102	7
Fifth Judicial Region					
Nye County	65	19	31	73	10
Fifth Judicial Region Total	65	19	31	73	10
Central Region					
Humboldt County	21	28	9	14	2
Pershing County	5	7	10	4	1
Central Region Total	26	35	19	18	3
Clark Region					
Eighth Judicial District (8 programs)	673	365	410	1,023	2
Las Vegas Justice (3 programs)	236	125	117	203	1
Henderson Municipal	21	9	12	26	0
Las Vegas Municipal (4 programs)	77	50	88	97	0
Clark Region Total	1,007	549	627	1,349	3
ALL AA SPECIALTY COURTS TOTAL	2,517	1,373	1,456	3,220	42

General Fund (GF) Appropriated Programs

Western Region					
Western Region (8 programs)	85	1	44	40	0
First Judicial District	4	0	0	4	0
Carson City Justice	76	0	31	45	0
East Fork Justice	6	0	3	3	0
Western Region Total	171	1	78	92	0
Washoe Region					
Second Judicial District (3 programs) ^c	23	0	0	23	0
Reno Justice	121	1	9	111	0
Sparks Justice	16	0	1	15	0
Washoe Region Total	160	1	10	149	0
Eastern Region					
Elko County (3 programs)	25	3	4	18	3
Eastern Region Total	25	3	4	18	3
Fifth Judicial Region					
Nye County (2 programs)	30	0	8	22	2
Fifth Judicial Region Total	30	0	8	22	2
Central Region					
Humboldt County (4 programs)	40	2	5	33	0
Central Region Total	40	2	5	33	0
Clark Region					
Eighth Judicial District (2 programs)	134	0	15	119	0
Las Vegas Justice (2 programs)	48	9	13	26	1
Laughlin Justice	18	0	3	15	0
North Las Vegas Justice	14	0	2	12	0
Boulder City Municipal	8	0	2	6	0
Henderson Municipal	15	0	0	15	0
Las Vegas Municipal (5 programs)	45	0	8	37	0
Mesquite Municipal	9	0	2	7	0
Clark Region Total	291	9	45	237	1
ALL GF SPECIALTY COURTS TOTAL	717	16	150	551	6
GRAND TOTAL	3,234	1,389	1,606	3,771	48

^a Includes new admissions and voluntary admissions.

^b Includes terminations, transfers, and deceased participants.

^c Does not include Prison Re-entry Program

Source: Nevada Administrative Office of the Courts, Specialty Courts Program.



the Eastern Region who were terminated from the program during the fiscal year totaled 30, with 7 children born drug free.

The Fifth Judicial Region has one specialty court and reported that 65 new participants entered their program. The number of participants who graduated totaled 19. There were 31 cases reported as terminated, and 10 children were born drug-free during the fiscal year.

The Central Region conducts two specialty courts in Humboldt and Pershing Counties. These courts reported 26 new participants during fiscal year 2016, with 35 graduating. There were also 19 terminations from the program. The number of children born drug free was 3.

The Clark Region maintains 16 specialty court programs, which can be found in the District, Justice, and Municipal Court jurisdictions. In these programs, 1,007 new participants were added during fiscal year 2016. The total number of participants who graduated was 549. There were 627 terminations, while the number of drug-free children born to participants during the fiscal year was reported at 3.

GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATED PROGRAMS

There were 39 General Fund specialty courts created during fiscal year 2016 utilizing the appropriations approved by the Nevada Legislature. Overall, the General Fund specialty court programs saw 717 new participants, graduated 16, terminated 150, and reported more than 550 participants still pending in programs. Due to most specialty courts requiring multi-year involvement from participants, the number of graduations do not yet reflect the success of these new programs.

The Western Region has 11 specialty court programs. These programs reported 171 new participants during fiscal year 2016, while 1 participant graduated. There were 78 terminations from the programs.

The Washoe Region statistics include five different specialty court programs. These programs had 160 new participants and graduated 1. There were 10 terminations from the Washoe Region programs, with 149 participants still pending in the programs.

The Eastern Region maintains three programs and covers the largest geographic area. The programs in this region added 25 new participants and graduated 3. There were 4 participants in the Eastern Region who were terminated from the programs, with 3 children born drug free.

The Fifth Judicial Region has two general fund appropriated specialty courts and reported 30 new participants. There were 8 participants reported as terminated, and 2 children were born drug-free during the fiscal year.

The Central Region added four specialty courts. These courts reported 40 new participants during fiscal year 2016, with 2 graduating. There were also 5 terminations from the program.

The Clark Region created 14 specialty court programs throughout the region, and in every jurisdictional level. In these programs, 291 new participants were added during fiscal year 2016. A total of 9 participants graduated their respective program, and 45 participants were terminated. Since the creation of these specialty courts in the Clark Region, 1 child was reported to be born drug free.

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

THE NEVADA JUDICIARY

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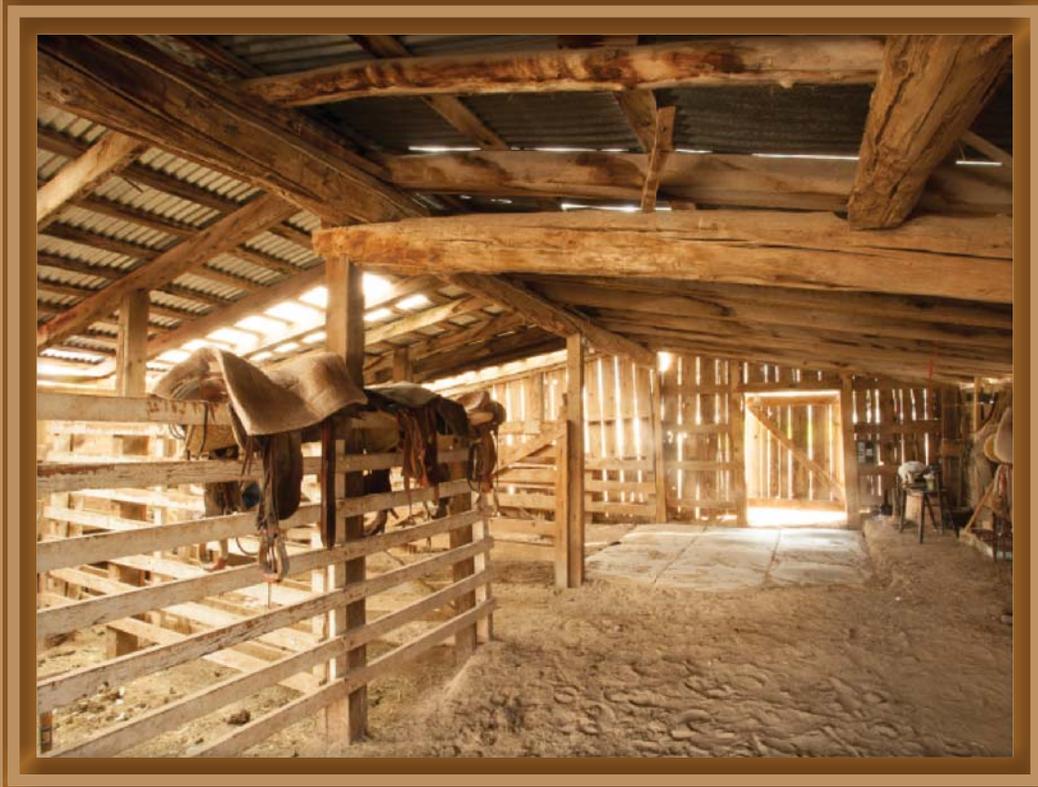
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**ALL APPENDIX TABLES ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AT THE
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