



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
NEVADA JUDICIARY

Fiscal Year 2007

Annual Report of the Nevada Judiciary Fiscal Year 2007

The Work of Nevada's Courts
July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007



SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

Administrative Office of the Courts

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Carson City, NV 89701

Supreme Court of Nevada

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December 2007

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Nevada Supreme Court

Back row: Justices Nancy M. Saitta, Michael L. Cherry, Ronald Parraguirre, Michael L. Douglas
Front row: Justices Mark Gibbons, A. William Maupin, James W. Hardesty

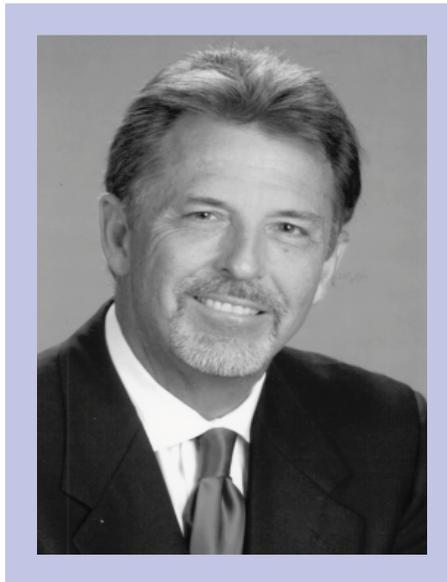
A Message from the Chief Justice



The underlying theme of Nevada's Judiciary during fiscal year 2007 was much the same as it has been for decades in the nation's fastest growing states – our courts and judges were called upon to accomplish more than ever and meet a variety of new challenges. During FY07, Nevada's Judiciary has done just that, and more.

Throughout the year, our courts at every level not only dealt with burgeoning caseloads, but sought ways to improve our ability to serve the citizens of Nevada into the future. During the second half of FY07, the Judiciary's efforts at the 74th Session of the Nevada Legislature were rewarded with the passage of a number of bills affecting the courts. That session was one of the most productive for the Judiciary in our history and, once again, the Legislature proved itself to be a valuable partner in aiding the administrative justice here in Nevada.

During FY07, the Nevada Supreme Court created several commissions to study how the courts do business and how we can improve the administration of the justice system. The Article 6 Commission is taking a broad look at the Judicial Branch. The Indigent Defense Commission is studying how to insure constitutional representation of criminal defendants who cannot afford to hire their own attorneys. The Commission on the Preservation, Access and Sealing of Court Records is examining how to ensure that public documents remain as accessible as possible under the law. Other initiatives include the work of the Court Improvement Project to help dependent children in foster care cases, the Chief Justice's Task



Force on Mental Health Courts, the Supreme Court Select Committee to Revise Case Management Rules in Family Related Cases, and the Access to Justice Commission.

The statistical work of Nevada's Judiciary is detailed in this Annual Report. It not only records the workloads and impressive productivity of our judges at every level, but demonstrates the increasing demands we face because of Nevada's growth. At the Supreme Court – already one of the nation's busiest – case filings increased 7 percent. District Court cases are up 4 percent, with civil cases alone increasing almost 8 percent. Interestingly, felony and misdemeanor criminal cases remained at about the same level as the prior year. Traffic and parking cases, however, increased 14 percent statewide.

We should remember that behind the statistics are the judges, court staffs, and citizens sitting as jurors who make our courts successful. We should be thankful for their efforts and proud of the work of the Nevada Judiciary.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "A. William Maupin".

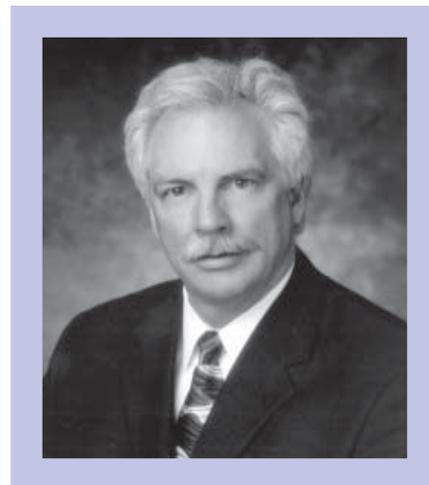
A. William Maupin
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Nevada

Report from the Administrative Office of the Courts

Since the Administrative Office of the Courts began collecting and reporting statistics about the work of Nevada's courts, the one constant every year has been the increase in the number of cases. In this respect, fiscal year 2007 was no different. At the Supreme Court – the second highest appellate court caseload per Justice, in the nation – the increase was more than 7 percent. Throughout our state courts, judges and their staffs are continually asked to handle a rising caseload with resources that do not keep pace. Even as we add judges at both the limited and general jurisdiction levels, the number of cases per judge continues to grow.

Provided herein are data that illustrate the extraordinary growth of our judiciary in the last 5 years for both appellate and trial court levels. Some years, the increases have been dramatic – as they were with civil cases (11 percent growth) this fiscal year. Not only was the increase in civil cases the largest of any non-traffic case category, but civil case filings have consistently outpaced the other categories for the last 5 years. That said, with the exception of a decrease in juvenile traffic in FY07 and a minor change in Municipal Court civil filings, which are rare, each jurisdictional level of the judiciary saw increases in all reported data categories.

The Uniform System for Judicial Records (USJR) reporting, on which this report is based, requires all courts to collect and submit monthly statistics on specific elements of case management. Since established in 1999 by the Nevada Supreme Court, we have seen steady progress in reporting. This fiscal year was the first in which every court in the state provided each of their monthly reports for the full fiscal year (excluding two justice courts that closed mid-year but whose caseloads had been minimal in recent years).



Our goal for the judiciary is to move toward full compliance with the reporting requirements. We are proud of the courts for their great effort this year. Between increased court staffs' efforts, emphasis on compliance with reporting standards, and new technologies, we are seeing positive effects on the courts' ability to more easily and timely report on their caseload.

With the next phase of USJR planning under way, we hope this will mean improvement in all areas of the judiciary as we expand the requirements to better manage our growing caseload. As the expanded requirements are implemented, we will later be able to report summary data for the status of pending cases and events in court case processing, including times to disposition.

Considering the growth and change of Nevada over the years, our commitment to this state is to provide the best possible environment within our courts for the administration of justice. In part, this report provides a glimpse of the effort expended to create that environment.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ron Titus'.

Ron Titus
State Court Administrator
Supreme Court of Nevada

State of the Judiciary Message

Presented by Chief Justice A. William Maupin
to the Legislature of Nevada,
Seventy-Fourth Session, March 7, 2007

Governor Gibbons, Madam Speaker, Senator Raggio, Constitutional Officers, members of the Nevada State Senate, and members of the Nevada State Assembly, it is my privilege to address you tonight on the State of the Nevada judiciary, and I thank you for this opportunity. I speak on behalf of my colleagues on the State Supreme Court: Justice Mark Gibbons, Justice James Hardesty, Justice Ron Parraguirre, Justice Michael Douglas, Justice Michael Cherry, and Justice Nancy Saitta. Justice Saitta is not with us tonight. She is in New York attending a national summit on children as part of her agreement to work with us on the Court Improvement Project, an important project that provides federal grant money administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts here in our state.

I also speak for our 64 colleagues around the state who serve in our District Courts and our 81 colleagues around this state who serve as Municipal Court Judges and Justices of the Peace.

Before I begin, I would like to dedicate this message to an individual who has, as much as any one person in recent history, added greatly to the Nevada judicial landscape—Dean Richard Morgan of the Boyd School of Law.

Dean Morgan came to us from Arizona State University after this body approved funding for a new Law School to be housed on the campus of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. With consummate skill, he gathered a top-flight faculty, effectively engaged in private fundraising, set protocols for student admissions, and set a course for full American Bar Association accreditation in record time. The Law School has proved to be an important component in the improvement of the practice of law in this state and in the improvement of our Judiciary. Every year the Boyd School of Law enriches the practice of law through its graduates, and every year its law review provides critical analysis of our judicial processes. Dean Morgan has now decided to retire. It is only fitting that the Judiciary and Legislature join tonight in recognizing his everlasting contribution to our state.

Today, right now, we face a series of crises related to the judicial system that tax the fiber of our state's resolve and its resources.

Turning now, to the state of the Nevada Judiciary, in summary and in short, the State of the Judiciary is as follows:

Our Municipal Courts, charged primarily with hearing trials of misdemeanor offenses committed within incorporated cities, everything from petit theft to traffic violations, heard and resolved over 310,000 matters last fiscal year.

Justice Courts, charged with hearing trials of misdemeanor offenses committed in the unincorporated areas of Nevada counties, hearing small civil cases, and screening major criminal cases for trial in District Court, heard over 418,000 matters last year.

District Courts around the state, charged with hearing trials of all major civil and criminal actions, heard and resolved over 26,000 civil cases last year and over 15,000 criminal cases. The Family Divisions of the two large districts resolved almost 47,000 matters.

The Supreme Court, one of the busiest appeals courts in the country, charged with hearing all appeals from final decisions rendered statewide by the District Court system, decided over 2,300 cases last year. In the last ten years, the Court's inventory has been reduced from over 2,500 cases to less than 1,400 at year's end. But for the first time since 1998, that trend is threatened by filings in excess of 2,000 new cases in each of the last two years.

Ladies and gentlemen, in their totality, our tasks involve the quality resolution of thousands of public and private disputes that come through our court system. Your Judiciary is working.

That, in the traditional sense of reports on the State of the Judiciary, is the State of the Judiciary. But I did not come here tonight to repeat a litany of comparative statistics and programs—programs that you have heard about before, programs that continue to prosper and grow as you intended. Rather, I want to talk with you about the joint legacy this Legislature and your court system will leave behind.

Today, right now, we face a series of crises related to the judicial system that tax the fiber of our state's resolve and its resources.

- There are confirmed reports of children in danger in our foster care system. We have overcrowded and understaffed prisons.

State of the Judiciary Message (cont.)

- There is pernicious and malignant growth of addiction to modern and more powerful illicit drugs.
- We are now experiencing overstressed court dockets creating undesirable compromises in processing serious criminal cases.
- We have unacceptable delays in the resolution of civil cases of all types, including unacceptable delays in dealing with families and children.
- We have outdated or even antiquated court facilities in places within this state.

These challenges are here before us today, but they are not unapproachable and they are not unsolvable. They can be turned into the great opportunities of this generation if we properly apply the considerable resources at our disposal, all to the end that this state continue in its role as the greatest place in this country to live, work, and raise families.

So I say to you tonight, this is our time to fulfill our respective destinies. I believe those destinies, as I will mention later, are historically and inextricably intertwined.

As I hope to demonstrate, we in the Judiciary are keeping our pledge to do our utmost to apply existing resources to these problems. We continue to ask your help in addressing them. However, to provide continued adequate justice to this state, we will need more qualified and experienced judges, appropriate incentives to keep veteran jurists on board and to entice quality lawyers into the judiciary, improved penal facilities and programs, improved and expanded non-custodial programs, and expanded programs and resources to make sure dependent children are kept safe.

If we can keep faith with our shared destinies to attack these issues, we can and we will form a shared legacy that no one now living here will ever forget.

Several current programs and new ideas come to mind.

With regard to our crowded prison system, as noted a week and a half ago in the *Reno Gazette-Journal*, there are a number of views as to what has caused this.

- Some believe that it is the advent of new and powerful street drugs such as methamphetamine; some believe that increasingly harsh punishments and lack of rehabilitation programs are the key components.

- Others blame a lack of commitment to non-custodial treatment programs for the mentally ill or for persons with alcohol or drug dependency problems.
- Others blame schools or the disintegration of the family.
- Others blame society as a whole, and others blame it on a growing culture of non-responsibility for individual actions.

In my own view, the current state of our criminal justice system has resulted from a tragic and complex confluence of all these factors. But let me assure you, attacking only one facet will accomplish nothing. We need an all-out and varied approach that first and foremost continues the identification of the most dangerous defendants and separates them from the rest of society. Overcrowding works against this and works against any hope of dealing with these people beyond simply warehousing them.

Over and above this primary responsibility, we would propose approaches that would give judges more independent discretion in sentencing, that would provide comprehensive alternatives to incarceration, and that would make room for the most dangerous criminals by considering highly-conditioned releases of offenders who pose minimal public safety issues. This would include inmates serving mandatory prison sentences, inmates who have recently been revoked from probation for minor violations, and inmates who would be deported to their home countries through cooperation with federal authorities.

We also recommend providing improved community reentry programs for prisoners with substance addictions and the placement of more intense counseling programs within our schools to keep children in school.

With regard to this last issue, there is one common denominator in the criminal justice system: Some 95 percent of criminal defendants have not gone beyond the eleventh grade in high school.

With regard to short-run problems of overcrowding, Justice Hardesty is currently working with the Governor's staff, legislators, prosecutors, law enforcement, prison officials, and federal authorities in studying the feasibility of paroling 400 to 700 prisoners to deportation holds for their immediate removal

These challenges are here before us today, but they are not unapproachable and they are not unsolvable.

State of the Judiciary Message (cont.)

from the United States. During this process, federal authorities have suggested other programs using federal funds that would expand the identification of illegal aliens through varied law enforcement initiatives that would also address local gang warfare and widespread use of fraudulent identity changes and identity theft. The Supreme Court stands by Justice Hardesty's efforts in this regard.

We should also embrace experiments with younger adult offenders. As a District Court judge in Clark County, I started a pilot program under which probationable adult offenders under 23 years of age were separately sentenced in individual hearings, away from the older defendants. Of the approximately 30 participants in this program, which involved agreed-to private meetings with the defendants without the presence of the attorneys, all were placed on probation; only one ever returned for revocation.

Turning now to Specialty Courts, which are a very important component in dealing with the problem of overcrowding and the problems with drug addiction and mental health issues of our citizens. We have been blessed by the commitment of our more senior members of the District Court bench with the creation and development of Specialty Courts across this state. These include Judge Jack Lehman, the founder of the Drug Court program in Las Vegas; Judges Peter Breen, Archie Blake, John McGroarty Mike Griffin, and Robert Lane; and more recently, Judge Andrew Puccinelli in Elko and Judge Jackie Glass in Clark County. These programs diverted some 3,000 people last year out of the criminal justice system. Whether defendants are addicted to drugs, alcohol, or suffer from mental problems, specialty courts are on the front line to help rehabilitate these individuals. We should also remember that the people helped by these programs would represent a considerable portion of the current Nevada inmate population, which is approaching 12,000 as we speak here tonight.

We want to stress further that the primary burden in the Specialty Court area falls on our senior judges and that the larger counties absolutely depend upon the Senior Judge Program to keep Specialty Courts

current and effective without taking elected judges in the two largest districts from their regular caseloads. This is one of the reasons why we will be asking you to continue funding the Senior Judge Program separate and apart from Specialty Court funding.

In addition to providing service as Drug Court judges, our senior judges fill in for judges around the state when needed, provide valuable service as settlement mediators in major cases, and help local courts with calendar congestion when caseloads become more than existing judges can handle.

...as we sit here tonight, a cancer is pervasively invading our state—methamphetamine. This cancer has done more to destroy lives than almost any other street drug yet invented.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we sit here tonight, a cancer is pervasively invading our state—methamphetamine. This cancer has done more to destroy lives than almost any other street drug yet invented. As a District Court judge in Clark County in the mid-1990s, I first learned

of the fantastic destruction this drug can wreak upon the user and others. In the three or four hostage standoff cases over which I presided, every single defendant was high on methamphetamine. Every one terrorized immediate family members, neighbors, other bystanders, and even the police that responded.

Methamphetamine is also the single most addictive street drug yet developed. In its profound totality, this drug not only creates incredibly dangerous criminal confrontations, it destroys the lives of the users, their children, and their families. In fact, this drug is killing our young people, eating away their valuable lives before they even really begin to live. So it is only right that I ask you, not only as your Chief Justice, but as a resident of this state, that you do everything in your power to bring this modern plague to its knees.

This means resources for law enforcement and incarceration, particularly for manufacturers and pushers. And from our standpoint, we ask that you make a considerable General Fund commitment to our Specialty Courts to try and help those in the vice of this terrible addiction. In this, we laud the efforts of our First Lady, Dawn Gibbons. Society benefits greatly from these programs with reduced recidivism, taking these defendants out of the revolving door of the criminal justice system and creating citizens who contribute to our state instead of sapping valuable

State of the Judiciary Message (cont.)

resources from Nevada taxpayers.

Turning now to issues related to child dependency, we have all responded with great concern over the recent reports of deaths and injuries of children in dependent and foster care situations in Clark County and elsewhere in Nevada. Judges in these matters are faced with heartbreaking situations with too little time and too little resources.

We must do all we can as judges in helping the helpless. To this end, yesterday at three o'clock, the Supreme Court issued an order, effective July 1, redeploying a judge of the Eighth Judicial District Family Division to help Judge Gerry Hardcastle with this terribly congested docket. For years I have watched this judge, with every fiber of his being, try to help these children. I want you to also know that the Family Division of the Clark County District Court has unanimously agreed to support Judge Hardcastle in this redeployment and has agreed to take on the resulting additional caseloads—caseloads that already stagger the imagination and need to be relieved with additional judicial positions at the state level and by additional masters and other support personnel at the local level.

More than that, this Court and the State Bar, through State Bar President Rew Goodenow, will seek to recruit more lawyers to provide volunteer representation of Nevada children who find themselves in dependency and foster care situations. Most will join the Children's Attorney Project in Las Vegas, where these volunteers assist lawyers at Clark County Legal Services who have taken the primary brunt of these caseloads. We pledge to you tonight that we on the Supreme Court and district judges across this state will become personally involved in this effort.

But, we also want to make clear that the current practice of placing the burden on a few dedicated staff lawyers at Clark County Legal Services and on the backs of volunteers is fundamentally irresponsible. In the long run, the state and local governments must fund more full-time attorney positions to represent these children. In its most fundamental terms, if adult offenders in the criminal justice system have a

right to legal representation under the Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution, we should create such a right for dependent children under Nevada law.

As you may have surmised, everything mentioned tonight – triage of the most dangerous criminals, increased judicial discretion, short run evaluation of the current prison population, Specialty Courts, and innovative sentencing alternatives – all have a common thread: more individualized justice instead of mass-produced injustice – injustice that compromises the very safety and well-being of our people.

I would like to now address one of the most dangerous locations in this state. I am not referring to some street gang location in Las Vegas, I am not referring to a crack house in northern Nevada, and I am not referring to the freeway interchanges in Reno and Las Vegas. In truth, and in fact, I am referring to the White Pine County Courthouse. Ladies and gentlemen, Nevada's most dangerous criminal defendants, those incarcerated at the Ely State Prison, frequently appear in court in Ely and sit in a witness box that is within arm's reach of juror positions one and two. Many of you have seen the videotape of the facility I asked Judges Papez and Dobrescu to make. I defy

Nevada's most dangerous criminal defendants, those incarcerated at the Ely State Prison, frequently appear in court in Ely and sit in a witness box that is within arm's reach of juror positions one and two.

any one of us in this room to try and quell a disturbance started by a desperate and physically imposing prisoner with nothing to lose but an opportunity to create further havoc. White Pine County needs our help. It stepped up and it volunteered to accept placement of the prison there, but it cannot now afford to solve the problems attendant to its beautiful,

but antiquated, court facility. Now, I know our more populace counties need our help also, but please find a way to help this county. This would be an appropriate time for political altruism to help this county help itself and the state as a whole.

Needless to say, if we are to continue past successes and create new ones, considerable costs and commitments are involved.

More judges, more courtrooms, and more operatives will be required, but much of this is already in place with existing infrastructures.

State of the Judiciary Message (cont.)

- Business Courts, which we created to fulfill your mandate to help Nevada become a business friendly state so as to diversify its economy;
- Construction defect dockets;
- Senior judge settlement programs in the District Courts;
- Mandatory arbitration programs;
- Short jury trial programs for civil cases;
- Specialty Courts in place supported by our existing senior judges;
- The Children’s Attorney Project in Las Vegas;
- The Court Improvement Project, which provides grants for training lawyers and local personnel concerning dependency representation and other matters;
- Grants for a new National Chief Justices Initiative for Mental Health Courts—thanks to Assemblywoman Sheila Leslie;
- And special efforts by individual judges, lawyers, and many others.

• Not coincidentally, the prospective culling out of current inmates can save millions of dollars in new prison construction and millions of dollars in inmate housing costs.

In conclusion, I would like to make it absolutely clear that the resolution of over 750,000 court matters within the judicial system last year could not have occurred without one of the most important collaborations in the history of state government—a partnership, in fact, that has formed between and among the Judiciary, the Legislature, and local governments over the last 20 years. The people in this room, working with the Judiciary, have time after time, session after session, stepped to the plate and given us the necessary personnel, facilities, and technology to do

our important work.

But none of our recent progress could have been made without the long-term relationship that has grown between our respective staffs. These include our department heads, the Administrative Office of the Courts led by Ron Titus; your fiscal analysts; the Legislative Counsel Bureau; and your individual staff members. So, it is only fitting that we recognize all of these dedicated public servants. They have worked tirelessly to ensure that we have been given the resources to do our jobs. All have our respect and all have our gratitude, and I applaud them tonight.

Let me close with this. As everyone in this room understands, the majesty of Nevada goes far beyond its mountains, its lakes, and its wide expanses. Nevada’s true majesty is found in the hearts of its people. Nevadans want to be able to prosper,

they want to live here and contribute to our great state, and ladies and gentlemen, we must create a safe environment for this to happen. Nevadans also want the protection of the Judiciary as the last great barrier between themselves and the power of government. We, as judges, must renew our covenant to provide that protection fairly and expeditiously every time we take the bench to preside over court proceedings.

You, yourselves, renew that very same covenant every time you enter this building. So, as we in the Judiciary and you in the Legislature go about the people’s business, it is essential that your work with us continue—continue in line with the great tradition of cooperation and good will that has been built up between us over the last 20 years. This, ladies and gentlemen, is our shared destiny.

Thank you very much.

Nevadans want to be able to prosper, they want to live here and contribute to our great state, and ladies and gentlemen, we must create a safe environment for this to happen.

Nevada Judiciary

The Nevada Judiciary is one of three branches of the State government—the other two are the Executive and Legislative branches. The responsibility of the Judiciary is to provide impartial, efficient, and accessible dispute resolution in legal matters for Nevada’s residents.

Most of the public is familiar with or has had contact with the Municipal and Justice Courts; these are the courts that handle traffic and parking citations and lesser civil filings. Both of these courts have limited jurisdiction.

The Municipal Courts hear cases involving violations of traffic and misdemeanor ordinances that occur within the limits of incorporated municipalities. Funds collected through administrative assessments by Municipal Courts go into each municipality’s general fund. During fiscal year 2007, Nevada’s 17 Municipal Courts were presided over by 30 Municipal Court Judges with 9 of them also serving as Justices of the Peace. See Appendix Table A1 for the number of Judges in each court.

The Justice Courts primarily hear misdemeanor criminal and traffic matters, small claims disputes, evictions, and other civil matters \$10,000 or less. The Justices of the Peace also screen felony and gross misdemeanor cases through preliminary hearings to determine if sufficient evidence exists to hold defendants for trial at District Court. Funds collected through administrative assessments by Justice Courts go to their respective county treasurer for disbursement to county and state entities. During fiscal year 2007, Nevada’s 45 Justice Courts were presided over by 62 Justices of the Peace with 9 of them also serving as Municipal Court Judges.

The District Courts have general jurisdiction over all major legal disputes. These courts resolve criminal, civil, family, and juvenile matters through arbitration, mediation, and bench or jury trials. [See section *Alternative Dispute Resolution Program*.] District Court Judges also hear appeals from Justice and Municipal Court cases. Funding for District Courts is split between the State and each county; the State paying the District Court Judges’ salaries and counties paying for staff and court facilities. The 17 county courts in Nevada are divided into 9 Judicial Districts presided over by 64 Judges.

The Supreme Court is the State’s highest court. Its primary responsibility is to review and rule on appeals from District Court cases. The Supreme Court does not conduct fact-finding trials; rather,

the Justices determine if legal or procedural errors were committed. Generally, the Supreme Court is funded almost equally from the State general fund and from administrative assessments. The Supreme Court has seven Justices.

Uniform System for Judicial Records

The Uniform System for Judicial Records (USJR) reporting requirements were established in June 1999 by Supreme Court order. The USJR requires trial courts to submit information, defined in the Nevada Courts Statistical Reporting Dictionary (Dictionary), to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) monthly. The information in the Dictionary is divided into four case categories: criminal, civil, family, and juvenile. Each case category and type have been defined (see Glossary) and consistently categorized for all courts.

As technology and resources allow, future phases of USJR will require additional data to be collected. The next phase will include events in court case processing and the status of pending cases. Starting in February 2006, the Court has organized a committee to review the additional elements and the Court will stagger the implementation of these changes to effect the most efficient process and improvement.

This annual report provides caseload inventory (filing) and disposition statistics for the Supreme Court and all 79 courts in the state—17 District Courts, 45 Justice Courts, and 17 Municipal Courts. Where court information varies from the Dictionary or is incomplete, explanatory footnotes are provided.

The Supreme Court caseload continued to increase with more than 2,200 cases filed during the fiscal year, while the Court disposed of nearly as many cases during the same period.

Statewide, the total non-traffic caseload for all courts increased overall, while the amount of change varied among the three jurisdictional levels. One interesting fact is that the overall civil caseload is increasing at a faster rate than the other three case categories. Civil cases have increased over the last 5 years at a notable rate of 28 percent, while family, juvenile, and criminal caseloads each increased at rates of 18, 9, and 6 percent, respectively. The count and trends in each case category, for the last 5 years, can be seen in Figure 1.

For fiscal year 2007, the District Courts total non-traffic caseload increased in all four case categories (Table 1). The civil caseload saw the largest increase (almost 8 percent). Criminal increased by about 1 percent, while family and juvenile categories increased almost 4 and 5 percent, respectively. The total change in District Court caseload was an increase of 4 percent. Juvenile traffic filings decreased about 8 percent.

For fiscal year 2007, the Justice Court total non-traffic caseload increased in both categories – criminal (2 percent) and civil (12 percent). Overall, this represents a statewide increase of 8 percent in Justice Court non-traffic cases. Traffic and parking filings increased 14 percent.

For fiscal year 2007, the Municipal Court criminal non-traffic caseload shows a slight increase (1 percent). Two civil filings were filed in one municipal court and comprise all such reported filings. Civil filings are rare in Municipal Courts and are usually for the recovery of unpaid city utility bills. Municipal traffic and parking filings increased more than 15 percent.

Traffic filings are heavily dependent on the number of local law enforcement positions filled or vacant. The increase in traffic filings for both Justice and Municipal Courts this fiscal year has been largely attributable to an increase in the number of law enforcement officers in the larger communities.

Table 1. Reported Total Nevada Statewide Trial Court Caseload, Fiscal Years 2003-07.

Court	Fiscal Year	Criminal ¹	Civil ²	Family ²	Juvenile	Total Non-Traffic caseload	Traffic and parking ³
District	2007	15,049	31,320	61,729	15,889	123,987	6,536
	2006	14,865 ^r	29,091 ^r	59,573 ^r	15,093	118,622 ^r	7,095
	2005	14,056	29,447	58,111	15,177 ^r	116,791 ^r	7,417
	2004	13,203	29,013 ^r	54,961 ^r	15,799 ^r	112,976 ^r	6,976
	2003	12,001	28,077	52,258	14,319 ^r	106,655	5,997
Justice	2007	82,274	141,212	NJ	NJ	223,486	531,782
	2006	80,438 ^r	126,111 ^r	NJ	NJ	206,549 ^r	466,698 ^r
	2005	80,996	123,716	NJ	NJ	204,712	410,153
	2004	77,748 ^r	116,551	NJ	NJ	194,299 ^r	395,978 ^r
	2003	76,078	106,593	NJ	NJ	182,671	416,505
Municipal	2007	58,847	2	NJ	NJ	58,849	324,214
	2006	58,264 ^r	7	NJ	NJ	58,271 ^r	281,346 ^r
	2005	58,521	0	NJ	NJ	58,521	241,529
	2004	58,235	20	NJ	NJ	58,255	236,126
	2003	59,074 ^r	3	NJ	NJ	59,077 ^r	240,554
TOTAL	2007	156,170	172,534	61,729	15,889	406,322	862,532
	2006	153,567 ^r	155,204 ^r	59,573 ^r	15,093	383,442 ^r	755,139 ^r
	2005	153,573	153,163	58,111	15,177 ^r	380,024 ^r	659,099
	2004	149,186 ^r	145,584 ^r	54,961 ^r	15,799 ^r	365,530 ^r	639,080 ^r
	2003	147,153 ^r	134,673	52,258	14,319 ^r	348,403 ^r	663,056 ^r

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

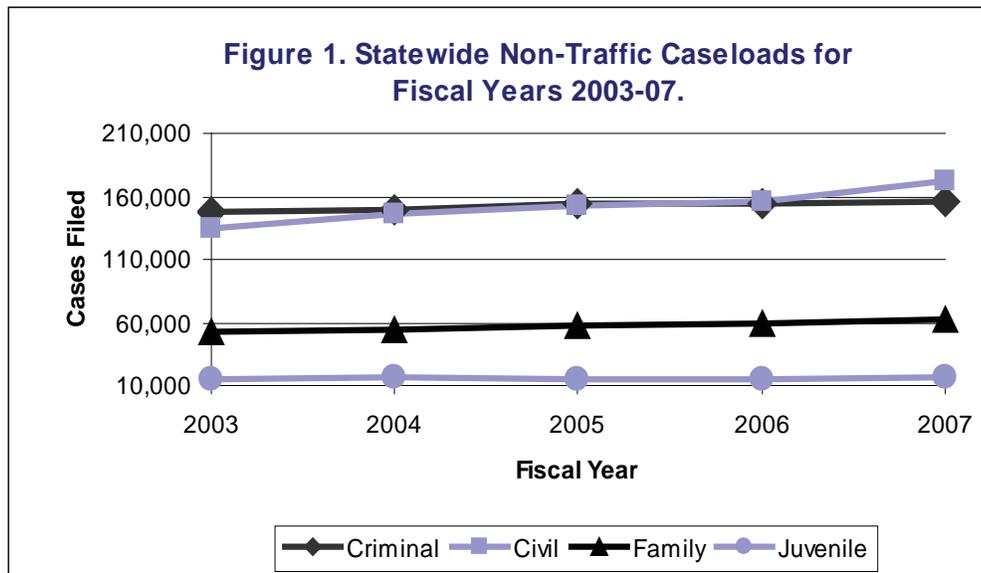
^r Data totals revised from previous annual reports owing to improved data collection.

¹ Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, and nontraffic misdemeanor filings and are counted by defendants.

² Reopened cases (see glossary) are included in totals. Numbers in these columns will be different from previous annual reports.

³ Traffic and parking filings are counted by charges, not defendants. Not all courts process parking violations. District Court traffic data are juvenile related.

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



Supreme Court

The Nevada Supreme Court is the court of last resort and the only appellate court in the state. Nevada does not have an intermediate appellate court. The main constitutional function of the Supreme Court is to review appeals from the decisions of the District Courts. 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. As the ultimate appellate court in the state, the Supreme Court hears all filed cases. The Nevada Constitution does not provide for discretionary review of cases in the court of last resort.

As can be seen in Table 2, the Supreme Court sustained 2,238 filings during the last fiscal year; a 7 percent increase from the year before. The Justices disposed of 2,193 cases; an increase of 3 percent from the prior year. Figure 2 shows the distribution of the appeals by case type for the Supreme Court. Criminal appeals make up the majority of the Court's caseload at 44 percent.

The breakdown of appeals from District Court cases by Judicial District is provided in Table 3. As can be expected for the largest district court in the state, the Eighth Judicial District (Clark County),

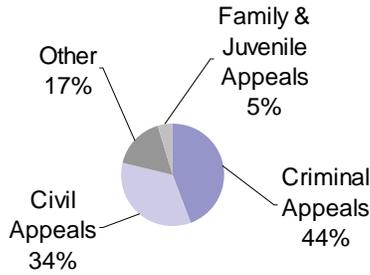
Table 2. Nevada Supreme Court Cases Filed and Disposed, Fiscal Years 2003-07.

	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007
Cases Filed					
Bar Matters	29	50	40	28	39
Appeals	1,519	1,541	1,646	1,735	1,857
Original Proceedings	282	248	317	305	323
Other	1	7	8	6	7
Reinstated	10	6	11	12	12
Total Cases Filed	1,841	1,852	2,022	2,086	2,238
Cases Disposed					
By Opinions	87	83	93	122	98
By Order	1,802	1,667	1,887	2,007	2,095
Total Cases Disposed	1,889	1,750	1,980	2,129	2,193
Cases Pending	1,426	1,528	1,570	1,464	1,403
Number of Opinions Written*	85	78	91	106	90

* Includes opinions that do not dispose of cases.

Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

Figure 2. Distribution of Case Types for Supreme Court Caseload¹, Fiscal Year 2007.



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

generated the most appeals with two-thirds of the statewide appeals; increasing by only 3 cases from last fiscal year. The second largest district court in the state, the Second Judicial District (Washoe County), generated the next highest number of appeals, although they decreased by 12 cases from last fiscal year.

Table 3. Nevada Supreme Court Appeals Filed by Judicial District, Fiscal Years 2003-07.

Fiscal Year	Judicial Districts																		Total ¹			
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Sixth		Seventh		Eighth		Ninth					
																			Civil Appeals Filed			
2007	34	4%	125	16%	16	2%	7	1%	14	2%	10	1%	13	2%	535	70%	13	2%	767	100%		
2006	24	3%	120	17%	8	1%	11	2%	9	1%	3	0%	17	2%	509	71%	16	2%	717	100%		
2005	47	7%	139	19%	9	1%	5	1%	9	1%	7	1%	8	1%	475	66%	20	3%	719	100%		
2004	47	6%	140	18%	12	2%	8	1%	13	2%	8	1%	19	2%	530	68%	8	1%	785	100%		
2003	28	4%	150	21%	16	2%	9	1%	10	1%	4	1%	10	1%	480	66%	15	2%	722	100%		
																			Criminal Appeals Filed			
2007	24	2%	234	24%	20	2%	20	2%	22	2%	18	2%	19	2%	621	63%	6	1%	984	100%		
2006	21	2%	251	25%	19	2%	20	2%	16	2%	14	1%	25	2%	644	63%	8	1%	1,018	100%		
2005	11	1%	240	26%	16	2%	17	2%	20	2%	11	1%	17	2%	591	64%	4	<1%	927	100%		
2004	14	2%	167	22%	12	2%	24	3%	10	1%	16	2%	22	3%	488	65%	3	<1%	756	100%		
2003	13	2%	206	26%	18	2%	29	4%	17	2%	13	2%	17	2%	478	60%	6	1%	797	100%		
																			Total Appeals Filed			
2007	58	3%	359	21%	36	2%	27	2%	36	2%	28	2%	32	2%	1,156	66%	19	1%	1,751	100%		
2006	45	3%	371	21%	27	2%	31	2%	25	1%	17	1%	42	2%	1,153	66%	24	1%	1,735	100%		
2005	58	4%	379	23%	25	2%	22	1%	29	2%	18	1%	25	2%	1,066	65%	24	1%	1,646	100%		
2004	61	4%	307	20%	24	2%	32	2%	23	1%	24	2%	41	3%	1,018	66%	11	1%	1,541	100%		
2003	41	3%	356	23%	34	2%	38	3%	27	2%	17	1%	27	2%	958	63%	21	1%	1,519	100%		

¹ Total of percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding. See Figure 3 on page 18 for list of counties within districts.

Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

Appellate Court Comparisons

According to data compiled from available state courts' annual reports and statistics web pages, state appellate courts nationwide have experienced an overall 3 percent increase during fiscal year 2006¹. Similarly, the caseload of the Nevada Supreme Court experienced an increase of more than 3 percent in filings during the same period. Over the previous decade, however, Nevada has experienced a 10 percent filing increase.

A comparison of caseload and related information for selected appellate courts with some similarities² to Nevada is provided in Table 4. Information about some states with intermediate appellate courts is also included. Nevada has more filings per justice (298) than most other appellate courts according to data compiled from individual state annual reports and statistics web pages. Compared with the two other states in Table 4 without intermediate appellate courts, Nevada has almost three times the filings per Justice.

Among the 11 states and the District of Columbia without an intermediate appellate court, Nevada

ranks 11th with 0.28 Justice per 100,000^{3,4} persons for 2006. The District of Columbia was first with 1.55 Justices per 100,000 persons, then Wyoming with 0.97, Vermont with 0.80, North Dakota with 0.79, and then Montana with 0.74.

In filings per Justice, Nevada ranks second with 298. Only West Virginia, whose entire workload is discretionary, ranks higher with 543. New Hampshire follows with 191, then the District of Columbia with 187, and Delaware with 138.

Data on filings per 100,000 persons, gathered for fiscal year 2006 for states without an intermediate appellate court, indicate that the Nevada Supreme Court was ranked fourth among these courts. The District of Columbia was first with 290 appeals per 100,000 persons, then West Virginia with 149, Vermont with 85, Nevada with 84, and Delaware with 81.

With the discretionary appeals removed from consideration and only appeals granted being counted, Nevada is ranked third at 84 appeals per 100,000 persons. The District of Columbia is first with 287 and West Virginia second with 87.

Table 4. Characteristics of Nevada and Other Selected Appellate Courts With and Without Intermediate Appellate Courts. All data from respective states' most recent annual report or web page (FY or CY 2006).

	Nevada	Montana ^a	Maine ^a	Arizona ^{a,b}	Arkansas ^a	Alaska ^{a,b}	Utah ^{a,b}
Population rank ^c	35	44	40	16	32	47	34
	Intermediate Appellate Court						
Justices				22	12	3	7
En banc or panels				Panels	Both	Panels of 3	Panels of 3
Cases filed & granted ^d				3,716 ^f	1,335 ^f	374 ^f	974 ^f
Cases per justice				174	331	125	139
	Supreme Court						
Justices	7	7	7	5	7	5	5
En banc or panels	Both	Both	En Banc	Both	En Banc	En Banc	En Banc
Cases filed & granted ^d	2,086	760	760 ^f	1,256 ^f	843 ^f	364	670 ^f
Cases per justice	298	109	109	251	120	73	134

^a Supreme Court has discretion in case review.

^b Intermediate appellate court has discretion in case review.

^c Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program: December 2006 Website <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

^d Includes mandatory cases and discretionary petitions filed and granted, unless otherwise noted.

^f includes mandatory cases and total discretionary petitions filed. Number of filings granted for review not available.

¹Data for courts that have not yet published their 2006 data have been estimated by AOC staff. Appellate court data was estimated as an average of the previous 2 years available. States with no published data have been excluded from the rankings.

²The States were selected because of their population ranking (Arkansas, Maine, Montana, Utah), their regional location (Alaska, Arizona, Montana, Utah) and/or they had five or seven jus-

tics in their Supreme Court (all), without regard for how many were in the Intermediate Appellate Courts.

³Rottman, D.B., and Strickland, S.M., 2006, *State Court Organization, 2004*, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C., USGPO.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program: December 2006 Website Address <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>.

District Courts

The District Courts are general jurisdiction courts, meaning their caseload encompasses all case types (criminal, civil, family, and juvenile) and actions prescribed by the Nevada Constitution and Nevada Revised Statutes. Criminal cases include felony and gross misdemeanor cases; and civil cases involve disputes exceeding \$10,000. Family and juvenile cases are defined by the parties involved in the action or proceedings.

Nevada's 9 Judicial Districts encompass its 17 counties, each of which maintains a District Court

and provides staff. The 9 Judicial Districts are served by 64 District Court Judges who are elected and serve within the Judicial District in which they reside; however, they have statewide authority and may hear cases throughout the state. The sparse populations of rural Nevada have necessitated that five of the Judicial Districts encompass multiple counties (see Figure 3). Judges in these rural Judicial Districts must travel within the multiple counties on a regular basis to hear cases.

Figure 3. District Court Judges and the Judicial Districts of Nevada as of June 30, 2007.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Carson City and Storey County
 Judge William Maddox
 Judge Todd Russell

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Washoe County
 Judge Brent Adams
 Judge Janet Berry
 Judge Frances Doherty
 Judge Steve Elliott
 Judge Patrick Flanagan
 Judge David Hardy
 Judge Steven Kosach
 Judge Robert Perry
 Judge Jerome Polaha
 Judge Deborah Schumacher
 Judge Connie Steinheimer
 Judge Chuck Weller

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Churchill and Lyon Counties
 Judge Leon Aberasturi
 Judge Robert Estes
 Judge David Huff

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Elko County
 Judge Mike Memeo
 Judge Andrew Puccinelli

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Esmeralda, Mineral, & Nye Counties
 Judge John Davis
 Judge Robert Lane

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Humboldt, Lander, & Pershing Counties
 Judge John Iroz
 Judge Richard Wagner

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

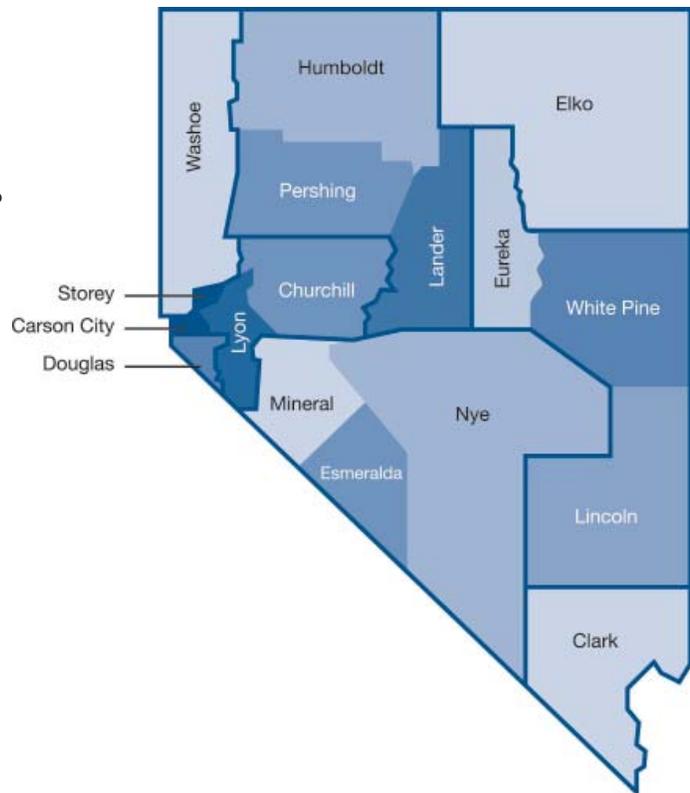
Eureka, Lincoln, & White Pine Counties
 Judge Steve Dobrescu
 Judge Dan Papez

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Clark County
 Judge Valerie Adair
 Judge David Barker
 Judge Stewart Bell
 Judge James Bixler
 Judge Elissa Cadish
 Judge Kenneth Cory
 Judge Nicholas Del Vecchio
 Judge Mark Denton
 Judge Allan Earl
 Judge Jennifer Elliott
 Judge Lee Gates
 Judge Jackie Glass
 Judge Elizabeth Gonzalez
 Judge Elizabeth Halverson
 Judge Gerald Hardcastle
 Judge Kathy Hardcastle
 Judge Douglas Herndon
 Judge Susan Johnson
 Judge Steven Jones
 Judge Lisa Kent
 Judge Michelle Leavitt
 Judge Sally Loehrer
 Judge Stefany Ann Miley
 Judge Donald Mosley
 Judge Cheryl Moss
 Judge Sandra Pomrenze
 Judge William Potter
 Judge Arthur Ritchie, Jr.
 Judge Gloria Sanchez
 Judge Dianne Steel
 Judge Jennifer Togliatti
 Judge Valorie Vega
 Judge Michael Villani
 Judge William Voy
 Judge David Wall
 Judge Jessie Walsh
 Judge Timothy Williams

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Douglas County
 Judge David Gamble
 Judge Michael Gibbons



Statistical Summary

The District Court case filing information for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 5. Summary disposition information is included in Table 6.

The distribution of case types within the District Courts is shown in Figure 4. Family cases make up the largest percentage of the court caseload at 50 percent. Civil cases make up 25 percent while juvenile (non-traffic) and criminal cases follow with 13 and 12 percent, respectively.

Statewide, the District Court criminal non-traffic filings for fiscal year 2007 increased about 1 percent from the previous year (see Table 5). Clark County District Court criminal filings increased the most by 153 cases (more than 1 percent); however, the District Courts in less populous counties, such as Storey and Mineral, had the largest percentage increases, 30 percent (from 27 to 35 cases) and 27 percent (from 40 to 51 cases), respectively.

Figure 4. Distribution of Case Types for Statewide District Court Caseload, Fiscal Year 2007.

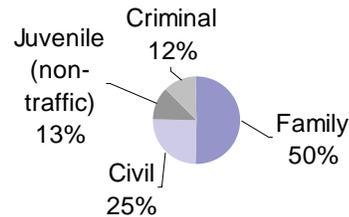


Table 5. Summary of District Court Cases Filed, Fiscal Years 2006-07. (See Table 14 for Juvenile Traffic.)

Court	Criminal Cases Filed		Civil Cases Filed		Family Cases Filed		Juvenile Nontraffic Cases Filed		Total Non-traffic Cases Filed	
	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006
	First Judicial District									
Carson City District Court	300	329	614	633	656	781	232	508	2,031	2,251
Storey County District Court	35	27	22	34	26	23	12	8	108	92
Second Judicial District										
Washoe County District Court	3,232	3,150	4,104	3,956	12,307	11,139	2,558	2,720	22,201	20,965
Third Judicial District										
Churchill County District Court	216	184	167	153	629	539	316	541	1,328	1,417
Lyon County District Court	270	292	262	303	591	620	655	501	1,805	1,716
Fourth Judicial District										
Elko County District Court	260	283	678	679	926	1,020	502	536	2,366	2,518
Fifth Judicial District										
Esmeralda County District Court	6	7	10	28	14	9	1	1	31	45
Mineral County District Court	51	40	31	58	59	72	60	100	201	270
Nye County District Court	291	283	387	436	1,508	1,429	503	531	2,689	2,679
Sixth Judicial District										
Humboldt County District Court	133	179	106	106	262	339	553	340	1,054	964
Lander County District Court	28	33	44	33	52	48	45	52	169	166
Pershing County District Court	88	78	67	87	95	73	51	52	301	290
Seventh Judicial District										
Eureka County District Court	22	25	11	21	4	12	12	13	49	71
Lincoln County District Court	33	32 ^r	31	40 ^r	27	38 ^r	1	30	108	140 ^r
White Pine County District Court	74	74	151	87	120	133	195	104	540	398
Eighth Judicial District										
Clark County District Court	9,834	9,681	24,252	22,057	43,680	42,606	9,768	8,927	87,534	83,271
Ninth Judicial District										
Douglas County District Court	176	168	383	380	746	692	167	149	1,472	1,389
Total	15,049	14,865^r	31,320	29,091^r	61,729	59,573	15,889	15,093	123,987	118,640^r

NR Not reported.

^r Revised from previous publication.

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

Table 6. Summary of District Court Cases Disposed, Fiscal Years 2006-07. (See Table 14 for Juvenile Traffic.)

Court	Criminal Cases Disposed		Civil Cases Disposed		Family Cases Disposed		Juvenile Non-Traffic Cases Disposed		Total Non-Traffic Cases Disposed	
	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006
	First Judicial District									
Carson City District Court	277	302	230	303	517	639	204	378	1,228	1,622
Storey County District Court	23	6	9	19	10	14	6	3	48	42
Second Judicial District										
Washoe County District Court	3,050	2,974	2,690	2,644	7,884	9,226	5,552	4,306	19,176	19,150
Third Judicial District										
Churchill County District Court	162	144	78	57	459	370	415	562	1,114	1,133
Lyon County District Court	237	213	83	100	186	185	627	420	1,133	918
Fourth Judicial District										
Elko County District Court	296	291	201	204	1,199	897	429	356	2,125	1,748
Fifth Judicial District										
Esmeralda County District Court	4	7	5	1	18	0	0	0	27	8
Mineral County District Court	56	80	16	33	109	93	47	61	228	267
Nye County District Court	219	235	256	263	1,088	1,152	479	466	2,042	2,116
Sixth Judicial District										
Humboldt County District Court	141	190	48	46	197	232	299	263	685	731
Lander County District Court	24	30	25	16	61	53	71	104	181	203
Pershing County District Court	131	99	32	53	89	67	43	12	295	231
Seventh Judicial District										
Eureka County District Court	24	11	2	2	14	3	10	3	50	19
Lincoln County District Court	26	39	12	33	23	47	34	31	95	150
White Pine County District Court	79	54	124	24	131	72	157	26	491	176
Eighth Judicial District										
Clark County District Court	13,274	11,149	24,649	22,228	37,245	37,671	6,674	6,509	81,842	77,557
Ninth Judicial District										
Douglas County District Court	160	141	453	442	868	659	162	160	1,643	1,402
Total	18,183	15,965	28,913	26,468	50,098	51,380	15,209	13,660	112,403	107,473

NR Not reported.

' Revised from previous publication.

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

District Court civil filings increased about 8 percent statewide. Civil filings in Clark and Washoe Counties, the two most populous counties, increased 10 percent and almost 4 percent, respectively. Less populous counties with large percentage increases in filings included White Pine County with 74 percent (from 87 to 151 cases) and Lander County with 33 percent (from 33 to 44 cases).

Family-related cases are handled only at the District Court level. Statewide, the total family cases filed for the fiscal year increased more than 3 percent over last year. Caseloads, in slightly more than half of all District Courts, increased. Of the two major urban district courts, Washoe County's family court filings increased more than 10 percent while Clark County's increased more than 2 percent. Several rural District Courts experienced double-digit percentage increases over their previous year. District Courts with large percentage increases included Esmeralda County, 56 percent (from 9 to 14 cases); Pershing County, with 30 percent (73 to 95 cases); and Churchill County, 17 percent (from 539 to 629 cases).

Juvenile case filings reported by District Courts for fiscal year 2007 increased more than 5 percent (796 cases). Clark County saw a 9 percent increase while Washoe County saw a decrease of 6 percent. District Courts with large percentage increases included White Pine County, 88 percent (from 104 to 195 cases); Humboldt County, 63 percent (from 340 to 553 cases); and Lyon County, 31 percent (from 501 to 655 cases).

Comparing the 2006 caseloads of general jurisdiction courts of Nevada to those of the surrounding seven western states highlights some interesting points (see Table 7). Nevada has the fewest Judges per 100,000 in population (2.4) and ranks second in the categories of filings per Judge (1,937) and filings per 100,000 population among these states (4,727).

Disposition information for District Courts is provided in Table 6. Most District Courts count data manually, though tracking and reporting of disposition information is a complex process to record.

Table 7. Comparison of Nevada District Courts With Other Western States' General Jurisdiction Courts. All data from respective states' annual reports or web pages for fiscal year 2005 or 2006.

State	General Jurisdiction Court*	Judges per 100,000 population	Filings per judge	Filings per 100,000 population
Nevada	District	2.4	1,937	4,727
Alaska	Superior	5.1	589	2,989
Arizona	Superior	2.8	1,225	3,396
California	Superior	4.1	1,886	7,748
Hawaii	Circuit	2.6	346	889
Idaho	District	2.8	512	1,431
Oregon	Circuit	4.7	1,987	9,289
Washington	Superior	2.7	1,705	4,638

* Traffic cases excluded from calculations for comparison purposes.

Courts continue seeking improvement in data collection and case management. The Clark County District Court's case management system is one that is being replaced – a process that can take several years to complete.

The overall change in District Court dispositions was an increase of more than 4 percent. However, the family case category saw a decrease (3 percent). The total increase in civil case dispositions was 9 percent, criminal case dispositions increased 14 percent, and juvenile case dispositions increased 11 percent.

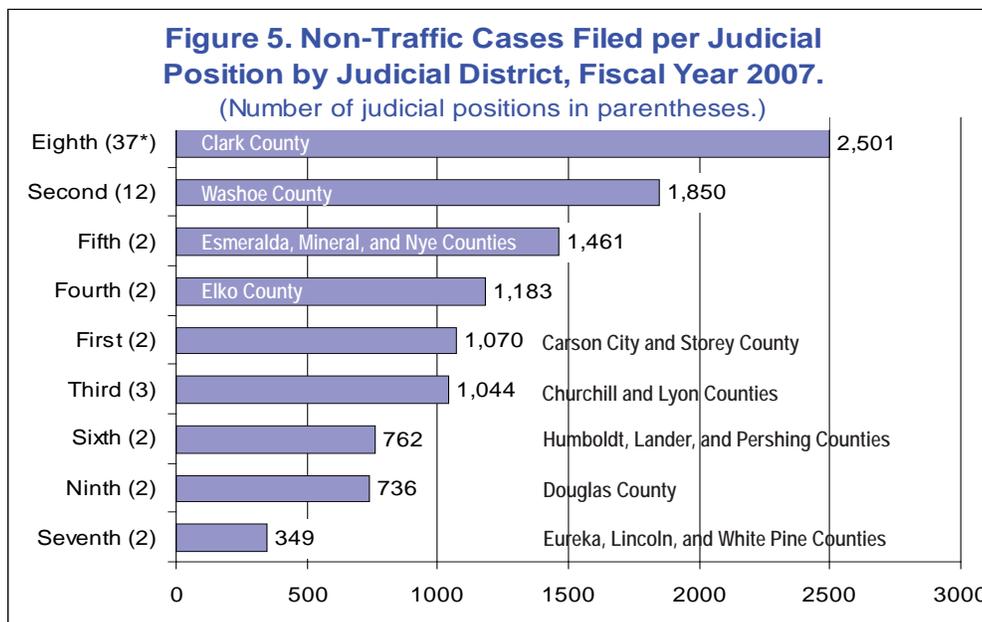
A standard measure of performance in the courts is the clearance rate. This measure can be calculated

by dividing the number of dispositions by the number of filings and multiplying by 100. This number can be calculated for any and all case types and allows the same case categories to be compared across courts. Courts should aspire to stay current by disposing of at least as many cases as have been filed, reopened, or reactivated in a period, through good case management practices.

Cases Per Judicial Position

The number of non-traffic cases filed per judicial position for all District Courts in Nevada for fiscal year 2007 is shown in Figure 5. In the Judicial Districts that contain more than one county (First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh), the cases from those counties are averaged based on the number of judges in the Judicial District.

To make the comparisons more consistent between court types, juvenile traffic charges were removed from the totals before calculating the number of cases filed per judicial position. In the Justice and Municipal Courts, traffic charges are not included in the determination of cases filed per judicial position. Traffic charges are not included in the determination of cases filed per judicial position because a large percentage of charges may be resolved by payment of fines, precluding judicial involvement. In District Court, juvenile traffic cases are handled predominately by Juvenile Masters and occasionally by District Court Judges.



Statewide average of cases filed per judicial positions for District Courts is 2,000.

* Total judges fiscal year end. Calculations adjusted, based on start date of 4 new judges on January 1, 2007.

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

The statewide average of non-traffic cases filed per judicial position for District Courts is 2,000, an increase of 23 cases per Judge over last fiscal year (1,977).

As has been the case for the last few years, the Eighth Judicial District (Clark County) has the largest number of non-traffic cases per judicial position at 2,501, a slight decrease from last year (2,523) due to the addition of four full-time Judges in January 2007. The Second Judicial District (Washoe County) was next with 1,850 cases per judicial position, an increase over the previous fiscal year (1,747). The Fifth Judicial District (Esmeralda, Mineral, and Nye Counties) follows with 1,461 cases per judicial position, a slight decrease over last fiscal year (1,497).

District Court Judges with smaller caseloads may assist the busier District Courts through judicial assignments made by the Supreme Court. Also, in multi-county Judicial Districts, Judges are required to travel hundreds of miles each month among the counties within their districts to hear cases. The most recent study⁵ indicated that these judges averaged 1 day a week on the road, which reduces their availability to hear cases.

Judicial Assistance

Judicial assistance provided to the courts by Masters and Senior Justices and Judges who help dispose of cases is noted in the following sections. These Masters positions are termed quasi-judicial because they have limited authority and are accountable to an elected Judge. Individuals in these positions are appointed by courts to help with the adjudication process.

Quasi-Judicial Assistance

The courts were asked to provide an estimate of the full-time equivalent assistance provided during the year. A summary is provided in Table 8.

The quasi-judicial assistance provided during fiscal year 2007 was equivalent to almost 26 full-time judicial officers. In District Courts, most of the quasi-judicial officers are commissioners, referees, and masters for alternative dispute resolution, family, and juvenile cases. Additionally, in a few Judicial Districts, such as the Fifth and Seventh, Justices of

the Peace serve as the Juvenile Masters for juvenile traffic cases. These positions are not included in the filings per judicial position chart.

Table 8. Estimated Full-time Equivalent Quasi-Judicial Assistance Provided to Judicial Districts, Fiscal Year 2007.

District & County	Quasi-Judicial Positions as FTE
First Judicial District	
Carson City, Storey	1.00
Second Judicial District	
Washoe	7.75
Third Judicial District	
Churchill, Lyon	0.33
Fourth Judicial District	
Elko	0.00
Fifth Judicial District	
Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye	1.50
Sixth Judicial District	
Humboldt, Lander, Pershing	0.62
Seventh Judicial District	
Eureka, Lincoln, White Pine	0.25
Eighth Judicial District	
Clark	13.02
Ninth Judicial District	
Douglas	0.50
Total	24.97

Source: Nevada AOC, Research and Statistics Unit

Senior Justices and Judges Program

Alternative methods utilized to provide intermittent judicial assistance to courts include the Senior Justices and Judges Program, and temporary assignment of District Court Judges. Supreme Court Rule 10 governs the Senior Justices and Judges Program. In brief, any former Supreme Court Justice or District Court Judge who qualifies for retirement and who was not removed or retired-for-cause or defeated for retention in an election may apply to become a Senior Justice or Judge. Senior Justices and Judges, when ordered by the Supreme Court, are authorized to fulfill temporary assignments in any State trial court at the level of their previous judicial service with a minimum of 2 years of equal judicial experience.

Summary information on Senior Justice and Judge assignments during fiscal year 2007 is provided in Table 9. Each judicial assistance order is counted as one assignment. Judicial assistance orders may provide for multiple days or cases, depending on the type of assistance requested. When a judicial vacancy occurs, such as when a Judge is temporar-

⁵ Sweet, R.L., and Dobbins, R., 2005, *Miles Driven by Rural District Court Judges in Nevada, Fiscal Years 2000-04*: Supreme Court of Nevada, Administrative Office of the Courts, Planning & Analysis Division Research Review, 4 p.

Table 9. Senior Justices and Judges Assignments for Fiscal Year 2007.

Requesting Judicial District	Senior Judge Assignments ^a	Total Days of Assignments Each Judicial District ^a	Approximate Full-Time Equivalent	Number of Senior Judges Who Served ^a
First	26	17.90	0.08	7
Second	156	446.38	2.13	11
Third	4	25.31	0.12	4
Fourth	19	39.56	0.19	5
Fifth	7	4.50	0.02	3
Sixth	2	2.25	0.01	2
Seventh	11	17.55	0.08	7
Eighth	221	793.56	3.78	14
Ninth	15	11.63	0.06	4
WRDC ^b	11	68.00	0.32	3
Total	472	1,426.64	6.79	

^a Some orders signed in previous fiscal years may still have motions heard by the Senior Justice or Judge.

^b Western Regional Drug Court (WRDC) includes the First, Third, Fifth, and Ninth Judicial Districts. Other specialty court assignments are included within the respective districts.

Source: Nevada AOC, Senior Justices and Judges Program.

ily absent (for example, due to catastrophic illness or attendance at mandatory judicial education classes), or otherwise recused or disqualified, a Senior Justice or Judge may be assigned for a period of time to hear all cases previously calendared or for an individual case. A Senior Justice or Judge may continue to hear motions on a case assigned in a previous fiscal year. Without this assistance, hearings would have to be vacated or reassigned, creating burdensome delays and frustration for litigants.

In the Eighth Judicial District, the Senior Justices and Judges also hear civil settlement conferences on a regular basis and short trials/settlements in family court every 2 weeks. Since October 2006, the Senior Judges have settled more than 84 percent of their cases in this program.

The Senior Judges conduct the Specialty Court programs (drug treatment and mental health courts) in the Second, Third, Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Judicial Districts. These programs have great success in assisting these offenders to become productive members of society again and, when appropriate, providing alternatives to jail time for certain offenders.

In addition to the assignments in the District Court, Senior Justices in the program are also assigned to assist in the Supreme Court. During fiscal year 2007, the three senior Justices in the program worked the equivalent of 22 days in the Supreme Court.

During fiscal year 2007, the judiciary had 17 Senior Justices or Judges actively serving the District and Supreme Courts. Their combined efforts provided assistance equivalent to almost 7 full-time Judges for the State.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Programs

The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Programs began on July 1, 1992, by Supreme Court Rules. The initial Rules required the Second and Eighth Judicial Districts (Washoe and Clark Counties) to implement ADR Programs. The First and Ninth Judicial Districts (Carson City, Storey County, and Douglas County) subsequently adopted the program voluntarily. Arbitration Commissioners administer the programs in each Judicial District.

Initially, the ADR Programs focused on certain civil cases with probable award value of less than \$25,000. Subsequent revisions have increased the amount to \$50,000 per plaintiff for mandatory programs. The Ninth Judicial District, in the program voluntarily, opted to keep the initial amount.

Caseload and Settlement Rate

In three of the four participating Judicial Districts during fiscal year 2007, fewer cases entered the arbitration programs than their respective 10-year averages. The caseload and settlement rates for the fiscal year and the long-term annual average for the most recent 10 years for each district program are provided in Table 10.

The settlement rate can vary greatly from one year to another for each District Court and can be affected by the increase or decrease in the number of arbitrators, training sessions, and support staff. The settlement rate for these purposes is the number of cases resolved by arbitration hearing or agreement or dismissed after entering the arbitration program, compared with those cases in which trials in District Court (trials de novo) are requested.

The Eighth and Ninth Judicial Districts had settlement rates this fiscal year that were higher than their 10-year program averages. The Eighth Judicial

The First Judicial District had no change (93 percent) compared with their 10-year average settlement rate, while the Second Judicial District had a rate that was slightly lower (FY07 - 81 percent; 10-year average - 84 percent).

One specific type of alternative dispute resolution is the Short Trial Program. A Short Trial follows modified rules including only four jurors, with each party (plaintiffs and defendants) limited to 3 hours for presentation. The verdict must be agreed upon by three of the four jurors.

The Second Judicial District Court began their Short Trial Program during fiscal year 2006. During fiscal year 2007 for Washoe County District Court, 49 cases stipulated into the Short Trial Program. Of the pending cases, 54 were dismissed or settled and 2 short trials were completed this fiscal year with 33 cases scheduled for trial.

For fiscal year 2007 in the Eighth Judicial District Court, 590 cases stipulated into the Short Trial Program. Of the total cases currently in the program, 337 cases were dismissed or settled, 60 completed the short trial, and no data was provided regarding number of cases scheduled for trial.

Each of these District Courts collect fees (\$5 per case filing, except Clark County, which collects \$15 per case filing⁶) for the administration of their arbitration programs, including staff and technology expenses. All four District Courts have expenses that exceed the amount collected in filing fees. However, the courts continue to find the programs to be successful alternatives to traditional trials. The programs are well-received by litigants, the public, and members of the bar, since cases are processed expeditiously and at reduced expense.

Table 10. Alternative Dispute Resolution Caseload and Settlement Rates, Fiscal Year 2007.

	First Judicial District Court		Second Judicial District Court		Eighth Judicial District Court**		Ninth Judicial District Court	
	Fiscal Year 2007	Long-Term Average (10 years)	Fiscal Year 2007	Long-Term Average (10 years)	Fiscal Year 2007	Long-Term Average (10 years)	Fiscal Year 2007	Long-Term Average (10 years)
Civil Caseload Cases Entered *	636		4,111		24,252		383	
Cases Removed	238	243	450	605	3,831	3,813	131	137
Cases Settled or Dismissed	35	50	61	56	354	339	33	31
Settlement Rate	154	150	304	463	3,199	1,677	13	38
Trials De Novo requested	93%	93%	81%	84%	83%	65%	100%	90%
Trials De Novo request rate	11	11	70	89	659	915	0	4
	7%	7%	19%	16%	17%	35%	0%	10%

* First, Second, and Eighth Judicial District Courts have a \$50,000 maximum for cases to be in the program; Ninth Judicial District has a \$25,000 maximum. Cases that qualify are automatically included in the program and parties have to request to be removed.

** The case management system used by the Eighth Judicial District Court is not designed to track data within these statistical categories. As noted previously, Clark County is in the process of obtaining a new case management system that should better provide this information. Manual counting of this information is not cost effective. The actual settlement rate for the Eighth Judicial District Court may be slightly higher or lower.

⁶ Effective October 1, 2005, the Boards of County Commissioners may reset, by ordinance, the per-case filing fee to a maximum of \$15 as provided by the passage of Senate Bill 177 during the 2005 Legislature.

Justice Courts

The Justice Courts are limited jurisdiction courts, meaning their caseloads are restricted to particular types of cases or actions prescribed by the Nevada Revised Statutes. Justice Courts determine whether felonies and gross misdemeanor cases should be bound over to District Court for trial. They hear misdemeanor non-traffic cases as well as general civil cases (amounts up to \$10,000), small claims (up to \$5,000), summary eviction cases, and requests for temporary protective orders (domestic violence⁷ or stalking and harassment).

The Justices of the Peace are elected and serve within the townships in which they reside (see Figure 6). In fiscal year 2007, the 45 Justice Courts were served by 62 Justices of the Peace. Under special circumstances, they may hear cases in other townships within their county or as visiting Justices of the Peace in neighboring counties. Those Judges who retire or resign *and* have been commissioned as Senior Justices of the Peace by the Supreme Court may serve temporarily in any Justice Court in the State.

Smith Valley and Mason Valley Justice Court jurisdictions were closed at the 2006 fiscal year end. Their geographic jurisdiction is now encompassed solely within the new Walker River Justice Court. For reporting comparisons, previous fiscal year data for the two courts were combined and included as the new court.

McDermitt and Paradise Valley Justice Courts were closed December 31, 2006. These changes leave 43 Justice Courts in Nevada to begin the next fiscal year.

Statistical Summary

The Justice Court case filing information for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 11. Summary disposition information is included in Table 12.

Statewide, the number of Justice Court non-traffic (criminal and civil) cases filed during fiscal year 2007 increased 8 percent (almost 17,000 cases) from fiscal year 2006.

In criminal case filings, some rural Justice Courts experienced large percentage increases [Bunkerville (181 percent, from 16 to 45 cases); Searchlight Justice Courts (94 percent, from 46 to 89 cases); and Pahranaagat Valley (75 percent, from 67 to 117 cases)]

⁷ In some urban areas, the Justice Court may not issue domestic violence protection orders because they are heard at the Family Division of District Court.

or decreases [Union (55 percent, from 2,205 to 994 cases) and Dayton (45 percent, from 1,005 to 553 cases) Justice Courts].

As can be expected for the most populous Township, the Las Vegas Justice Court had the highest criminal caseload with almost 60 percent of the Justice Court statewide total. Reno Justice Court was next with slightly more than 8 percent.

Justice Court civil filings for fiscal year 2007 increased 12 percent statewide over last year. Las Vegas Justice Court had the highest percentage of civil cases statewide (63 percent). Reno Justice Court was the next highest (13 percent).

Disposition information for Justice Courts is provided in Table 12. Overall, total non-traffic dispositions increased 6 percent over last year. Criminal case dispositions increased 10 percent and civil case dispositions increased by 5 percent.

A standard measure of performance in the courts is the clearance rate. This measure can be calculated by dividing the number of dispositions by the number of filings and multiplying by 100. This number can be calculated for any and all case types and allows the same case categories to be compared across courts. Courts should aspire to stay current by disposing of at least as many cases as have been filed, reopened, or reactivated in a period, through good case management practices.

Cases Per Judicial Position

The comparison of the Justice Court non-traffic cases per judicial position information requires some considerations unique to its jurisdiction. For instance, many of the Justices of the Peace serve part-time. Cases in Justice Courts (limited jurisdictions) tend to be less complex than cases in District Courts (general jurisdictions); thus, a Justice Court can handle a larger number of cases per judicial position.

Traffic charges are not included in the determination of cases filed per judicial position because a large percentage of charges may be resolved by payment of fines, precluding judicial involvement. They are reported separately to present a more equal comparison.

To simplify the presentation in Figure 7, only those Justice Courts with 1,000 or more non-traffic cases per judicial position are shown; the remaining courts are listed in a footnote. The break at 1,000 was arbitrary. The caseload information for Carson City Justice and Municipal Court, a consolidated

Figure 6. Justices of the Peace by County and Judicial Townships in Nevada as of June 30, 2007
(except where otherwise noted).

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
McDermitt Township
 Judge Howard Huttman
 (retired and court
 closed Dec. 31, 2006)
Paradise Valley Township
 Judge Elizabeth Chabot
 (retired and court
 closed Dec. 31, 2006)
Union Township
 Judge Gene Wambolt

WASHOE COUNTY
Incline Village Township
 Judge Alan Tiras
Reno Township
 Judge Harold Albright
 Judge Barbara Finley
 Judge Patricia Lynch
 Judge Jack Schroeder
 Judge Ed Dannan
Sparks Township
 Judge Susan Deriso
 Judge Kevin Higgins
Wadsworth Township
 Judge Terry Graham

STOREY COUNTY
Virginia City Township
 Judge Annette Daniels

CARSON CITY
Carson City Township
 Judge John Tatro
 Judge Robey Willis

DOUGLAS COUNTY
East Fork Township
 Judge James EnEarl
Tahoe Township
 Judge Richard Glasson

CHURCHILL COUNTY
New River Township
 Judge Mike Richards

LYON COUNTY
Canal Township
 Judge Robert Bennett
Dayton Township
 Judge William Rogers
Walker River Township
 Judge Michael Fletcher

LANDER COUNTY
Argenta Township
 Judge Max Bunch
Austin Township
 Judge Joseph Dory

PERSHING COUNTY
Lake Township
 Judge Carol Nelsen

ELKO COUNTY
Carlin Township
 Judge Barbara Nethery
East Line Township
 Judge Reese Melville
Elko Township
 Judge Alvin Kacin
Jackpot Township
 Judge Phyllis Black
Wells Township
 Judge Patricia Calton

EUREKA COUNTY
Beowawe Township
 Judge Susan Fye
Eureka Township
 Judge John Schweble

LINCOLN COUNTY
Meadow Valley Township
 Judge Mike Cowley
Pahrnagat Valley Township
 Judge Nola Holton

WHITE PINE COUNTY
Ely (No. 1) Township
 Judge Ronald Niman
Lund (No. 2) Township
 Judge Russel Peacock

CLARK COUNTY
Boulder Township
 Judge Victor Miller
Bunkerville Township
 Judge Darryll Dodenbier
Goodsprings Township
 Judge Dawn Haviland
Henderson Township
 Judge Rodney Burr
 Judge Stephen George
Las Vegas Township
 Judge Anthony Abbatangelo
 Judge Karen Bennett-Haron
 Judge Joe Bonaventure
 Judge William Jansen
 Judge Deborah Lippis
 Judge Nancy Oesterle
 Judge Melissa Saragosa
 Judge Abbi Silver
 Judge Douglas Smith
 Judge Ann Zimmerman
Laughlin Township
 Judge Tim Atkins
Mesquite Township
 Judge Ron Dodd
Moapa Township
 Judge Ruth Kolhoss
Moapa Valley Township
 Judge Lanny Waite
North Las Vegas Township
 Judge Stephen Dahl
 Judge Natalie Tyrrell
Searchlight Township
 Judge Wendell Turner



MINERAL COUNTY
Hawthorne Township
 Judge Jay Gunter

ESMERALDA COUNTY
Esmeralda Township
 Judge Juanita Colvin

NYE COUNTY
Beatty Township
 Judge Gus Sullivan
Pahrump Township
 Judge Christina Brisebill
Tonopah Township
 Judge Joe Maslach

Table 11. Summary of Justice Court Cases Filed, Fiscal Years 2006-07. (See Table 15 for traffic data.)

	Criminal Cases Filed		Civil Cases Filed		Total Non-traffic Caseload	
	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06
First Judicial District						
Carson City						
Carson City Justice Court	1,949	2,074	5,446	4,834	7,395	6,908
Storey County						
Virginia City Justice Court	365	198	74	76	439	274
Second Judicial District						
Washoe County						
Incline Village Justice Court	1,100	722	244	216	1,344	938
Reno Justice Court	6,839	6,917	17,913	16,875	24,752	23,792
Sparks Justice Court	3,058	2,555	5,005	5,078	8,063	7,633
Wadsworth Justice Court	83	112	40	34	123	146
Third Judicial District						
Churchill County						
New River Justice Court	778	873	1,485	1,409	2,263	2,282
Lyon County						
Canal Justice Court	648	246	1,406	944	2,054	1,190
Dayton Justice Court	553	1,005	726	716	1,279	1,721
Walker River Justice Court	298	244	636	455	934	699
Fourth Judicial District						
Elko County						
Carlin Justice Court	322	389	134	153	456	542
East Line Justice Court	173	196	224	170	392	366
Elko Justice Court	1,338	1,377	1,644	1,524	2,982	2,901
Jackpot Justice Court	83	62	38	44	121	106
Wells Justice Court	135	129	76	69	211	198
Fifth Judicial District						
Esmeralda County						
Esmeralda Justice Court	20	33	35	27	55	60
Mineral County						
Hawthorne Justice Court	654	892	243	228	897	1,120
Nye County						
Beatty Justice Court	169	122	56	35	225	157
Pahrump Justice Court	1,368	1,318	1,430	1,415	2,798	2,733
Tonopah Justice Court	279	339	136	202	415	541
Sixth Judicial District						
Humboldt County						
McDermitt Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Paradise Valley Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Union Justice Court	994	2,205	790	709	1,784	2,914
Lander County						
Argenta Justice Court	280	291	723	411	1,003	702
Austin Justice Court	117	83	10	5	127	88
Pershing County						
Lake Justice Court	288	307	317	295	605	602
Seventh Judicial District						
Eureka County						
Beowawe Justice Court	53	53	30	19	83	72
Eureka Justice Court	71	66	57	40	128	106
Lincoln County						
Meadow Valley Justice Court	65	78	35	60	100	138
Pahranaagat Valley Justice Court	117	67	61	45	178	112
White Pine County						
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	158	167 ^r	555	430 ^r	713	597 ^r
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	0	0	5	7	5	7
Eighth Judicial District						
Clark County						
Boulder Justice Court	142	138	399	265	541	403
Bunkerville Justice Court	45	16	11	6	56	22
Goodsprings Justice Court	197	234	98	53	295	287
Henderson Justice Court	3,907	2,727	5,487	4,334	9,394	7,061
Las Vegas Justice Court	48,961	47,465	89,267	79,423	138,228	126,888
Laughlin Justice Court	1,150	1,252	435	356	1,585	1,608
Mesquite Justice Court	203	174	448	329	651	503
Moapa Justice Court	52	42	21	12	73	54
Moapa Valley Justice Court	156	95	61	75	217	170
North Las Vegas Justice Court	3,373	3,438	4,031	3,479	7,404	6,917
Searchlight Justice Court	89	46	9	7	98	53
Ninth Judicial District						
Douglas County						
East Fork Justice Court	954	982	1,139	1,017	2,093	1,999
Tahoe Justice Court	690	688	224	171	914	859
Total	82,274	80,438^r	141,212	126,111^r	223,486	206,549^r

NR Not Reported

^r Revised from previous publication.

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

Table 12. Summary of Justice Court Cases Disposed, Fiscal Years 2006-07. (See Table 15 for traffic data.)

	Criminal Cases Disposed		Civil Cases Disposed		Total Non-traffic Cases Disposed	
	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06
First Judicial District						
Carson City						
Carson City Justice Court	2,220	2,405	3,352	2,977	5,572	5,382
Storey County						
Virginia City Justice Court	239	124	68	61	307	185
Second Judicial District						
Washoe County						
Incline Village Justice Court	992	688	196	186	1,188	874
Reno Justice Court	5,406	5,714	9,563	9,699	14,969	15,413
Sparks Justice Court	2,566	2,237	2,998	3,501	5,564	5,738
Wadsworth Justice Court	97	68	18	12	115	80
Third Judicial District						
Churchill County						
New River Justice Court	1,035	884	1,048	860	2,083	1,744
Lyon County						
Canal Justice Court	425	205	1,173	742	1,598	947
Dayton Justice Court	635	1,111	609	620	1,244	1,731
Walker River Justice Court	264	186	485	350	749	536
Fourth Judicial District						
Elko County						
Carlin Justice Court	210	362	316	53	526	415
East Line Justice Court	120	108	83	87	203	195
Elko Justice Court	1,292	1,233	962	1,030	2,254	2,263
Jackpot Justice Court	120	41	41	118	161	159
Wells Justice Court	189	160	138	35	327	195
Fifth Judicial District						
Esmeralda County						
Esmeralda Justice Court	12	1	14	17	26	18
Mineral County						
Hawthorne Justice Court	95	94	25	NR	120	--
Nye County						
Beatty Justice Court	156	109	47	36	203	145
Pahrump Justice Court	1,370	929	1,063	1,151	2,433	2,080
Tonopah Justice Court	368	241	167	169	535	410
Sixth Judicial District						
Humboldt County						
McDermitt Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Paradise Valley Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Union Justice Court	864	1,775	628	586	1,492	2,361
Lander County						
Argenta Justice Court	281	248	568	323	849	571
Austin Justice Court	15	4	2	2	17	6
Pershing County						
Lake Justice Court	271	261	63	152	334	413
Seventh Judicial District						
Eureka County						
Beowawe Justice Court	43	37	13	14	56	51
Eureka Justice Court	71	52	22	21	93	73
Lincoln County						
Meadow Valley Justice Court	71	63	7	27	78	90
Pahrnanagat Valley Justice Court	80	52	14	10	94	62
White Pine County						
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	132	150 ^r	429	335 ^r	561	485 ^r
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	0	0	4	8	4	8
Eighth Judicial District						
Clark County						
Boulder Justice Court	133	111	292	208	425	319
Bunkerville Justice Court	101	30	11	5	112	35
Goodsprings Justice Court	200	154	50	29	250	183
Henderson Justice Court	3,073	1,534	2,806	2,825	5,879	4,359
Las Vegas Justice Court	NR	NR	60,711	57,702	--	--
Laughlin Justice Court	923	880	370	226	1,293	1,106
Mesquite Justice Court	289	132	27	281	316	413
Moapa Justice Court	424	26	8	6	432	32
Moapa Valley Justice Court	189	102	16	32	205	134
North Las Vegas Justice Court	1,073	1,158	3,373	2,830	4,446	3,988
Searchlight Justice Court	64	34	5	6	69	40
Ninth Judicial District						
Douglas County						
East Fork Justice Court	1,403	1,361	871	881	2,274	2,242
Tahoe Justice Court	884	776	178	165	1,062	941
Total	28,395	25,861^r	92,834	88,932^r	121,229	114,253^r

NR Not reported.

^r Revised from previous publication.

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

municipality, is provided in Figure 7 and Tables 11 and 12 with Justice Courts.

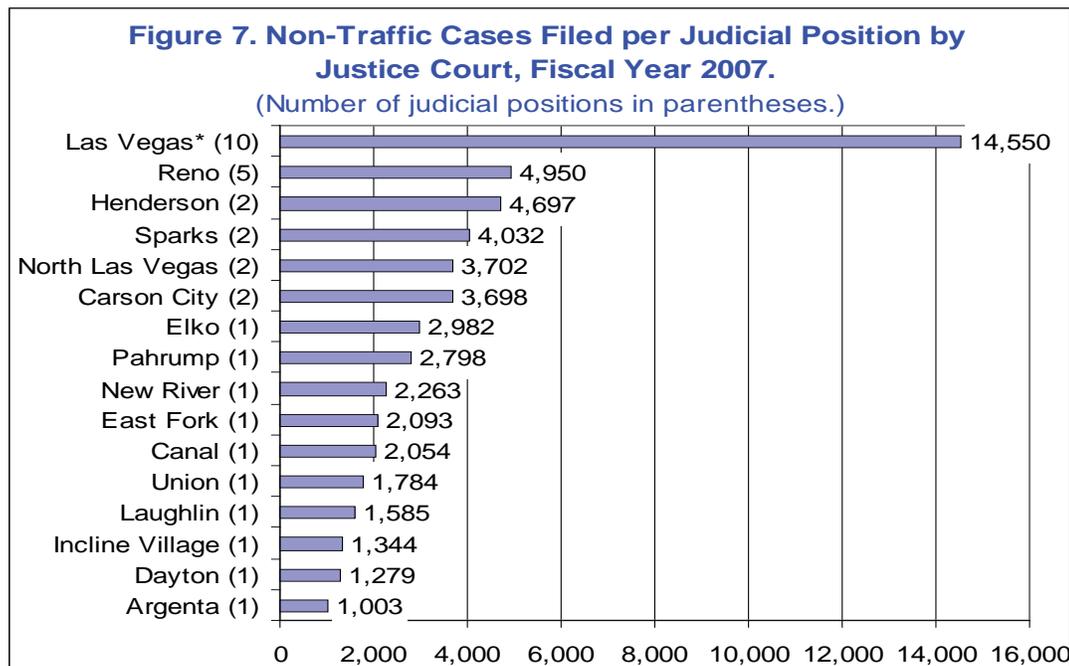
In Figure 7, eleven courts have more than 2,000 non-traffic cases filed per judicial position. Las Vegas had the most at 14,550 cases, an increase from the previous year (14,099). Next was Reno Justice Court with 4,950 cases filed per judicial position, also an increase from last year (4,758). The statewide average of non-traffic cases filed per judicial position for Justice Courts is 3,634, an increase from last fiscal year (3,277).

Judicial Assistance

Judicial assistance is provided to the courts by Masters who complement the judicial positions to help adjudicate and dispose of cases, but are not

elected officials. The courts were asked to provide an estimate of the full-time equivalent (FTE) assistance provided during the year.

Carson City and Las Vegas Justice Courts were the only Justice Courts that reported quasi-judicial positions to help with their non-traffic caseload. Carson City Justice Court reported 1.00 FTE in other quasi-judicial positions that helped with small claims and domestic violence protection cases. Las Vegas Justice Court reported 0.31 FTE in other quasi-judicial positions that helped with small claims cases and 0.82 FTE in a Traffic Judge. Quasi-judicial officers, such as small claims referees, make recommendations or judgments that are subject to review and confirmation by sitting Justices of the Peace; the traffic judges are pro tem judges whose decisions are final unless appealed.



Statewide average of cases filed per judicial positions for Justice Courts is 3,634.

* Total judges fiscal year end. Calculations adjusted, based on start date of 1 new judge on January 1, 2007.

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

⁸ Remaining Justice Courts and their nontraffic cases filed per judicial position (each court has one judicial position). Asterisk indicates judicial position is part-time.

Walker River Justice Court	934	East Line Justice Court*	392	Meadow Valley Justice Court*	100
Tahoe Justice Court	914	Goodsprings Justice Court	295	Searchlight Justice Court*	98
Hawthorne Justice Court	897	Beatty Justice Court	225	Beowawe Justice Court*	83
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	713	Moapa Valley Justice Court*	217	Moapa Justice Court*	73
Mesquite Justice Court	651	Wells Justice Court*	211	Bunkerville Justice Court*	56
Lake Justice Court	544	Pahrnagat Valley Justice Court*	178	Esmeralda Justice Court	55
Boulder Justice Court*	541	Eureka Justice Court*	128	Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	5
Carlin Justice Court*	456	Austin Justice Court*	127	Paradise Valley Justice Court*	0
Virginia City Justice Court	439	Wadsworth Justice Court*	123	McDermitt Justice Court*	0
Tonopah Justice Court	415	Jackpot Justice Court*	121		

Municipal Courts

Municipal Courts are city courts and only handle cases that involve violation of city ordinances. Their jurisdiction includes non-traffic misdemeanors, traffic violations and, in some cities, parking. Although they generally do not handle civil cases, Nevada Revised Statute 5.050 provides limited jurisdiction to hear them.

Most Municipal Court Judges are elected and serve within the municipality in which they reside (see Figure 8); however, some are appointed by their city council or mayor. Those appointed by the city council or mayor are Caliente, Ely, Fallon, Fernley, Mesquite, and Yerington. In fiscal year 2007, the 17 Municipal Courts were served by 30 Municipal Court Judges.

Statistical Summary

The Municipal Court non-traffic caseload information (filing and dispositions) for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 13.

Statewide, Municipal Court criminal filings in fiscal year 2007 increased 1 percent from last fiscal year. Some Municipal Courts experienced large percentage increases [Ely (87 percent, from 79 to 148 cases), Wells (40 percent, from 48 to 67 cases), and Fallon (37 percent, from 313 to 429 cases)] or decreases [Yerington (26 percent, from 101 to 75 cases)] in criminal case filings.

The only Municipal Court with civil filings was Caliente Municipal Court which had two filings. On occasion, municipalities may seek collection through the courts of unpaid power bills. This is the type of

Figure 8. Municipal Court Judges by County and Incorporated City in Nevada as of June 30, 2007 (except where otherwise noted).

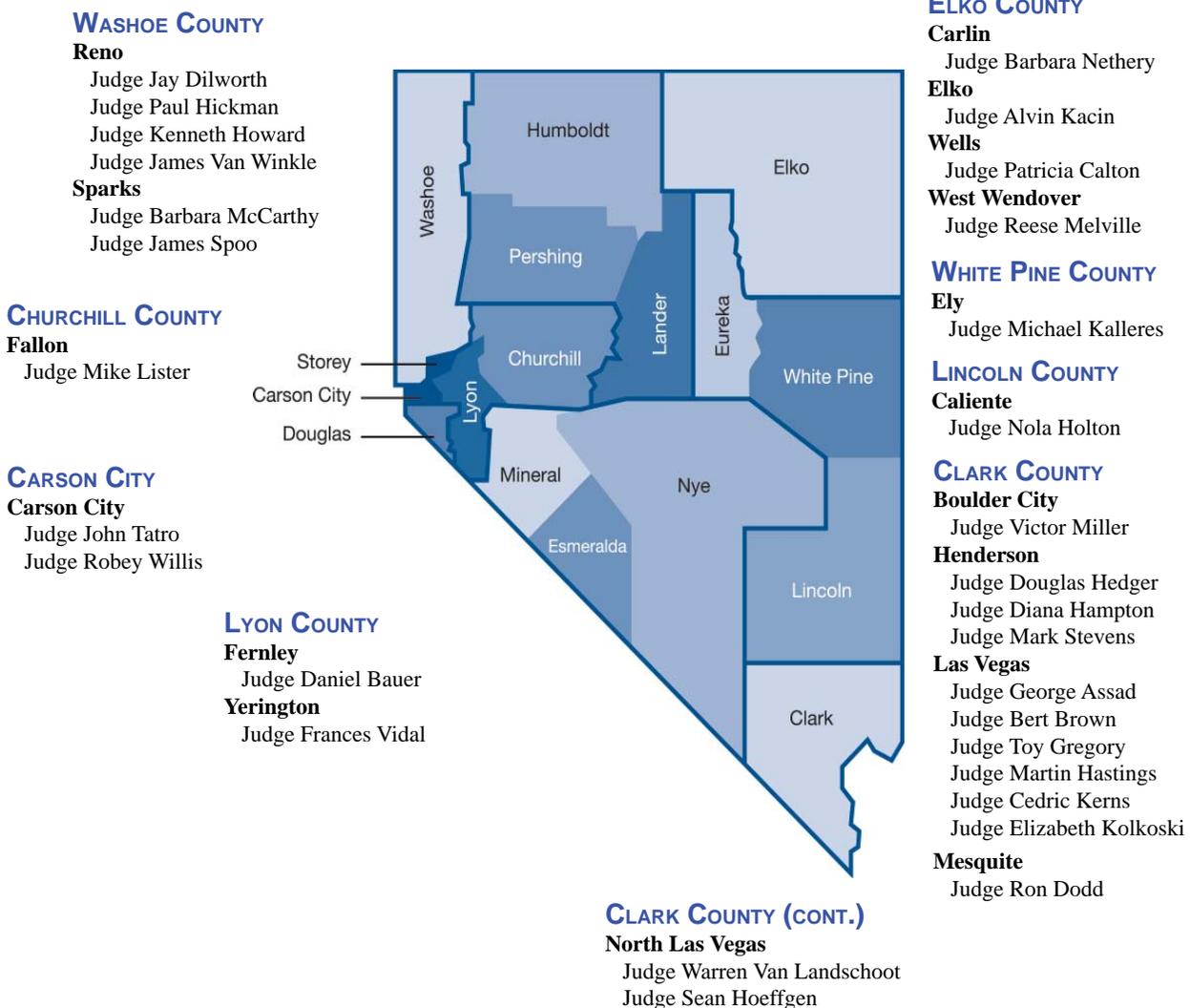


Table 13. Summary of Municipal Court Cases Filed and Disposed, Fiscal Years 2006-07. (See Table 16 for traffic data.)

Court	Non-traffic Misdemeanors				Civil Cases			
	Defendants Charged		Cases Disposed		Filed ^a		Disposed	
	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06	FY07	FY06
Boulder Municipal Court	478	518	916	1016	NR	NR	NR	NR
Caliente Municipal Court	19	16	5	16	2	7	2	0
Carlin Municipal Court	93	72	41	60	0	0	0	0
Carson City Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Elko Municipal Court	586	470	497	356	NR	NR	NR	NR
Ely Municipal Court	148	79	226	143	NR	NR	NR	NR
Fallon Municipal Court	429	313	299	195	0	0	NR	NR
Fernley Municipal Court	203	205	411	436	NR	NR	NR	NR
Henderson Municipal Court	6,834	5,742	8,317	6,903	NR	NR	NR	NR
Las Vegas Municipal Court	30,336 ^c	31,664 ^c	31,167	28,605	(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)
Mesquite Municipal Court	624	565	958	714	NR	NR	NR	NR
North Las Vegas Municipal Court	7,154	7,765	6,645	7,479	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Reno Municipal Court	9,484	8,415	9,707	8,905	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Sparks Municipal Court	2,077	2,045	3,020	2,562	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wells Municipal Court	67	48	91	37	NR	NR	NR	NR
West Wendover Municipal Court	240	248	356	81	NR	NR	NR	NR
Yerington Municipal Court	75	101	149	143	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total	58,847	58,264	62,805	57,651	2	7	2	0

NR Not reported.

^a Municipal Courts have very limited civil jurisdiction.

^b Municipal Court data combined with Justice Court data (Table A6) for the consolidated municipality of Carson City.

^c Court reported non-traffic misdemeanor numbers by charges so total charges were divided by the statewide Municipal Court average of 1.5 charges per defendant so more appropriate comparisons can be made.

^d Cases are handled administratively by the city.

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

limited jurisdiction civil case a municipal court may handle.

The disposition information for Municipal Courts is also provided in Table 13. Non-traffic misdemeanor dispositions increased 9 percent over last fiscal year.

A standard measure of performance in the courts is the clearance rate. This measure can be calculated by dividing the number of dispositions by the number of filings and multiplying by 100. This number can be calculated for any and all case types and allows the same case categories to be compared across courts. Courts should aspire to stay current by disposing of at least as many cases as have been filed, re-opened, or reactivated in a period, through good case management practices.

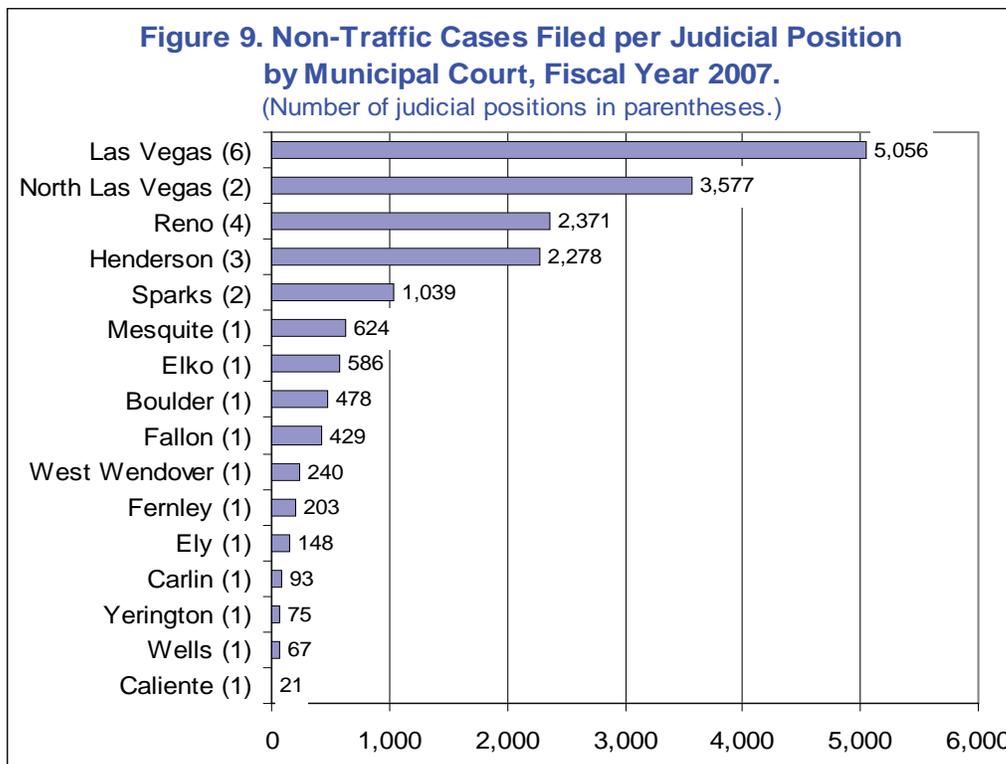
Cases Per Judicial Position

The number of cases filed per judicial position for Municipal Courts in fiscal year 2007 is shown in Figure 9. In the Justice and Municipal Courts, traffic charges are not included in the determination of cases filed per judicial position to provide a more equal comparison because charges may be resolved by payment of fines, precluding judicial involvement.

Judges in Las Vegas and North Las Vegas, again top the list for most non-traffic cases filed per judicial position. Las Vegas (5,056) and North Las Vegas (3,577) were followed by Reno (2,371), Henderson (2,278), and Sparks (1,039). The statewide average of non-traffic cases filed per judicial position for Municipal Courts is 2,102, a slight increase from the previous fiscal year (2,079). The caseload information for Carson City Justice and Municipal Court, a consolidated municipality, is provided in Figure 6 and Table 11 with Justice Courts.

Judicial Assistance

Quasi-judicial assistance may be used by Municipal courts as well as District and Justice Courts to help dispose cases. These are positions that help with the adjudication process but are not elected judicial officials. The courts were asked to provide an estimate of the full-time equivalent (FTE) assistance provided during the year. Data submitted indicated no judicial assistance was received by the Municipal Courts.



Statewide average of cases filed per judicial position for Municipal Courts is 2,102.

Carson City Justice Court judicial positions are noted in the municipal jurisdiction as a consolidated municipality but are not included in per judicial position calculations.

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

Traffic and Parking Violations

Traffic and parking violations comprise a substantial portion of the judicial caseload. These violations are handled at all three jurisdictional levels (District, Justice, and Municipal) of the Nevada trial courts. By separating non-traffic and traffic data, the information is more readily comparable; and has been done, in part, in anticipation of a change in counting procedure (from charges to defendants or cases) taking effect in implementation of the next phase of data collection in a few years. Detailed statistics for traffic and parking cases are included in the appendix (Tables A8-A10).

In addition to their non-traffic caseloads, District Courts also have responsibility for Juvenile Traffic cases. Justice and Municipal Courts have jurisdiction over adult traffic and parking cases. A few jurisdictions do not hear parking tickets, as they are handled administratively by the local governments (executive branch). Current reporting requirements are to count traffic and parking cases by charge instead of defendant. When courts reported only the number of defendants, that number was used as the minimum number of charges, as was done in previous years.

Some courts count data manually and some courts began using new case management systems during the year. As with most projects, the accuracy and completeness of this information will improve over time.

A standard measure of performance in the courts is the clearance rate. This measure can be calculated by dividing the number of dispositions by the number of filings and multiplying by 100. This number can be calculated for any and all case types and allows the same case categories to be compared across courts. Courts should aspire to dispose of at least as many cases as have been filed, reopened, or reactivated in a period, according to the National Center for State Courts.

District Court Summary

Juvenile traffic filings decreased 8 percent from last fiscal year. The juvenile traffic charge and disposition information for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. Summary of Juvenile Traffic Cases Filed and Disposed in District Court, Fiscal Years 2006-07.

Court	Juvenile Traffic			
	Total Charges		Total Disposed	
	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006
First Judicial District				
Carson City District Court	877	1,171	877	1,158
Storey County District Court	22	12	22	12
Second Judicial District				
Washoe County District Court	NR	NR	NR	NR
Third Judicial District				
Churchill County District Court	262	311	267	304
Lyon County District Court	1,553	1,594	1,640	1,382
Fourth Judicial District				
Elko County District Court	699	646	768	725
Fifth Judicial District				
Esmeralda County District Court	25	15	16	4
Mineral County District Court	23	12	0	1
Nye County District Court	257	230	330	221
Sixth Judicial District				
Humboldt County District Court	182	188	164	179
Lander County District Court	132	120	135	132
Pershing County District Court	0	0	0	0
Seventh Judicial District				
Eureka County District Court	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lincoln County District Court	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
White Pine County District Court	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Eighth Judicial District				
Clark County District Court	2,003	2,277	NR	NR
Ninth Judicial District				
Douglas County District Court	501	519	498	526
Total	6,536	7,095	4,717	4,644

NR Not reported.

^a Juvenile traffic violations handled and reported by Justice Courts.

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

Table 15. Summary of Justice Court Traffic Cases Filed and Disposed, Fiscal Years 2006-07.

	Traffic and Parking			
	Total Charges		Violations Disposed	
	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006
First Judicial District				
Carson City				
Carson City Justice Court	17,622 ^a	20,885 ^a	17,314	19,900
Storey County				
Virginia City Justice Court	1,661	638	1,284	514
Second Judicial District				
Washoe County				
Incline Village Justice Court	3,912	2,362	3,351	2,172
Reno Justice Court	42,706	42,078	27,795	27,122
Sparks Justice Court	11,182	9,077	9,205	7,319
Wadsworth Justice Court	5,221	4,983	4,974	4,355
Third Judicial District				
Churchill County				
New River Justice Court	5,390	5,885	5,389	5,804
Lyon County				
Canal Justice Court	4,355	1,848	3,847	1,627
Dayton Justice Court	3,987	5,488	4,034	5,189
Walker River Justice Court	1,852	1,996 ^b	1,733	1,749 ^b
Fourth Judicial District				
Elko County				
Carlin Justice Court	754	404	584	326
East Line Justice Court	1,111	785	743	621
Elko Justice Court	7,018	8,158	4,806	5,084
Jackpot Justice Court	794	767	940	895
Wells Justice Court	6,542	5,690	6,779	5,900
Fifth Judicial District				
Esmeralda County				
Esmeralda Justice Court	5,756	4,494	4,387	3,388
Mineral County				
Hawthorne Justice Court	4,656 ^c	7,167 ^c	3,842	5,822
Nye County				
Beatty Justice Court	3,772	3,193	3,809	2,963
Pahrump Justice Court	6,408	4,149	5,110	3,876
Tonopah Justice Court	2,761	2,417	3,016	2,277
Sixth Judicial District				
Humboldt County				
McDermitt Justice Court	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley Justice Court	0	0	0	0
Union Justice Court	11,359	8,036	10,338	6,756
Lander County				
Argenta Justice Court	3,410	4,070	3,218	3,890
Austin Justice Court	2,002	1,392	1,714	1,265
Pershing County				
Lake Justice Court	853 ^a	1,177 ^a	715	1,052
Seventh Judicial District				
Eureka County				
Beowawe Justice Court	1,034	1,407	1,009	1,238
Eureka Justice Court	1,560	1,058	1,634	954
Lincoln County				
Meadow Valley Justice Court	922	1,459	1,319	1,060
Pahranagat Valley Justice Court	3,521	4,112	3,310	3,938
White Pine County				
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	2,944	3,610 ^f	2,590	3,190 ^f
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	105	84	110	90
Eighth Judicial District				
Clark County				
Boulder Justice Court	885	943	773	675
Bunkerville Justice Court	1,033	976	949	945
Goodsprings Justice Court	13,657	13,333	12,127	5,726
Henderson Justice Court	8,779	5,410	6,919	5,376
Las Vegas Justice Court	303,458	253,168	138,112	219,525
Laughlin Justice Court	9,809	9,341	7,889	7,646
Mesquite Justice Court	9	NR	4	NR
Moapa Justice Court	3,543	3,720	4,213	3,762
Moapa Valley Justice Court	851	596	779	573
North Las Vegas Justice Court	1,803	916	1,404	948
Searchlight Justice Court	8,609	4,633 ^f	7,327	6,726
Ninth Judicial District				
Douglas County				
East Fork Justice Court	10,096	9,976	7,841	7,642
Tahoe Justice Court	4,080	4,801	3,010	3,709
Total	531,782	466,698^f	330,246	393,819^f

^a Municipal Court data included in totals

^b Combined charges from consolidated judicial township of former Mason Valley and Smith Valley Justice Courts.

^c Court began reporting charges in January 2007. The first 6 months of the fiscal year are estimated based on number of traffic defendants. FY06 was defendants only.

^f Revised from previous publication.

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

Some District Courts saw large percentage increases in their juvenile traffic charges [Mineral County (92 percent, from 12 to 23 cases); Storey County (83 percent, from 12 to 22 cases); and Esmeralda County (67 percent, from 15 to 25 cases)], or large percentage decreases [Carson City (25 percent, from 1,171 to 877 cases); Churchill County (16 percent, from 311 to 262 cases), and Clark County (12 percent, from 2,277 to 2,003 cases)]. At the District Court level, District Court Judges or Juvenile Masters handle juvenile traffic cases, which may be counted at the District or Justice Court level depending on the processes within the judicial district. The case counts are listed in the respective District or Justice Court tables.

As can be expected for the most populous Judicial District, the Clark County District Court had the most juvenile traffic charges with almost 31 percent of the state-wide total. Lyon County District Court was next with 24 percent of the juvenile traffic charges. Carson City District Court followed with 13 percent.

Juvenile traffic violation dispositions reported by District Courts increased by more than 1 percent from fiscal years 2006 to 2007.

Justice Court Summary

In the Justice Courts, the number of traffic and parking violations is more than double the total non-traffic filings. The traffic and parking violations filing and disposition information for Justice Courts for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 15.

Statewide, Justice Court traffic violations increased 14 percent. Some rural Justice Courts saw large percentage increases in their traffic violations [Virginia City (160 percent, from 638 to 1,661 cases); Canal (136 percent, from 1,848 to 4,355 cases); and North Las Vegas (97 percent, from 916 to 1,803 cases)] or decreases [Meadow Valley (37 percent, from 1,459 to 922 cases); Hawthorne (35 percent, from 7,167 to 4,656 cases); and Lake (27 percent, from 1,177 to 853 cases)].

The increase in filings this fiscal year may be due to an increase in the number of traffic officers in the townships as well as

increased emphasis in national campaigns against drunk driving or for enforcement of the wearing of seat belts.

As can be expected for the court with the most populous township, the Las Vegas Justice Court had the highest traffic caseloads with 57 percent of the statewide total. Reno Justice Court was next with 8 percent of the traffic caseload. Carson City Justice and Municipal Court followed with more than 3 percent of the traffic caseload.

Justice Court Traffic Violation dispositions decreased 16 percent from last year.

Municipal Court Summary

In the Municipal Courts, the number of traffic and parking violations has historically been more than four times the total non-traffic filings and this fiscal year was no different. The traffic and parking violations filing and disposition information for

Municipal Courts for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 16.

Municipal Court traffic violations increased 15 percent from the previous fiscal year. Traffic filings are heavily dependent on the number of local law enforcement positions filled or vacant. The increase in filings this fiscal year may be due to an increase in the number of traffic officers in the municipalities as well as increased emphasis in national campaigns against drunk driving or for enforcement of the wearing of seat belts.

Some Municipal Courts saw large percentage increases [Caliente (153 percent from 57 to 144 cases); Mesquite (80 percent from 2,423 to 4,349 cases); and West Wendover (71 percent from 568 to 970 cases)], or decreases [Carlin (66 percent from 210 to 72 cases) and Fernley (26 percent from 2,471 to 1,823 cases)] in traffic and parking violations.

The municipal traffic and parking violation dispositions increased 16 percent over last fiscal year.

Table 16. Summary of Municipal Court Traffic Cases Filed and Disposed, Fiscal Years 2006-07.

Court	Traffic and Parking			
	Total Charges		Violations Disposed	
	FY 2007	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2006
Boulder Municipal Court	5,265	4,129	4,993	3,889
Caliente Municipal Court	144	57	96	57
Carlin Municipal Court	72	210	66	166
Carson City Municipal Court	^(a)	^(a)	^(a)	^(a)
Elko Municipal Court	2,163	1,558	1,644	1,151
Ely Municipal Court	451	332	539	399
Fallon Municipal Court	999	1,106	970	822
Fernley Municipal Court	1,823	2,471	1,808	2,615
Henderson Municipal Court	39,944	26,901	36,641	25,870
Las Vegas Municipal Court	163,703	141,411	143,737	123,294
Mesquite Municipal Court	4,349	2,423 ^r	3,508	2,250 ^r
North Las Vegas Municipal Court	43,306	44,156	40,759	39,507
Reno Municipal Court	47,513	43,734	46,792	40,366
Sparks Municipal Court	13,023	11,860	12,597	13,038
Wells Municipal Court	191	179	232	184
West Wendover Municipal Court	970	568	576	404
Yerington Municipal Court	298	251	237	212
Total	324,214	281,346 ^r	295,195	254,224 ^r

^(a) Municipal Court data combined with Justice Court data (Table A9) for the consolidated municipality of Carson City.

^r Revised from previous publication.

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

Specialty Court Programs

Specialty Courts use problem-solving processes designed to address the root causes of some criminal activity. Some of the most prominent types of Specialty Courts are Drug, Mental Health, and Re-entry Courts. Specialty Courts may also further specialize to address the needs of the adult, family, or juvenile directly affected by these issues.

Specialty Courts benefit the counties and tax payers by reducing the prison population and decreasing recidivism rates. In addition to these benefits, defendants are provided an opportunity to reform through alternative sentencing. Without this intervention, many or all of the babies born to participants would have been born with drugs in their systems and suffered associated drug-related developmental problems, likely requiring tax payer-funded treatment and services.

Although Nevada operates many types of Specialty Courts, the Drug Court is the most established and widely known. Nevada is a pioneer in the development of Drug Courts as an alternative way of helping criminal defendants to become productive members of society. Drug Courts are highly effective in participant rehabilitation.

Nevada has several Drug Courts at all three court levels. The Adult Criminal Drug Court is the most common. Participants involved in the criminal justice system may enroll in the program as part of their sentence and rehabilitation, or as a diversion from a serious criminal conviction upon successful completion. Prison Re-entry Drug Courts address prison inmate needs by combining drug treatment and early release to reduce recidivism. Family, Dependency, and Child Support Drug Courts all deal with domestic situations aggravated by the use of illicit drugs. Juvenile Drug Courts treat youthful offenders whose drug use led to juvenile delinquency. Some courts may offer treatment programs for alcohol use or abuse in addition to, or instead of, drug treatment.

Nationally, the development of Mental Health Courts is modeled after the successful Drug Court Programs. Large percentages of people in jail or prison have mental health disorders. In the nation, the crisis in mental health care may be traced to the long-term effects of the deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill and the lack of a corresponding increase in community-based mental health care.

Mental Health Court is designed to identify the chronic, severely mentally ill who are being repeatedly incarcerated and to divert them into treatment

instead of incarceration. Mental Health Courts benefit from a significant, multi-agency effort that has created coordinated systems of care and the environment necessary for success. As with Drug Courts, treating the mental illness increases an offender's chances of successful rehabilitation.

During the 2003 Legislature, Assembly Bill 29 was passed, which added a \$7 assessment to misdemeanor convictions in Justice and Municipal Courts, to provide additional funding for specialty courts throughout the state. The statute (NRS 176.0613) specifies what types of courts may apply for funding. A separate report is prepared for the Legislature regarding the amount and distribution of that funding. Additionally, this fund receives 10 percent of felony bail forfeitures

All Specialty Court data submitted by the courts are compiled in Table 17. The information provided is tracked independently by the individual specialty courts' staff. Reporting standards were defined late in the fiscal year and apply statewide. However, to maintain consistency for this fiscal year, courts were asked to provide data in the same format as earlier annual reports. Subsequent annual reports will provide data based on the new standards for data collection and reporting. Until these new standards took effect, no uniform data collection was in place in Nevada; leading to inconsistencies. For example, some courts would collect and report the number of participants for the year and some provide the number of new admissions. As these have slightly different connotations, care should still be taken in making comparisons among the programs.

In fiscal year 2007, the Specialty Court programs continued their effective supervision and rehabilitation of program participants. The Specialty Court programs noted in Table 17 served more than 3,000 defendants, graduating more than 1,200 of them during the fiscal year. Of those participants, 68 gave birth to drug-free babies during the year.

Western Region

The Western Regional Drug Court program began in fiscal year 2002, and encompasses courts of the First, Third, Fifth, and Ninth Judicial Districts. The adult only program includes cases from Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Mineral, and Storey Counties.

A unique element of each Regional Drug Court is that the presiding judge must travel to hear many of

the cases in the other participating Judicial Districts. Many of the individual counties within the Western Regional Drug Court program may have some separate form of juvenile drug court.

The Carson City Mental Health Court handles misdemeanor cases as well as any felony cases transferred from the First Judicial District Court. The first Mental Health Court hearing was heard in March 2005.

Through the First Judicial District, the Western Region also conducts a Juvenile Drug Court program. In fiscal year 2007, the juvenile program had 4 graduates of 8 participants.

The Western Region programs noted in Table 17 served more than 220 defendants, graduating almost 130 of them during the fiscal year. Of those participants, 9 gave birth to drug-free babies during the year.

Washoe Region

The Second Judicial District Court Drug Court program has been in operation since 1994. Washoe County began a Mental Health Court in November 2001.

The Reno Justice Court has a Counseling Compliance program that includes the treatment of offenders for drug, alcohol, and domestic violence issues.

The Sparks Municipal Court Alcohol and Other Drug Court began in 1999 and was Nevada's first limited jurisdiction Drug Court.

The Washoe Region programs noted in Table 17 served more than 1,240 defendants, graduating 403 of them during the fiscal year. Of those participants, 23 gave birth to drug-free babies during the year.

Eastern Region

The Eastern Adult Drug Court program began April 2005. The adult only program includes cases from the Elko, Lincoln, and White Pine County District Courts (Eastern Region). Resources became available during the previous fiscal year that allowed Lincoln and White Pine Counties to also offer the program to defendants. Many participants are still in the process of completing the program, which generally takes about a year.

As of September 2004, the Eastern Region also conducts a Juvenile Drug Court program. In fiscal year 2007, the juvenile program had 14 graduates of 36 participants.

The Eastern Region programs noted in Table 17 served more than 90 defendants, graduating 26 of them during the fiscal year. Of those participants, four gave birth to drug-free babies during the year.

Fifth Judicial District

The Fifth Judicial Adult Drug Court program in Nye County has been operating since April 2002. A Juvenile Drug Court began operating in conjunction with the adult program in February 2004.

The Fifth Judicial District programs noted in Table 17 served 40 defendants, while graduating 19 during the fiscal year. Of those participants, three gave birth to drug-free babies during the year.

Central Region

Drug court programs in Humboldt, Lander, and Pershing Counties of the Sixth Judicial District have been operating since the start of fiscal year 2005.

The Central Region programs noted in Table 17 served 69 defendants, graduating 29 of them during the fiscal year. Of those participants, one gave birth to a drug-free baby during the year.

Clark Region

The Eighth Judicial District Court began the first Nevada Drug Court in 1992. In December 2000, Clark County implemented the nation's first Prison Re-entry (Early Release) Drug Court. Their Mental Health Court, which began in December 2003, has graduated 12 participants during the fiscal year.

The Las Vegas and Laughlin Justice Courts provide Drug Court programs. Las Vegas Justice Court also provides a DUI program, which began in December 2003. The purpose of this program is to identify high-risk DUI offenders who would benefit from long-term treatment and intensive supervision.

The Clark Region programs noted in Table 17 served more than 1,100 defendants, graduating 481 of them during the fiscal year. The several Specialty Court programs also had 28 drug free babies born during the year.

Table 17. Summary of Specialty Court Information, Fiscal Year 2007

Jurisdiction	Court Type	New Participants/ Admissions	Terminations ^a	Graduates	Active Cases at Year End	Drug-Free Babies Born
Western Region						
Western Regional Drug Court						
Carson City & Storey County	Adult Drug	39	17	32	67	1
Churchill County	Adult Drug	46	12	33	51	3
Lyon County	Adult Drug	46	4	39	46	5
Mineral County	Adult Drug	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Douglas County	Adult Drug	25	7	12	35	0
First Judicial District	Juvenile Drug	7	3	4	8	0
Carson City Justice Court	Mental Health	29	9	9	22	0
	TOTAL	192	52	129	227	9
Washoe Region						
Second Judicial Specialty Court	Adult Drug	308	103	119	571	5
	Adult Diversion	182	102	79	212	9
	Family Drug	18	7	24	14	5
	Mental Health Court	169	56	93	197	3
	Juvenile Drug	21	10	10	14	0
	Prison Re-entry	17	8	4	17	0
Reno Justice	Counseling Compliance	103	10	71	140	1
Sparks Municipal	Alcohol & Drug Court	57	1	3	79	
	TOTAL	875	297	403	1,244	23
Eastern Region						
Elko County	Adult Drug	39	17	11	47	4
Lincoln County	Adult Drug	0	2	0	0	
White Pine County	Adult Drug	16	10	1	19	
Eastern Nevada	Juvenile Drug	36	5	14	26	
	TOTAL	91	34	26	92	4
Fifth Judicial District						
Nye County	Adult Drug	30	3	15	32	3
	Family Drug	2	2	1	2	0
	Juvenile Drug	5	1	3	6	
	TOTAL	37	6	19	40	3
Central Region						
Sixth Judicial Specialty Court	Juvenile Drug	42	8	15	18	0
Humboldt County	Adult Drug	31	10	8	42	1
Lander County	Adult Drug	6	3	6	9	0
Pershing County	Adult Drug	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	TOTAL	79	21	29	69	1
Clark Region						
Eighth Judicial District	Adult Criminal Drug	612	500	259	582	28
	Child Support	15	16	6	11	
	Dependency	99	31	38	81	
	Juvenile Drug	78	36	18	52	
	Mental Health Court	40	14	19	70	
	Prison Re-entry	25	9	7	20	
Las Vegas Justice	Drug Court	127	33	45	116	
Las Vegas Justice	DUI Court	129	16	73	136	NA
Laughlin Justice	Drug Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Las Vegas Municipal	HOPE ^b	32	44	16	32	NA
	TOTAL	1,157	699	481	1,100	28
ALL SPECIALTY COURTS - GRAND TOTAL		2,431	1,188	1,208	3,063	68

NA Not Available

NR Not Reported

^a Includes remands/removals, transfers to other specialty courts, and deceased participants.

^b Habitual Offender Prevention and Education

Source: Individual Specialty Courts.

Courts With Incomplete Data

Courts that did not provide all of their data for fiscal year 2007 are listed in Table 18, as are the specific elements of the missing data.

Other tables in this report indicate data that has not been reported (NR). Each NR from the appendix has been noted here (Table 18). In a few instances, courts submitted all they could count, but acknowledge that there are issues with the numbers and they are working to correct them.

For the first time in USJR reporting, all courts provided caseload information for each month of the full fiscal year. The two courts missing data in the Sixth Judicial District noted in Table 18 were permanently closed during the fiscal year. Last fiscal year, nine courts were unable to provide all of their caseload disposition information. Reporting by the courts has improved and all the courts are to be commended for their efforts to meet the Uniform System for Judicial Records reporting requirements.

The disposition data are harder for court staff to collect than the filing information. Many courts throughout Nevada do not have automated case management systems; court staff manually collect the information from each case or citation.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is working with the courts on technology projects that will bring case management systems to many of the rural courts and similar technology to some urban courts. Case management systems provide the courts with an automated mechanism to prepare their monthly statistical reports while also improving court processes and procedures.

During fiscal year 2007, Hawthorne Justice Court began using the new state-sponsored case management system in its entirety. This brings the total number of courts using all or part of the new system to 33. Several courts are scheduled to go to the new system during the next fiscal year.

Table 18. Data Non-Reporting by Judicial District, Fiscal Year 2007.

Court	Case Type¹	Filings/ Cases	Charges	Dispositions	Table
First Judicial District					
Carson City District Court	Re-opened Family Cases	NR			A4
Second Judicial District					
Washoe County District Court	Juvenile Status Petitions	NR			A5
	Juvenile Traffic	NR	NR	NR	A8
Reno Justice Court	Adult Traffic Cases (charges provided)	NR			A9
Fourth Judicial District					
Elko County District Court	Juvenile Traffic (charges provided)	NR			A8
Carlin Justice Court	Felony	NR			A6
	Request for Protection Orders (Non-DV)	NR			A7
Jackpot Justice Court	Gross Misdemeanor	NR			A6
	Adult Traffic Cases (charges provided)	NR			A9
	Adult Parking Cases (charges provided)	NR			A9
Sixth Judicial District					
McDermitt Justice Court ²	All Criminal	NR		NR	
	All Civil	NR		NR	
Paradise Valley Justice Court ²	All Criminal	NR		NR	
	All Civil	NR		NR	
Eighth Judicial District					
Clark County District Court	Juvenile Status Petitions	NR			A5
	Juvenile Traffic			NR	A8
Las Vegas Justice Court	Felony			NR	A6
	Gross Misdemeanor			NR	A6
	Non-Traffic Misdemeanor			NR	A6
Mesquite Justice Court	Re-opened Civil Cases	NR			A7
	Adult Parking	NR	NR		A9
Moapa Valley Justice Court	Re-opened Civil Cases	NR			A7
Las Vegas Municipal Court	Adult Traffic Cases (charges provided)	NR			A10
Ninth Judicial District					
East Fork Justice Court	Adult Traffic Cases (charges provided)	NR			A9
	Adult Parking Cases (charges provided)	NR			A9
Tahoe Justice Court	Adult Traffic Cases (charges provided)	NR			A9
	Adult Parking Cases (charges provided)	NR			A9

NR Not Reported

¹ Municipal Civil cases are not included here. Civil filings and dispositions are infrequent in municipal courts.

² Courts were permanently closed December 31, 2006.

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



Uniform System for Judicial Records



APPENDIXES

Table A1. Summary of Population, Judicial Positions, and Cases Processed by Court for Nevada Judiciary, Fiscal Year 2007.

Court	Population as of 7/1/06 ^a	Authorized Judicial Positions as of 6/30/07	Non-traffic Cases				Traffic & Parking	
			Criminal Cases Filed	Non-Criminal Cases Filed	Total Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Total Violations	Total Dispositions
First Judicial District	61,811	2	335	1,804	2,139	1,276	899	899
Carson City District Court	57,701		300	1,502	2,031	1,228	877	877
Storey County District Court	4,110		35	73	108	48	22	22
Carson City								
Carson City Justice/Municipal Court ^d	57,701	2	1,949	5,446	7,395	5,572	17,622	17,314
Storey County								
Virginia City Justice Court	4,110	1	365	74	439	307	1,661	1,284
Second Judicial District	409,086	12	3,232	18,969	22,201	19,176	NR	NR
Washoe County District Court	409,086		3,232	18,969	22,201	19,176	NR	NR
Washoe County								
Incline Village Justice Court	11,478	1	1,100	244	1,344	1,188	3,912	3,351
Reno Justice Court	259,664	5	6,839	17,913	24,752	14,969	42,706	27,795
Sparks Justice Court	135,156	2	3,058	5,005	8,063	5,564	11,182	9,205
Wadsworth Justice Court	2,788	1	83	40	123	115	5,221	4,974
Reno Municipal Court	214,371	4	9,484	NJ	9,080	8,949	47,783	43,404
Sparks Municipal Court	87,846	2	2,077	0	2,077	3,020	13,023	12,597
Third Judicial District	81,402	3	486	2,647	3,133	2,247	1,815	1,907
Churchill County District Court	27,371		216	1,112	1,328	1,114	262	267
Lyon County District Court	54,031		270	1,535	1,805	1,133	1,553	1,640
Churchill County								
New River Justice Court	27,371	1	778	1,485	2,263	2,083	5,390	5,389
Fallon Municipal Court	8,299	1	429	0	429	299	999	970
Lyon County								
Canal Justice Court	18,850	1	648	1,406	2,054	1,598	4,355	3,847
Dayton Justice Court	22,766	1	553	726	1,279	1,244	3,987	4,034
Walker River Justice Court	12,415	1	298	636	934	749	1,852	1,733
Fernley Municipal Court	18,850	1	203	NR	203	411	1,823	1,808
Yerington Municipal Court ^f	3,257	1	75	NR	75	149	298	237
Fourth Judicial District	48,339	2	260	2,106	2,366	2,125	699	768
Elko County District Court	48,339		260	2,106	2,366	2,125	699	768
Elko County								
Carlin Justice Court	2,477	1	322	134	456	526	754	584
East Line Justice Court	4,871	1	173	232	405	203	1,111	743
Elko Justice Court	36,722	1	1,338	1,644	2,982	2,254	7,018	4,806
Jackpot Justice Court	1,218	1	83	38	121	161	794	940
Wells Justice Court	3,051	1	135	76	211	327	6,542	6,779
Carlin Municipal Court	2,281	^g	93	0	93	41	72	66
Elko Municipal Court	18,183	^h	586	NR	586	497	2,163	1,644
Wells Municipal Court	1,449	ⁱ	67	NR	67	91	191	232
West Wendover Municipal Court	4,871	^j	240	NR	240	356	970	576
Fifth Judicial District	50,456	2	348	2,573	2,921	2,297	305	346
Esmeralda County District Court	1,262		6	25	31	27	25	16
Mineral County District Court	4,399		51	150	201	228	23	0
Nye County District Court	44,795		291	2,398	2,689	2,042	257	330
Esmeralda County								
Esmeralda Justice Court	1,262	1	20	35	55	26	5,756	4,387
Mineral County								
Hawthorne Justice Court	4,399	1	654	243	897	--	6,487	3,842
Nye County								
Beatty Justice Court	2,210	1	169	56	225	203	3,772	3,809
Pahrump Justice Court	37,466	1	1,368	1,430	2,798	2,433	6,408	5,110
Tonopah Justice Court	5,119	1	279	136	415	535	2,761	3,016

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

^a Source: Nevada State Demographer. "Township boundaries may not correspond to incorporated cities, and are estimated using a different method than the city/town estimates. Because of this, they will differ from city estimates."

^b Criminal cases include felony, gross misdemeanor, and non-traffic misdemeanor defendants. Traffic and parking violations are not included.

^c Non-criminal cases include civil, family, and juvenile (non-traffic) cases for District Court and civil cases for Justice and Municipal Courts.

^d Carson City is a consolidated municipality (county and city). Two Judges serve in the combined Justice/Municipal Court.

^f Mason Valley and Smith Valley Justice Courts were combined into Walker River Justice Court, effective July 1, 2006.

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

Table A1. Summary of Population, Judicial Positions, and Cases Processed by Court for Nevada Judiciary, Fiscal Year 2007.

Court	Population as of 7/1/06 ^a	Authorized Judicial Positions as of 6/30/07	Non-Traffic Cases				Traffic & Parking	
			Criminal Cases Filed	Non-Criminal Cases Filed	Total Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed	Total Violations	Total Dispositions
Sixth Judicial District	30,361	2	249	1,275	1,524	1,161	314	299
Humboldt County District Court	17,751		133	921	1,054	685	182	164
Lander County District Court	5,655		28	141	169	181	132	135
Pershing County District Court	6,955		88	213	301	295	0	0
Humboldt County								
McDermitt Justice Court	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley Justice Court	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union Justice Court	17,751	1	994	790	1,784	1,492	11,359	10,338
Lander County								
Argenta Justice Court	5,062	1	280	723	1,003	849	3,410	3,218
Austin Justice Court	593	1	117	10	127	17	2,002	1,714
Pershing County								
Lake Justice Court	6,955	1	288	317	605	334	853	715
Seventh Judicial District	14,989	2	129	568	697	636		
Eureka County District Court	1,460		22	27	49	50	^k	^k
Lincoln County District Court	3,987		33	75	108	95	^k	^k
White Pine County District Court	9,542		74	466	540	491	^k	^k
Eureka County								
Beowawe Justice Court	488	1	53	30	83	56	1,034	1,009
Eureka Justice Court	972	1	71	57	128	93	1,560	0
Lincoln County								
Meadow Valley Justice Court	2,834	1	65	35	100	78	922	1,319
Pahranagat Valley Justice Court	1,153	1	117	61	178	94	3,521	3,310
Caliente Municipal Court	1,002	ⁱ	19	2	21	5	0	96
White Pine County								
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	9,119	1	158	555	713	561	2,944	2,590
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	423	1	0	5	5	4	105	110
Ely Municipal Court	4,325	1	148	NR	148	226	451	539
Eighth Judicial District	1,874,837	37	9,834	77,700	87,534	81,842	2,003	NR
Clark County District Court	1,874,837		9,834	77,700	87,534	81,842	2,003	NR
Clark County								
Boulder Justice Court	16,021	1	142	399	541	425	885	773
Bunkerville Justice Court	1,179	1	45	11	56	112	1,033	949
Goodsprings Justice Court	3,989	1	197	98	295	250	13,657	12,127
Henderson Justice Court	252,300	2	3,907	5,487	9,394	5,879	8,779	6,919
Las Vegas Justice Court	1,342,876	10	48,961	89,267	138,228	--	303,458	138,112
Laughlin Justice Court	8,498	1	1,150	435	1,585	1,293	9,809	7,889
Mesquite Justice Court	17,761	1	203	448	651	316	9	4
Moapa Justice Court	1,298	1	52	21	73	432	3,543	4,213
Moapa Valley Justice Court	7,142	1	156	61	217	205	851	779
North Las Vegas Justice Court	222,286	2	3,373	4,031	7,404	4,446	1,803	1,404
Searchlight Justice Court	1,487	1	89	9	98	69	8,609	7,327
Boulder Municipal Court	15,478	^m	478	NR	478	916	5,265	4,993
Henderson Municipal Court	251,321	3	6,834	NR	6,834	8,317	39,944	36,641
Las Vegas Municipal Court	579,840	6	30,336	NJ	30,336	31,167	163,703	143,737
Mesquite Municipal Court	17,656	ⁿ	624	NR	624	958	4,349	3,508
North Las Vegas Municipal Court	198,516	2	7,154	NJ	7,154	6,645	43,306	40,759
Ninth Judicial District	51,770	2	176	1,296	1,472	1,643	501	498
Douglas County District Court	51,770		176	1,296	1,472	1,643	501	498
Douglas County								
East Fork Justice Court	43,347	1	954	1,139	2,093	2,274	10,096	7,841
Tahoe Justice Court	8,423	1	690	224	914	1,062	4,080	3,010
TOTALS	2,623,050							
District Court Judges		64	15,049	108,938	123,987	112,403	6,536	4,717
Justice Court Judges		62	82,274	141,212	223,486	121,229	531,782	330,246
Municipal Court Judges		28	58,847	2	58,849	62,805	324,484	295,195

^g Carlin Justice Court judge also serves as Carlin Municipal Court judge.
^h Elko Justice Court judge also serves as Elko Municipal Court judge.
ⁱ Wells Justice Court judge also serves as Wells Municipal Court judge.
^j East Line Justice Court judge also serves as West Wendover Municipal Court judge.
^k Justices of the peace serve as juvenile masters for all juvenile traffic cases.

^l Pahranagat Valley Justice Court judge also serves as Caliente Municipal Court judge.
^m Boulder Justice Court judge also serves as Boulder City Municipal Court judge.
ⁿ Mesquite Justice Court judge also serves as Mesquite Municipal Court judge.

Table A2. Criminal Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2007.

	Criminal Defendants Charged		Criminal Appeals from Lower Court	Total Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed
	Felony	Gross Misdemeanor			
First Judicial District					
Carson City District Court	257	34	9	300	277
Storey County District Court	31	4	0	35	23
Second Judicial District					
Washoe County District Court	2,138	1,051	43	3,232	3,050
Third Judicial District					
Churchill County District Court	193	21	2	216	162
Lyon County District Court	231	33	6	270	237
Fourth Judicial District					
Elko County District Court	251	3	6	260	296
Fifth Judicial District					
Esmeralda County District Court	0	0	6	6	4
Mineral County District Court	35	14	2	51	56
Nye County District Court	271	16	4	291	219
Sixth Judicial District					
Humboldt County District Court	109	20	4	133	141
Lander County District Court	27	1	0	28	24
Pershing County District Court	78	7	3	88	131
Seventh Judicial District					
Eureka County District Court	17	3	2	22	24
Lincoln County District Court	26	6	1	33	26
White Pine County District Court	62	7	5	74	79
Eighth Judicial District					
Clark County District Court	8183 ^a	1,550 ^a	101	9,834	13,274 ^b
Ninth Judicial District					
Douglas County District Court	164	10	2	176	160
Total	12,073	2,780	196	15,049	18,183

^a Data are by cases instead of defendants.

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

Table A3. Civil Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2007.

	New Civil Cases Filed						Reopened Cases	Total Civil Cases	Total Cases Disposed
	Real Property	Construction Defect	Torts - Negligence	Torts	Probate	Other			
First Judicial District									
Carson City District Court	13	0	113	13	110	365	0	614	230
Storey County District Court	11	0	0	0	9	2	0	22	9
Second Judicial District									
Washoe County District Court	137	30	717	256	675	1,871	418	4,104	2,690
Third Judicial District									
Churchill County District Court	16	0	37	6	53	55	0	167	78
Lyon County District Court	18	1	21	2	84	136	0	262	83
Fourth Judicial District									
Elko County District Court	22	1	53	9	161	129	397	678	201
Fifth Judicial District									
Esmeralda County District Court	3	0	1	1	2	3	0	10	5
Mineral County District Court	2	0	1	0	12	16	0	31	16
Nye County District Court	38	0	55	12	123	158	1	387	256
Sixth Judicial District									
Humboldt County District Court	9	0	7	0	39	50	1	106	48
Lander County District Court	3	1	4	1	24	11	0	44	25
Pershing County District Court	2	0	3	8	29	25	0	67	32
Seventh Judicial District									
Eureka County District Court	1	0	1	1	7	1	0	11	2
Lincoln County District Court	8	1	0	0	15	7	0	31	12
White Pine County District Court	17	0	7	32	40	52	3	151	124
Eighth Judicial District									
Clark County District Court	839	104	6,021	578	2,726	12,166	1,818	24,252	24,649
Ninth Judicial District									
Douglas County District Court	25	2	50	3	99	195	9	383	453
Total	1,164	140	7,091	922	4,208	15,242	2,647	31,320	28,913

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

Table A4. Family Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2007.

	Family Related Cases Filed											Total Family Cases	Total Cases Disposed
	Marriage Dis-solution	Support/Custody	Uniform Interstate Family Support Act	Adop-tions	Pater-nity	Termina-tion of Parental Rights	Miscel-laneous Domestic Relations	Guardian-ship	Mental Health Cases	Request for Domestic Violence Protective Orders (TPOs)	Re-opened Cases		
First Judicial District													
Carson City District Court	327	22	170	14	13	16	33	60	1	0	NR	656	517
Storey County District Court	22	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	26	10
Second Judicial District													
Washoe County District Court	2,431	334	1,828	165	37	241	295	494	465	1,756	4,261	12,307	7,884
Third Judicial District													
Churchill County District Court	341	26	180	13	3	14	19	33	0	0	0	629	459
Lyon County District Court	117	7	315	10	0	11	34	55	0	0	69	618	186
Fourth Judicial District													
Elko County District Court	291	21	254	29	23	17	37	33	0	221	0	926	1,199
Fifth Judicial District													
Esmeralda County District Court	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	18
Mineral County District Court	17	12	15	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	3	59	109
Nye County District Court	817	6	316	7	11	4	29	35	0	48	235	1,508	1,088
Sixth Judicial District													
Humboldt County District Court	101	8	105	11	3	9	9	5	0	3	8	262	197
Lander County District Court	35	0	0	3	0	4	0	6	0	0	4	52	61
Pershing County District Court	35	1	30	4	1	4	1	14	0	0	5	95	89
Seventh Judicial District													
Eureka County District Court	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	14
Lincoln County District Court	12	0	11	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	27	23
White Pine County District Court	58	11	21	3	1	6	1	10	0	6	3	120	131
Eighth Judicial District													
Clark County District Court	14,422	2,040	4,033	579	402	713	1,270	1,350	3,114	8,587	7,170	43,680	37,245
Ninth Judicial District													
Douglas County District Court	550	8	83	17	23	5	17	35	0	0	8	746	868
Total	19,588	2,501	7,361	856	517	1,045	1,751	2,143	3,580	10,621	11,766	61,729	50,098

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

Table A5. Juvenile Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2007.

	Juvenile Cases Filed				Total Juvenile Non-traffic Cases		Juvenile Hearings		
	Criminal-type Juvenile Petitions	Status Petitions	Child Abuse/Neglect Petitions	Miscel-aneous Petitions	Filed	Disposed	Informal Hearings	Detention/ Extradition Hearings	Protective Custody Hearings
First Judicial District									
Carson City District Court	144	145	16	156	461	204	281	202	16
Storey County District Court	13	4	0	8	25	6	21	3	0
Second Judicial District									
Washoe County District Court	2,015	NR	486	57	2,558	5,552	0	548	383
Third Judicial District									
Churchill County District Court	205	76	7	28	316	415	574	51	15
Lyon County District Court	573	65	17	0	655	627	325	134	28
Fourth Judicial District									
Elko County District Court	496	0	6	0	502	429	497	142	187
Fifth Judicial District									
Esmeralda County District Court	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mineral County District Court	44	9	7	0	60	47	0	40	9
Nye County District Court	319	151	21	12	503	479	186	187	61
Sixth Judicial District									
Humboldt County District Court	532	2	15	4	553	299	189	181	22
Lander County District Court	40	0	4	1	45	71	25	20	15
Pershing County District Court	41	0	2	8	51	43	0	0	6
Seventh Judicial District									
Eureka County District Court	12	0	0	0	12	10	0	1	1
Lincoln County District Court	16	0	1	0	17	34	0	0	0
White Pine County District Court	183	0	12	0	195	157	40	5	57
Eighth Judicial District									
Clark County District Court	8,810	NR	934	24	9,768	6,674	0	3,596	2,630
Ninth Judicial District									
Douglas County District Court	158	2	7	0	167	162	0	52	3
Total	13,601	454	1,536	298	15,889	15,209	2,129	5,162	3,433

NR Not reported

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

Table A6. Criminal Caseload Processed by Justice Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2007.

	Criminal Defendants Charged			Total Filed	Total Disposed
	Felony	Gross Misdemeanor	Non-Traffic Misdemeanor		
First Judicial District					
Carson City					
Carson City Justice Court	628	87	1,234 ^a	1,949	2,220
Storey County					
Virginia City Justice Court	105	11	249	365	239
Second Judicial District					
Washoe County					
Incline Village Justice Court	41	15	1,044	1,100	992
Reno Justice Court	2,417	432	3,990	6,839	5,406
Sparks Justice Court	1,167	246	1,645	3,058	2,566
Wadsworth Justice Court	1	1	81	83	97
Third Judicial District					
Churchill County					
New River Justice Court	324	54	400	778	1,035
Lyon County					
Canal Justice Court	215	39	394	648	425
Dayton Justice Court	131	21	401	553	635
Walker River Justice Court	108	15	175	298	264
Fourth Judicial District					
Elko County					
Carlin Justice Court	NR	0	322	322	210
East Line Justice Court	0	0	168	168	100
Elko Justice Court	370	16	952	1,338	1,292
Jackpot Justice Court	7	NR	76	83	120
Wells Justice Court	0	0	135	135	189
Fifth Judicial District					
Esmeralda County					
Esmeralda Justice Court	10	1	9	20	12
Mineral County					
Hawthorne Justice Court	134	24	496	654	95
Nye County					
Beatty Justice Court	39	4	126	169	156
Pahrump Justice Court	477	73	818	1,368	1,370
Tonopah Justice Court	84	12	183	279	368
Sixth Judicial District					
Humboldt County					
McDermitt Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Paradise Valley Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Union Justice Court	247	36	711	994	864
Lander County					
Argenta Justice Court	47	6	227	280	281
Austin Justice Court	4	0	113	117	15
Pershing County					
Lake Justice Court	89	18 ^a	181	288	271
Seventh Judicial District					
Eureka County					
Beowawe Justice Court	4	3	46	53	43
Eureka Justice Court	15	2	54	71	71
Lincoln County					
Meadow Valley Justice Court	32	7	26	65	71
Pahrangat Valley Justice Court	19	2	96	117	80
White Pine County					
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	77	10	71	158	132
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth Judicial District					
Clark County					
Boulder Justice Court	62	10	70	142	133
Bunkerville Justice Court	11	2	32	45	101
Goodsprings Justice Court	95	2	100	197	200
Henderson Justice Court	2,378	216	1,313	3,907	3,073
Las Vegas Justice Court	21,444	1,465	26,052	48,961	NR
Laughlin Justice Court	391	10	749	1,150	923
Mesquite Justice Court	168	13	22	203	289
Moapa Justice Court	19	0	33	52	424
Moapa Valley Justice Court	51	44	61	156	189
North Las Vegas Justice Court	2,370	152	851	3,373	1,073
Searchlight Justice Court	37	12	40	89	64
Ninth Judicial District					
Douglas County					
East Fork Justice Court	210	21	723	954	1,403
Tahoe Justice Court	202	4	484	690	884
Total	34,230	3,086	44,958	82,274	28,395

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.
 NR Not reported.
^a Municipal Court data included in totals.

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

Table A7. Civil Caseload Processed by Justice Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2007.

	Civil Cases Filed						Total Civil Cases	Total Cases Disposed
	General Civil	Small Claims	Summary Eviction	Request for Domestic Violence Protective Orders (TPOs)	Request for Protection Orders (non-domestic violence)	Reopened Cases		
First Judicial District								
Carson City								
Carson City Justice Court	2,517	686	1,464	453	320	6	5,446	3,352
Storey County								
Virginia City Justice Court	26	12	12	14	10	0	74	68
Second Judicial District								
Washoe County								
Incline Village Justice Court	48	84	73	19	19	1	244	196
Reno Justice Court	11,569	2,464	3,227	(a)	653	0	17,913	9,563
Sparks Justice Court	1,900	1,077	1,855	(a)	173	0	5,005	2,998
Wadsworth Justice Court	8	2	24	0	6	0	40	18
Third Judicial District								
Churchill County								
New River Justice Court	376	420	295	179	213	2	1,485	1,048
Lyon County								
Canal Justice Court	364	466	386	102	81	7	1,406	1,173
Dayton Justice Court	186	112	216	77	89	46	726	609
Walker River Justice Court	258	221	37	88	24	8	636	485
Fourth Judicial District								
Elko County								
Carlin Justice Court	21	94	19	(a)	NR	0	134	316
East Line Justice Court	144	53	12	22	1	0	232	83
Elko Justice Court	601	875	92	1	70	5	1,644	962
Jackpot Justice Court	10	19	5	2	1	1	38	41
Wells Justice Court	26	30	4	9	6	1	76	138
Fifth Judicial District								
Esmeralda County								
Esmeralda Justice Court	15	15	2	1	2	0	35	14
Mineral County								
Hawthorne Justice Court	55	93	52	25	18	0	243	25
Nye County								
Beatty Justice Court	12	13	8	16	7	0	56	47
Pahrump Justice Court	509	185	215	261	259	1	1,430	1,063
Tonopah Justice Court								
Sixth Judicial District								
Humboldt County								
McDermitt Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Paradise Valley Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Union Justice Court	265	346	22	85	72	0	790	628
Lander County								
Argenta Justice Court	57	643	0	16	3	4	723	568
Austin Justice Court	3	2	0	0	5	0	10	2
Pershing County								
Lake Justice Court	50	184	48	33	2	0	317	63
Seventh Judicial District								
Eureka County								
Beowawe Justice Court	4	13	3	6	4	0	30	13
Eureka Justice Court	17	9	3	18	9	1	57	22
Lincoln County								
Meadow Valley Justice Court	11	17	1	6	0	0	35	7
Pahrnanagat Valley Justice Court	9	14	8	20	10	0	61	14
White Pine County								
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	223	211	25	44	52	0	555	429
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	4
Eighth Judicial District								
Clark County								
Boulder Justice Court	139	49	71	65	74	1	399	292
Bunkerville Justice Court	0	0	2	4	5	0	11	11
Goodsprings Justice Court	35	28	16	12	7	0	98	50
Henderson Justice Court	1,768	735	2,473	0	360	151	5,487	2,806
Las Vegas Justice Court	51,532	6,968	25,646	(a)	1,922	3,199	89,267	60,711
Laughlin Justice Court	109	194	64	49	14	5	435	370
Mesquite Justice Court	42	250	88	47	21	NR	448	27
Moapa Justice Court	7	1	0	6	7	0	21	8
Moapa Valley Justice Court	21	11	7	9	13	NR	61	16
North Las Vegas Justice Court	386	855	2,644	(a)	127	19	4,031	3,373
Searchlight Justice Court	4	2	1	0	1	1	9	5
Ninth Judicial District								
Douglas County								
East Fork Justice Court	436	337	136	121	109	0	1,139	871
Tahoe Justice Court	93	50	28	13	21	19	224	178
Total	73,901	17,878	39,290	1,853	4,812	3,478	141,212	92,834

NR Not reported.

^a Temporary protective orders are processed and recorded at the District Court level.

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

Table A8. Juvenile Traffic Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2007.

	Juvenile Traffic		
	Cases	Charges	Violations Disposed
First Judicial District			
Carson City District Court	622	877	877
Storey County District Court	16	22	22
Second Judicial District			
Washoe County District Court	NR	NR	NR
Third Judicial District			
Churchill County District Court	202	262	267
Lyon County District Court	1,118	1,553	1,640
Fourth Judicial District			
Elko County District Court	NR	699	768
Fifth Judicial District			
Esmeralda County District Court	22	25	16
Mineral County District Court	16	23	0
Nye County District Court	213	257	330
Sixth Judicial District			
Humboldt County District Court	206	182	164
Lander County District Court	99	132	135
Pershing County District Court	0	0	0
Seventh Judicial District			
Eureka County District Court	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lincoln County District Court	(a)	(a)	(a)
White Pine County District Court	(a)	(a)	(a)
Eighth Judicial District			
Clark County District Court	1,368	2,003	NR
Ninth Judicial District			
Douglas County District Court	403	501	498
Total	4,285	6,536	4,717

NR Not reported

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

Table A9. Justice Court Traffic and Parking Cases Filed, Fiscal Year 2007.

Court	Traffic and Parking Violations								
	Juvenile Traffic		Adult Traffic		Adult Parking		Total Filed		Total Disposed
	Cases	Charges	Cases	Charges	Cases	Charges	Cases	Charges	Charges
First Judicial District									
Carson City									
Carson City Justice Court	NJ	NJ	12,570	17,568	42	54	12,612	17,622	17,314
Storey County									
Virginia City Justice Court	NJ	NJ	1,202	1,650	11	11	1,213	1,661	1,284
Second Judicial District									
Washoe County									
Incline Village Justice Court	62	92	78	3,018	0	802	140	3,912	3,351
Reno Justice Court	NJ	NJ	NR	42,706	NJ	NJ	NR	42,706	27,795
Sparks Justice Court	NJ	NJ	7,114	11,182	0	0	7,114	11,182	9,205
Wadsworth Justice Court	NJ	NJ	4,170	5,214	1	7	4,171	5,221	4,974
Third Judicial District									
Churchill County									
New River Justice Court	NJ	NJ	4,193	5,388	1	2	4,194	5,390	5,389
Lyon County									
Canal Justice Court	NJ	NJ	3,212	4,354	0	1	3,212	4,355	3,847
Dayton Justice Court	NJ	NJ	2,923	3,987	0	0	2,923	3,987	4,034
Walker River Justice Court	NJ	NJ	1,499	1,851	1	1	1,500	1,852	1,733
Fourth Judicial District									
Elko County									
Carlin Justice Court	NJ	NJ	672	754	0	0	672	754	584
East Line Justice Court	NJ	NJ	802	1,111	0	0	802	1,111	743
Elko Justice Court	NJ	NJ	5,335	7,005	12	13	5,347	7,018	4,806
Jackpot Justice Court	NJ	NJ	NR	791	NR	3	NR	794	940
Wells Justice Court	NJ	NJ	5,444	6,542	0	0	5,444	6,542	6,779
Fifth Judicial District									
Esmeralda County									
Esmeralda Justice Court	NJ	NJ	5,067	5,756	0	0	5,067	5,756	4,387
Mineral County									
Hawthorne Justice Court	NJ	NJ	4,225	4,655	1	1	4,226	4,656	3,842
Nye County									
Beatty Justice Court	NJ	NJ	3,116	3,770	2	2	3,118	3,772	3,809
Pahrump Justice Court	NJ	NJ	4,184	6,403	3	5	4,187	6,408	5,110
Tonopah Justice Court	NJ	NJ	2,214	2,759	0	2	2,214	2,761	3,016
Sixth Judicial District									
Humboldt County									
McDermitt Justice Court	NJ	NJ	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Paradise Valley Justice Court	NJ	NJ	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Union Justice Court	NJ	NJ	9,276	11,284	64	75	9,340	11,359	10,338
Lander County									
Argenta Justice Court	NJ	NJ	2,523	3,405	2	5	2,525	3,410	3,218
Austin Justice Court	NJ	NJ	1,566	2,001	1	1	1,567	2,002	1,714
Pershing County									
Lake Justice Court	NJ	NJ	623	853	0	0	623	853	715
Seventh Judicial District									
Eureka County									
Beowawe Justice Court	8	8	839	1,025	0	1	847	1,034	1,009
Eureka Justice Court	5	6	1,331	1,554	0	0	1,336	1,560	1,634
Lincoln County									
Meadow Valley Justice Court	21	26	735	896	0	0	756	922	1,319
Pahrnanagat Valley Justice Court	12	17	2,969	3,504	0	0	2,981	3,521	3,310
White Pine County									
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	97	121	2,555	2,823	0	0	2,652	2,944	2,590
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	NJ	NJ	92	105	0	0	92	105	110
Eighth Judicial District									
Clark County									
Boulder Justice Court	0	0	655	827	53	58	708	885	773
Bunkerville Justice Court	0	4	916	1,027	2	2	918	1,033	949
Goodsprings Justice Court	NJ	NJ	13,536	13,638	19	19	13,555	13,657	12,127
Henderson Justice Court	134	184	6,421	8,559	33	36	6,588	8,779	6,919
Las Vegas Justice Court	3,231	4,636	188,699	270,051	18,054	28,771	209,984	303,458	138,112
Laughlin Justice Court	60	67	8,739	9,695	45	47	8,844	9,809	7,889
Mesquite Justice Court	NJ	NJ	4	9	NR	NR	4	9	4
Moapa Justice Court	23	31	2,922	3,512	0	0	2,945	3,543	4,213
Moapa Valley Justice Court	NJ	NJ	625	844	5	7	630	851	779
North Las Vegas Justice Court	16	23	1,243	1,766	14	14	1,273	1,803	1,404
Searchlight Justice Court	7	9	7,598	8,598	2	2	7,607	8,609	7,327
Ninth Judicial District									
Douglas County									
East Fork Justice Court	NJ	NJ	NR	10,070	NR	26	NR	10,096	7,841
Tahoe Justice Court	NJ	NJ	NR	3,844	NR	236	NR	4,080	3,010
Total	3,676	5,224	321,887	496,354	18,368	30,204	343,931	531,782	330,246

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

NR Not reported.

^a Municipal Court data included in totals.

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

Table A10. Municipal Court Traffic and Parking Cases Filed, Fiscal Year 2007.

Court	Traffic and Parking Violations								
	Juvenile Traffic		Adult Traffic		Adult Parking		Total Filed		Total Disposed
	Cases	Charges	Cases	Charges	Cases	Charges	Cases	Charges	Charges
Boulder Municipal Court	85	125	3,451	5,012	117	128	3,653	5,265	4,993
Caliente Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	0	144	0	0	0	144	96
Carlin Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	61	65	7	7	68	72	66
Carson City Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Elko Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	1,932	2,101	62	62	1,994	2,163	1,644
Ely Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	343	446	5	5	348	451	539
Fallon Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	703	992	5	7	708	999	970
Fernley Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	1,445	1,823	0	0	1,445	1,823	1,808
Henderson Municipal Court	835	1,241	24,526	37,881	793	822	26,154	39,944	36,641
Las Vegas Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	NR	163,703	(b)	(b)	NR	163,703	143,737
Mesquite Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	2,680	4,147	202	202	2,882	4,349	3,508
North Las Vegas Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	24,213	40,438	2,430	2,868	26,643	43,306	40,759
Reno Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	36,772	47,783	(b)	(b)	36,772	47,783	43,404
Sparks Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	8,067	12,587	317	436	8,384	13,023	12,597
Wells Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	136	191	0	0	136	191	232
West Wendover Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	837	970	0	0	837	970	576
Yerington Municipal Court	NJ	NJ	228	296	2	2	230	298	237
Total	920	1,366	105,207	318,309	3,940	4,539	110,067	324,214	295,195

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

NR Not reported.

^a Municipal Court data combined with Justice Court data (Table A6) for the consolidated municipality of Carson City.

^b Parking violations or civil cases are handled administratively by the city.

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

Glossary of Case Types

CRIMINAL CASE TYPES

When to Count Criminal Filings: Cases are counted in District Court when the court receives notification of a bind over from a lower court or receives the formal charging document from the District Attorney's Office. Felony and gross misdemeanor filings in Justice Court are counted when the court receives the formal charging document, generally a complaint or citation from the District Attorney's Office or law enforcement agency. Misdemeanor and traffic filings in Justice and Municipal Courts are counted when the court receives the citation or complaint. Felonies, gross misdemeanors, and misdemeanors are counted by defendants and traffic violations are counted by charges.

Felony – Cases heard at District Court after preliminary hearings at Justice Court for defendants charged with a violation of a state law that is punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison.

Gross Misdemeanor – Cases heard at District Court after preliminary hearings at Justice Court for defendants charged with a violation of state law that involves an offense that does not fit within the definitions of felony, misdemeanor, or traffic case.

Misdemeanor, Nontraffic – Cases heard at Justice and Municipal Courts for defendants charged with the violation of a state law or local ordinance that involves an offense punishable by fine or incarceration or both for no more than \$1,000 or 6 months, respectively.

Misdemeanor, Traffic – Cases heard at Justice and Municipal Courts for moving and non-moving violations of traffic law or ordinance that do not pertain to parking of a motor vehicle.

Parking Violations – Cases heard at Justice and Municipal Courts for parking of a motor vehicle in violation of a traffic law or ordinance.

Appeal from Lower Court – Cases heard at District Court in which the court reviews the judgment of a Justice or Municipal Court for a criminal case.

When to Count Dispositions: A criminal case is considered disposed when final adjudication for that case occurs. For statistical purposes, final adjudication is defined as date of sentencing, date of adjudication, or date charges are disposed, whichever occurs last.

Criminal Cases Disposed – For District Court, cases are disposed when transferred before or during trial, dismissed after diversion or before trial, guilty plea before trial, bench trial, jury trial, and other manner of disposition. For Justice and Municipal Courts, cases are dismissed before or during preliminary hearing, guilty plea before or during preliminary hearing, waiver of preliminary hearing, bound over to District Court, bail forfeiture, transferred before or during trial, dismissed after diversion, dismissed before trial, guilty plea before trial, bench trial, and jury trial.

CIVIL CASE TYPES

When to Count Civil Filings: Cases are counted when a petition or complaint is filed with the court or the court receives a motion and a court case number is assigned.

Real Property – Cases heard at District Court that deal with ownership or rights in real property excluding construction defect or negligence; includes landlord and tenant disputes, title to property, condemnation, eminent domain, and other real property cases that do not fit in one of the above categories.

Construction Defect – Cases heard at District Court that deal with alleged defects in construction.

Negligence Torts – Cases heard at District Court that deal with an alleged omission to perform an act or use care to perform an act that causes personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death; includes auto, medical/dental, premises liability, and other negligence tort cases that do not fit in one of the above categories.

Torts – Cases heard at District Court that deal with an alleged injury or wrong committed either against a person or person's property by a party who either did or did not do something they were not or were supposed to do; includes product liability, intentional misconduct, employment, and other tort cases that do not fit in one of the above categories.

Probate – Cases heard at District Court that deal with the probate of a will or estate of a deceased person; includes summary administration, general administration, special administration, set asides, probate trusts, and other probate cases that do not fit in one of the above categories.

Other Civil – Cases heard at District Court that include breach of contract, civil petition for judicial review, appeals from lower courts, civil writs, and all other civil matters that do not fit in one of the above categories or case types.

General Civil – Cases heard at Justice Court that deal with recovery of money or damages where the amount does not exceed the limit of \$10,000.

Small Claims – Cases heard at Justice Court that deal with recovery of money where the amount does not exceed the limit of \$5,000.

Landlord/Tenant – Cases heard at Justice Court that deal with the exclusion of tenant for default of rent or specific categories of unlawful detainer. Formerly Summary Evictions.

Temporary Protective Orders – Cases heard at Justice Court for temporary order for protection. TPOs are counted as either domestic violence protective orders or stalking and harassment protective orders.

Reopened cases - Civil-related cases reopened or reactivated during the year from a motion or petition filed with the court.

When to Count Dispositions: A civil case is considered disposed when adjudication of the matter occurs. For statistical purposes, final adjudication is defined as the date judgment is entered.

Civil Cases Disposed – For all trial courts, civil cases are disposed by voluntary dismissal, transfer before or during trial, involuntary dismissal, judgment on arbitration award, stipulated dismissal, stipulated judgment, default judgment, and adjudication on the merits by motion to dismiss, summary judgment, bench trial, and jury trial. Additionally, in Justice Courts, temporary protective orders are disposed by involuntary dismissal, transferred before or during trial, voluntary dismissal, decision without trial or hearing, decision with hearing, and decision with trial.

FAMILY CASE TYPES

When to Count Family Filings: Cases are counted when the court receives an originating petition, request, or complaint.

Marriage Dissolution – Cases heard at District Court that involve either divorce or annulment.

Support/Custody – Cases heard at District Court that request maintenance of a spouse or child or a determination with regard to control, care, or maintenance of a child. Both parties must reside in Nevada.

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act – Cases heard at District Court that require maintenance of a spouse or child when one party resides in another state.

Adoptions – Cases heard at District Court that involve a request for the establishment of a new, permanent relationship of parent and child between persons not having that relationship naturally.

Paternity – Cases heard at District Court that involve paternity issues as defined by Nevada statute.

Termination of Parental Rights – Cases heard at District Court that involve termination of parental rights.

Miscellaneous Domestic Relations Case – Cases heard at District Court that involve a domestic relations issue that does not fit in one of the other family case types. Examples include name change or permission to marry.

Guardianship – Cases heard at District Court that deal with guardianship issues involving adults, minors, or trusts.

Mental Health Cases – Cases heard at District Court that deal with legal determination as to whether an individual is mentally ill or incompetent and should be placed or remain under care, custody, or treatment.

Domestic Violence Protective Orders – Cases heard at District Court for temporary order for protection when sufficient evidence exists that there has been domestic violence or the threat exists.

Reopened cases - Family-related cases reopened or reactivated during the year from a motion or petition filed with the court.

When to Count Dispositions: A family case is considered disposed when the decision is handed down and(or) the final order is filed, whichever occurs first.

Family Cases Disposed – For District Courts, family cases are disposed by involuntary dismissal, transfer, voluntary dismissal, decision without trial, decision with hearing, and decision with trial. Additionally, guardianship cases can be disposed for a person by death, reaching the age of majority, or restoration of competency; and for property by an order terminating guardianship or final accounting.

JUVENILE CASE TYPES

When to Count Juvenile Filings: Cases are counted when the court receives the petition or citation.

Criminal-Type Juvenile Petitions – Cases heard at District Court that include a behavior that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

Status Petitions – Cases heard at District Court that includes petitions involving a juvenile in need of supervision. The juvenile may require guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation because of habitual truancy, habitual disobedience, being ungovernable, or behavior that is injurious or dangerous to others.

Child Abuse/Neglect Petitions – Cases heard at District Court where the behavior of someone other than the juvenile causes the court to concern itself with the well being of the juvenile. Adults charged with abuse or neglect are counted in the appropriate criminal category.

Juvenile Traffic (misdemeanor) – Cases involving matters that originate in the court as a misdemeanor traffic citation involving a juvenile.

Miscellaneous Petitions – Cases heard at District Court that involve juvenile cases that do not fit in one of the other juvenile categories. An example is Petition for Emancipation.

Informal Hearing – Any hearing by a judicial officer in which no formal charge has been filed with the court.

Detention/Extradition Hearing – Any hearing requesting a juvenile to be held in detention, or continued to be held in detention, pending further court action within the same or another jurisdiction.

Protective Custody Hearing – Any hearing held to determine if the risk to a child is great enough to warrant removal, or continued removal, from their custodian.

When to Count Dispositions: A juvenile case is considered disposed when adjudication of the matter occurs.

Juvenile Cases Disposed – For District Courts, juvenile cases are disposed by transfer, certification to adult, dismissal, plea or admission, statutory termination, wardship termination, judgment satisfied, and bench trial.