

The background of the entire page is a landscape photograph. It shows a wide, flat desert valley in the foreground, with a fence line visible. In the middle ground, there are rolling hills and a range of rugged mountains. The sky is filled with soft, golden light from a setting or rising sun, with wispy clouds catching the light. The overall color palette is warm, dominated by oranges, yellows, and browns.

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
INDIGENT DEFENSE SERVICES**

ONE NEVADA

JULY 1, 2024



Nevada Department of *Indigent Defense Services*

VISION

Justice. Equity. Support.

MISSION

The mission of the Nevada Department of Indigent Defense Services (Department) is to assist Nevada counties in developing quality, equitable and sustainable indigent defense systems that strengthen local communities and meet or exceed the state and federal constitutional guarantees that protect each of us.

GOALS

The goals of the Department are to build a strong and resilient statewide network of effective indigent defense providers and to support them with regular education, training and other defense-specific resources, including experts, investigators, social workers and other valuable tools. The Department also seeks to create a centralized resource center that provides holistic defense services and complex litigation assistance. The Department is also working to create a pipeline program through Boyd School of Law at UNLV to bring more qualified indigent defense attorneys into the rural areas.

Table of Contents

Vision / Mission / Goals	2
Introduction: <i>One Nevada</i>	4
Letter from the Chair	5
Letter from the <i>Davis</i> Monitor	6
Members of the Board on Indigent Defense Services	8
The Department of Indigent Defense Services	10
Legislative Success and <i>Davis</i> Compliance	12
2023 Legislative Update	13
Overview of AB518	14
Maximum Contribution Formula	15
Reimagining the NSPD	16
Weekend Relief	17
Oversight Program	18
Highlights from the Field (Oversight)	19
Funding for <i>Davis</i> Compliance	22
NPHF Partnership to Study Holistic Defense	23
Training Program and Data Collection	24
Sustainable Workloads	26
Pipeline Efforts	28
Top Ten Goals for the Future	30
Improving Pipelines	32
Data Collection	33
Special Acknowledgements	50



Introduction

One Nevada

One thing we all love about Nevada is that we are so wildly independent. The other thing about us, though, is our ability to come together for common interests, like building strong and resilient communities. The strength of any community is determined by many things. One thing strong communities all have in common, is a strong public defense system. A sustainable indigent defense system promotes public safety, ensures the fairness of our justice system for everyone and also saves the community money.

The Department of Indigent Defense Services (Department) and its dedicated staff continue to work to bring together stakeholders from across the state, to tirelessly advocate and to create innovative solutions to long-standing problems. This Annual Report will highlight this work, including how the different branches of Nevada government are working together to ensure Nevada complies with the 6th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution by providing zealous indigent defense representation.

The Annual Report will begin with letters from the Chair of the Board on Indigent Defense Services and the *Davis* Monitor. The report will move to an overview of the Board and Department of Indigent Defense Services. The work of the Legislative, Executive, Judicial branches will be highlighted next. The top ten goals for the upcoming years are also discussed. Finally, the report will close with workload data provided by each county.

This Annual Report discusses how the Department continues to bring more resources to its public defenders in the field, including more high quality training, a robust case management system and Westlaw legal research, all at no cost to attorneys. The Department has spent four years putting together the pieces of a more sustainable and effective system of indigent defense across the state by working with the Legislature, Judiciary and other Executive Branch Agencies. We are changing the story that public defenders have been telling for decades, that of being overworked and underpaid. Where indigent defense is concerned, we are now beginning to realize this vision of a stronger and more resilient One Nevada.

Letter from the Chair

The journey of providing competent indigent defense services in Nevada began over three decades ago and ultimately culminated in the creation of the Department and its governing Board.

The Department has now completed its fourth full year of operation. Despite the considerable challenges during its relatively brief tenure, it continues to make historic progress in improving the state's diverse indigent defense systems, while providing valuable resources to Nevada's rural counties.

The Department Staff's tenacity and resourcefulness resulted in a legislative set-aside of \$3.5 million dollars for each year of the biennium to assure and enhance the State's reimbursement of county indigent defense expenses. The Department earned unprecedented success in the 2023 legislative session, overseeing the passage of bills that protect all privileged records in its possession; allow the Board on Indigent Defense to set the hourly rate for appointed counsel; set aside a record amount of funding to ensure county compliance with the conditions of the *Davis* settlement; and secure funding to pay those who represent indigent defendants on weekends for 48-hour hearings.

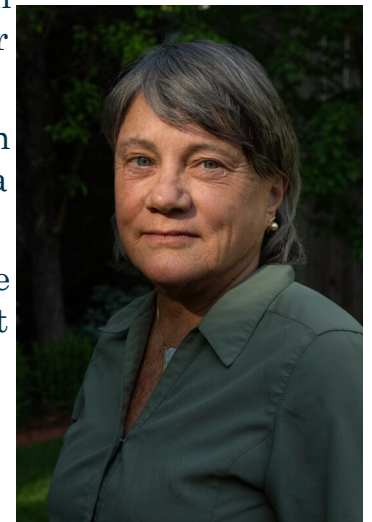
The Legislature set aside \$13 million over the biennium for the Department to request access when needed to further comply with the *Davis* consent judgment. This year, the Department obtained funding from this account to reimburse counties for additional public defenders across the rural counties, place three oversight analysts in the field, provide systematic training, and provide Westlaw access to all attorneys on its qualified list.

Finally, the Department successfully distributed reimbursements over \$3.2 million in Fiscal Year 2023 to rural Nevada counties for indigent defense expenses which exceeded their maximum contribution levels.

The Department and its Staff, with the advice and support of its Board members, remain fiercely committed to the mission. Together we will continue the work of steadfastly building a stronger and more resilient indigent defense network throughout Nevada.

As always, I want to thank the institutional and private public defenders throughout the State of Nevada who are working towards our shared goal of providing constitutionally sufficient defense services to Nevada's indigent accused.

*All the best,
Laura Fitzsimmons*



Laura Fitzsimmons, Chair

Letter from the *Davis* Monitor

I am completing my third year as the monitor for the *Davis v. Nevada* consent judgment. As the monitor, I submit quarterly compliance reports to the court and the parties, which can be read here: dids.nv.gov/litigation/Davis.

The 2023-24 fiscal year held many accomplishments for the Department that relate directly to the three areas of action set forth in the *Davis* consent judgment, which are (1) removing economic disincentives to effective representation, (2) setting and maintaining of standards for indigent defense and (3) ensuring uniform time and caseload reporting.

First, the Department started implementing Board-approved workload standards, based on the results of the weighted caseload study for rural Nevada conducted by the National Center for State Courts. The workload standards highlight significant attorney shortages in some rural counties. Nye and Lyon counties, for example, are each short six full-time attorneys. Churchill County needs an additional five full-time attorneys, and Douglas County needs at least an additional three full-time attorneys. To address these shortages, the Department has met with leadership in each county to develop new public defense plans and recruitment strategies.

The Department has been developing pathways to rural practice. A landmark success for the Department is the funding of the Law Student Supervision Operation (LASSO) program. The LASSO program provides stipends for law students to work with rural public defenders during the summer or for a semester of law school, and additional stipends and bar preparation materials for up to 15 new rural indigent defense hires. Stipends range from \$6,500 for first year students to \$15,500 for recent graduates who accept public defense positions in rural counties. In addition, the Interim Finance Committee (IFC) allocated \$13,000 for two law students to extern in rural public defender offices this summer.

Recruitment of appointed counsel is likely to be easier now that the hourly rate of compensation has increased. Pursuant to AB 454 (2023), which empowers the Board to set the hourly rate for appointed counsel in rural counties, the Board promulgated a regulation tying the minimum hourly rate to the rate for federal Criminal Justice Act (CJA) attorneys, which currently is \$172 per hour for non-capital cases and \$220 per hour for capital cases. In addition, the Department worked with the rural counties to reduce delays in the appointment of counsel by ensuring the quick appointment of conflict counsel, prompt representation at all pretrial release hearings and prompt appointment of counsel in the municipal courts.

In the area of oversight, the Department has used funds allocated in AB 518 (7), and approved by the IFC, to contract with three experienced attorneys to provide oversight in the rural counties. The Department's new oversight providers have visited all the *Davis* counties in the past quarter.

Davis Monitor Letter, continued

In the area of training, the Department requested and the IFC allocated AB 518 (7) funds for six attorneys to attend nationally recognized “trial college” training programs in criminal defense, reimbursement for rural attorneys to attend the annual statewide training conference hosted by the Department and additional funds to secure outside trainers and speakers for the annual conference.

In the area of workload reporting, the Department has now collected and reported ten quarters of time and caseload data from indigent defense providers in the *Davis* counties. Overall, compliance with workload reporting has improved dramatically in the past year. This improvement may be due in part to an incentive program through which the Department provides no-cost Westlaw access, also made possible through AB 518 (7) funding.

The funding provided in AB 518 (2023) for compliance with the Judgment suggests that state lawmakers and the governor’s office appreciate the importance of fulfilling the state’s obligations under the Judgment as well as the state’s constitutional obligation to provide effective assistance of counsel to people in rural counties who are unable to afford an attorney. Despite some recent delays in getting AB 518 requests heard by the IFC, the Department has been able to rely on these funds to comply with the consent judgment. Indeed, successful compliance requires continued access to the funds necessary for attorney compensation, county reimbursement, oversight, training and reporting.

There are remaining challenges, including finding a way to fully staff the Nevada State Public Defender (NSPD), charged with providing first-line public defense in White Pine County as well as appellate, parole, and death penalty representation in many of the rural counties. It has been difficult to recruit and retain NSPD attorneys, perhaps due to the salary range being significantly lower than the salaries and contract rates for county-level indigent defense.

I appreciate the Department’s consistent responsiveness to my many requests for compliance information. I look forward to continuing to work with the parties as the Department and Board work diligently to ensure that indigent people charged with crimes in the rural counties receive effective and zealous legal representation.

*Sincerely,
Professor Eve Hanan*



Professor Eve Hanan

Members of the Board on Indigent Defense Services

Laura Fitzsimmons, Chair
Carson City

Appointed by the Governor.

Laura is an attorney who dedicated most of her storied legal career to indigent defense.

Kate Thomas, Vice Chair
Washoe

Selected by the Board of County Commissioners of Washoe County and appointed by the Governor.

Kate is the Assistant County Manager for Washoe County.

Angela Cook
Clark

One member selected jointly by the associations of the State Bar of Nevada who represent members of racial or ethnic minorities, appointed by the Governor.

Angela is the Team Chief in the Children's Attorneys Project at Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada

Harriet Cummings
Douglas

Selected by the Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court. Harriet served as Chief Assistant Clerk for the Nevada Supreme Court and ,before that, as a public defender in the NSPD office.

Chris Giunchigliani
Clark

Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

Chris G. served in the Nevada Assembly for 15 years and for 12 years as a Clark County Commissioner.

Joe Crim
Pershing

Selected by the Nevada Association of Counties and appointed by the Governor.

Joe is the Chair of the Pershing County Board of Commissioners

Allison Joffe
Carson City

Selected by the Board of Governors of the State of Nevada and appointed by the Governor. Allison was an attorney for more than 32 years, practicing in the areas of criminal defense and family law.

Lorina Dellinger
Nye

Selected by the Nevada Association of Counties and appointed by the Governor.

Lorina is the Assistant County Manager for Nye County.

Dave Mendiola
Humboldt

Selected by the Nevada Association of Counties and appointed by the Governor.

Dave served as the County Manager for Humboldt County.

Board Members

**Joni Eastley
Nye**

Selected by the Nevada Association of Counties and appointed by the Governor. Joni served for 12 years as a Nye County Commissioner, then was Assistant County Manager, and was also on the Board of Directors for NACO.

**Jarrold Hickman
Washoe**

A licensed attorney and member in good standing, appointed by the Majority Leader of the Nevada State Senate. Jarrod is a licensed attorney, a former Deputy Director for DIDS, and he currently works as a Risk Management Specialist.

**Susan Bush
Clark**

Selected by the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County and appointed by the Governor. Susan is the Director of the Office of Appointed Counsel in Clark County.

**Jeff Wells
Clark**

Selected by the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County and appointed by the Governor. Jeff has a JD and an MBA, is a former Deputy County Manager for Clark County, and is also a former Colorado State Senator

**Justice A. William Maupin, retired
Clark**

Designated by the Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court (non-voting member). Justice Maupin was a Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court from 1997 to 2009.

Board Meetings

All meetings of the Board on Indigent Defense Services are open to the public unless otherwise noted. The Board's Regulations can be found in Chapter 180 of the Nevada Administrative Code.

Board meeting times and locations, agendas, attachments and minutes are available on the Department's website at dids.nv.gov. Individuals interested in receiving notifications of upcoming board meetings may contact the Department at didscontact@dids.nv.gov to request to be added to the interested parties list or join the Department's listserv.



Department of Indigent Defense Services

Marcie Ryba, Executive Director

In November of 2019, Marcie Ryba was appointed as the Executive Director of the Department and re-appointed by Governor Joe Lombardo in 2023. In 2024, Ms. Ryba was awarded the Karen Winckler Service Award in recognition of outstanding service to the Nevada Attorneys for Criminal Justice (NACJ). In 2023, the Department was awarded the Silver Embrace Award as an unsung hero engaged in legal public interest work in Nevada by the Public Law Association at the William S. Boyd School of Law. Prior to moving to the Department, Ms. Ryba was an attorney for 15 years with the Nevada State Public Defender's Office in Carson City where she advocated on behalf of indigent persons charged with crimes at the trial level. Ms. Ryba started her legal career clerking for the Honorable Dan L. Papez and Honorable Steve L. Dobrescu in the Seventh Judicial District Court in Ely, Nevada.



Pictured above from left to right: Thomas Qualls, Deputy Director; Marcie Ryba, Executive Director; Peter Handy, Deputy Director.

Thomas Qualls, Deputy Director

Thomas Qualls joined the Department as a Deputy Director in April of 2021. Mr. Qualls was in private practice from 2003 until he joined the Department. Mr. Qualls served on the Washoe County indigent defense conflict panel, as well as the federal CJA panel. He has broad experience in indigent defense in the state and federal courts of Nevada. After three years of service, Mr. Qualls has left the Department to pursue other career goals.

Peter Handy, Deputy Director

Peter Handy joined the Department as a Deputy Director in September of 2021. Prior to joining the Department, Mr. Handy served as a Deputy Attorney General in Carson City, where he advised and represented State agencies in negotiations, administrative actions, and before Nevada Courts at the trial and appellate levels. Mr. Handy was a member of Attorney General Ford's award-winning Policy Research Team, which provided research and advice to enact criminal justice reform in Nevada. Before joining the Attorney General's Office, Mr. Handy was a Deputy District Attorney in Douglas County.

Welcoming a New Member to DIDS

We are excited to share that Brenda Roberts has agreed to join the Department to serve as a Deputy Director.

Brenda Roberts, Deputy Director

Ms. Roberts comes to us from the Nevada appellate courts where she served 15 years as first a staff attorney and then, after transferring to the Court of Appeals, a supervising staff attorney. Ms. Roberts began her legal career clerking for a trial court in Hawai'i, and before coming to Nevada, she served as a Deputy County Counsel in Nevada County, California.



DIDS Team:

Pictured Above: Brenda Roberts, Deputy Director.

Bottom Left: from left to right: Bet-Nimra Torres Perez, Management Analyst; Ashley Torres, Administrative Assistant.

Bottom Right: from left to right: Stanley Morrice, Management Analyst; Jaime Hamtak, Management Analyst; Cynthia Atanazio, Executive Assistant.



Legislative Success

and *Davis* Consent Judgment Compliance

This year marks the fourth year of the Department working toward compliance with the *Davis* Consent Judgment. As a reminder, in 2020, the State of Nevada entered a consent judgment agreeing to comply with the terms of the judgment by and through the Board on Indigent Defense Services.

In an effort to further comply with the consent judgment, the Department presented several bills to the Nevada Legislature in this past legislative cycle (the 82nd session). These bills were adopted in 2023 by the Legislature and have had a substantial impact on indigent defense in Nevada. They include:

(1) **SB 39** provides that certain records received, obtained and compiled by the Department or the Board are confidential.

Among other things, this bill provides failsafe protections related to data collection;

(2) **AB 454** allows the Board to set the hourly rate of compensation for appointed indigent defense attorneys. It also authorizes the Department to seek additional funding from the statutory contingency account if the funding allocated to the Department is insufficient for reimbursing rural counties. These are both watershed changes; and

(3) **AB 518** places in statute, instead of in the Board's regulations, the formula for state reimbursements to counties. It also sets aside over \$12 million for the biennium for anticipated expenses including workload standards, oversight, training and complex litigation. And finally, it provides compensation for those who must attend weekend 48-hour hearings. This was a collaborative effort with some unexpected partners and is another groundbreaking achievement.

Each of these bills will be discussed in-depth over the following pages. Several pages will be spent talking about the groundbreaking changes that were achieved with the funding provided by AB 518. It is quite clear that with the passage of these legislative bills, the Department was propelled forward in their efforts to improve indigent defense services and comply with the *Davis* consent judgment. Even with this positive forward movement, there is still more work that needs to be done.

Appointed Counsel Hourly Rates

Current Hourly Rates

\$172 / \$220

Non-capital / capital

12/15-12/31/2023

\$163 / \$210

Non-capital / capital

2003-12/14/2023

\$100 / \$125

Non-capital / capital

2023 Legislative Update: AB 454: Fair Compensation

The Department has been working with counties to elevate public defender salaries and contract rates to make them more competitive and in parity with those of prosecutors.

In our rural counties, private counsel conflict appointments are an essential part of Nevada's indigent defense systems. Historically, the hourly rate of \$125 for capital cases and \$100 for all other cases has been set by statute and has not been increased since 2003. This hourly rate was no longer a viable hourly rate for a resilient indigent defense system. Therefore, the Department worked towards increasing the hourly rate for this appointed work. With the passage of AB 454 (2023), the Board on Indigent Defense Services (BIDS) was directed to adopt regulations to establish hourly rates of compensation for indigent defense services in the rural counties. On December 15, 2023, the BIDS regulation of LCB File No. R033-23 went into effect, increasing the rate to match the federal Criminal Justice Act (CJA) panel rate in effect at the time of service. The hourly rate will be adjusted at the beginning of each calendar year to match the CJA panel rate. In calendar year 2024, the hourly rate is \$172 per hour for non-capital cases and \$220 per hour for capital cases.

AB454 also allows the Department to obtain funding from the Statutory Contingency Account if additional funding is needed to fully reimburse counties under the maximum contribution formula for indigent defense services expenses.

SB 39: Protection of Information

With the passage of SB 39, the Nevada Legislature took further steps to protect attorney-client privileged information. Records received by the Department maintain their attorney client privilege, are confidential and retain their protection from public records requests.

Overview of AB 518

In AB 518 (2023), the State of Nevada took significant steps to show that it stands behind improving indigent defense services in the State of Nevada to bring them into compliance with the requirements of the 6th Amendment.

First, AB 518 (2023), took the Board on Indigent Defense's Regulation on the maximum contribution formula and further solidified it by moving it into statute. The maximum contribution formula can now be found as NRS 180.006 and NRS 180.007. As you can see on the following page, Nevada reimbursed over \$3.2 million dollars to our rural counties. All expenses by the rural counties that were over the maximum contribution were completely reimbursed by the State. Moving forward, the maximum contribution formula was modified so that urban counties can seek reimbursement as well.

Second, with the passage of AB 518 (2023), funding was provided to the Nevada State Public Defender so that they could build a Complex Litigation Unit and appellate unit. The Complex Litigation Unit allows rural counties to transfer the responsibility for death penalty cases to the Nevada State Public Defender. At this time, Churchill, Humboldt, Lander and White Pine counties have transferred responsibility for death penalty representation to the Nevada State Public Defender. Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln and White Pine counties have transferred the appellate responsibility to the NSPD. As counties are working towards compliance with the Board on Indigent Defense Workload requirements, many more rural counties are considering whether to transfer responsibility to the NSPD.

Third, AB 518, Section 7.3, appropriated funding to the Department. Each rural county received funding from the Department to compensate the Public Defender, District Attorney and Justice of the Peace for their availability for weekend pretrial release hearings that are required by NRS 178.4849.

Fourth, AB 518 (2023), Section 7, appropriated to the Interim Finance Committee the sum of \$6.3 million in Fiscal Year 2024, and \$6.6 million in Fiscal Year 2025 for allocation to the Department to fund: (1) reimbursement of counties for costs in excess of their maximum contribution, including costs of compliance with workload standards; (2) costs of the Department related to compliance with the *Davis* Consent Judgment; (3) costs of the Office of the State Public Defender for contracting for complex cases and (4) the costs for training and pay parity for attorneys who provide indigent defense services. This Annual Report will discuss the enhancements to indigent defense services that this funding provided.

The following pages will provide more information on the work of the Department in each of these areas.

AB 518: Maximum Contribution Formula

Counties report costs related to the provision of indigent defense services to the Department. The graph below contains county spending in Fiscal Year 2023 on indigent defense services. Reflected is the over \$3.2 million dollars that have been reimbursed by the State of Nevada to the counties due to the maximum contribution formula contained in AB 518 (2023). As another success, SB 479 (2023) provided a supplemental appropriation to the Department for an unanticipated shortfall to fund county reimbursements pursuant to the maximum contribution formula so that all counties were fully reimbursed.

<u>Davis Counties</u>	2023 Maximum Contribution	Total Spent by County in FY2023	Amount Reimbursed by the State to County
Churchill	\$ 375,705.74	\$ 703,976.03	\$ 328,270.29
Douglas	\$ 892,657.88	\$ 1,471,408.52	\$ 578,750.64
Esmeralda	\$ 94,702.24	\$ 76,428.66	\$ -
Eureka	\$ 41,808.00	\$ 56,195.00	\$ 14,387.00
Lander	\$ 102,569.42	\$ 141,153.00	\$ 38,583.58
Lincoln	\$ 187,529.78	\$ 171,566.80	\$ -
Lyon	\$ 851,690.40	\$ 1,523,951.35	\$ 672,260.95
Mineral	\$ 95,962.95	\$ 155,579.77	\$ 59,616.82
Nye	\$ 866,049.11	\$ 1,189,387.58	\$ 323,338.47
White Pine	\$ 461,448.00	\$ 632,871.55	\$ 171,423.55
Total:	\$ 3,970,123.52	\$ 6,122,518.26	\$ 2,186,631.30
<u>Non-Davis Counties</u>	2023 Maximum Contribution	Total Spent by County in FY2023	Amount Reimbursed by the State to County
Carson	\$ 1,903,176.69	\$ 1,979,470.20	\$ 76,293.51
Clark	\$ 48,464,986.27		\$ -
Elko	\$ 1,946,334.86	\$ 2,699,901.42	\$ 753,566.56
Humboldt	\$ 493,318.80	\$ 724,772.80	\$ 231,454.00
Pershing	\$ 258,162.84	\$ 222,916.29	\$ -
Storey	\$ 93,592.97	\$ 107,770.52	\$ 14,177.55
Washoe	\$ 14,087,545.68		\$ -
Total:	\$ 67,247,118.11	\$ 5,734,831.23	\$ 1,075,491.62
GRAND TOTAL:	\$ 71,217,241.63	\$ 11,857,349.49	\$ 3,262,122.92

AB 518: Reimagining the NSPD

The Nevada State Public Defender saw some big changes in the last year. Not the least of those was the building of an office in White Pine County and Governor Joe Lombardo's appointment of Patricia (Patty) Cafferata as the new head of the office in March of 2024.

Ms. Cafferata is a bit of a legend in rural Nevada and beyond. She has more than 30 years of experience as an attorney and has a long history of public service in the Silver State, including as an attorney for Washoe Legal Services, a state assemblywoman and the State Treasurer. She also served as chief legal advisor for three district attorneys, communications director for Nevada's Attorney General, a judicial law clerk and an associate tribal judge for the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribal Court.

Cafferata's appointment comes at a time when the role of the NSPD is being reimagined and expanded in the rural counties of this state. This includes the creation of a Complex Litigation Unit and the expansion of the appellate division that was allowed with the passage of AB 518 (2023). These changes have allowed the NSPD to relieve some of the caseload of the rural counties and to provide specialized litigation support for complex and sophisticated cases, including death penalty cases.

With the ongoing shortage of indigent defense attorneys in Nevada, and the requirements for most counties to increase their numbers of public defenders, the NSPD's expansion to assist in these areas is perfectly timed. The NSPD is continuing to explore new ways to provide more assistance to our rural counties in the future, including in the realm of post-conviction habeas practice.

The Department looks forward to working with Ms. Cafferata as we continue to reimagine the Nevada State Public Defender and its expanded role in our great state.



Patricia Cafferata, Nevada State Public Defender

AB 518: Weekend Relief

In 2021, the Nevada Legislature passed AB 424 which required all courts statewide to hold pre-trial release hearings within 48 hours after a person has been taken into custody. The State did not provide any funding to the counties to implement this significant policy initiative. In particular, AB 424 required the rural counties to provide court hearings 6-7 days per week instead of 5 days per week. While Clark and Washoe Counties did have additional costs, they already had 7-day-a-week court and did not have the financial burden the rural counties had in implementing AB 424.

The rural counties spent several millions of dollars in implementing the 48-hour pre-trial release hearing requirement, including additional personnel costs for the Sheriff, Justice Court, District Attorney and Public Defender staff as well as court interpreters and reporters. AB 424 went into effect on July 1, 2022. By the time the 2023 Legislative Session began, significant rural court problems in implementing AB 424 came to light. Most courts did not have any relief personnel (specifically attorneys) to help them. Therefore, Judges, District Attorneys and Public Defenders had to work 6-7 days a week, every week out of the year including holidays.

The human toll on these Rural Judges, District Attorneys and Public Defenders was enormous. Due to these concerns, the 2023 Nevada Legislature enacted AB 518, Section 7.3, which provided a \$1,474,200, two-year appropriation to provide a \$450 per weekend day stipend to the Rural Justices of the Peace, Public Defenders and District Attorneys. (Note that while the AB 518 language states the funding can be used for weekend or holiday pay, the amount of money appropriated of \$1,474,200 was only enough to cover weekend pay.) The AB 518 \$1,474,200 funding amount was crafted very narrowly to only address the cost of weekend Judge, District Attorney and Public Defender work and not any of the other millions of dollars the rural counties are paying to implement the 48-hour pre-trial release hearings. Therefore, the AB 518 Stipend is really a State-Rural County partnership to ensure that the rural court system is sustainable.

The funding provided by AB 518 (2023), Section 7.3, was a one-time appropriation to the Department. For the funding to continue, the Department will request an enhancement to their budget in the future biennium.



AB 518: Funding for *Davis* Compliance Oversight Program

The Department is required to oversee the provision of indigent defense services throughout the state. NRS 180.440 specifically requires on-site oversight of court proceedings to ensure compliance with relevant standards (including ADKT 411 and the ABA Guidelines), court rules and to ensure the effective representation of defendants. The *Davis* Court Monitor has repeatedly expressed concern in her quarterly reports that the Department did not have sufficient staff or funding to provide the depth and consistency of on-site oversight that the Stipulated Consent Judgment requires. In response to these concerns, the Department received funding this year provided by the Interim Finance Committee from AB 518, Section 7, funds to contract with multiple Outreach and Compliance Advisors to conduct this necessary oversight in the field.

In the early months of 2024, the Department entered into three contracts with experienced defense attorneys to act as Outreach and Compliance Analysts, and their first on-site visits began in February. Each of these Outreach and Compliance Analysts are attorneys with decades of experience in the field and in leadership positions. The Department divided the state into three zones for purposes of grouping together the oversight efforts. The Outreach and Compliance Analysts have received an overwhelmingly positive response from representatives in our rural counties.

David Schieck, former Special Public Defender in Clark County, is covering Zone 1, which includes Nye, Lincoln, White Pine, Eureka and Esmeralda Counties. John Kadlic, former Reno City Attorney, is covering Zone 2, which includes Carson City, Churchill, Lyon, Storey and Mineral Counties. And Derrick Lopez, former Appointed Counsel Administrator in Douglas County, is covering Zone 3, which includes Douglas, Pershing, Humboldt, Lander and Elko Counties. More on these Analysts is in the following pages.

Highlights from the Field:

David Schieck

Outreach & Compliance Analyst

Zone 1

Back Story

David has been practicing criminal defense for over 40 years, the majority of that in private practice, though it is hardly a footnote that he was also the head of the Special Public Defender's Office in Clark County for 13 years. He has been lead counsel in over 80 first degree murder jury trials, both capital and noncapital. And he was appellate counsel in the landmark Nevada Supreme Court cases of *Byford v. State* (successfully changing the jury instruction on first degree murder), *Heglemeier v. State* (redefining the admissibility of accomplice testimony), and *Sanborn v State* (creating a favorable standard for loss of evidence by the police). David is also a past-president of Nevada Attorneys for Criminal Justice.

Challenges in the Justice System

The majority of landmark checks on the unlimited power of the police, the prosecution and the judiciary is the result of the hard work and dedication of indigent defenders. Underfunding and overworking of attorneys involved in indigent defense has historically been the single most difficult challenge facing the criminal justice system. The other challenge is to keep talented and dedicated attorneys involved in indigent defense and bring in new faces to continue the legacy.

Steps in the Right Direction

ADKT 411, Supreme Court Rule 250, and the stipulated consent judgment in *Davis v. Nevada* have moved the entire state in the right direction. Requiring compliance with caseload limits and performance standards are also steps in the right direction.

Wish list for the future

My work as an analyst spearheads the changes needed in indigent defense in the rural communities. It is my hope that younger attorneys will rise to the challenges of representing indigent defendants who face harsh punishment. I have seen a few newer attorneys in both the rural and urban areas that are doing this kind of important work. But many more are needed.



David Schieck

Highlights from the Field:

John Kadlic

Outreach & Compliance Analyst

Zone 2



John Kadlic

Back Story

John has been in the legal profession for almost 50 years. In his long career, he has served as a Deputy Public Defender in the State Public Defender's Office, first in Elko and then in Carson City, where he was the Chief Trial Deputy. He also served as a Deputy District Attorney in Washoe, Elko and Pershing Counties. He was a Justice of the Peace in Reno from 1982 through 1996. Then he was in private practice from 2001-2006. In 2006, he was elected as Reno City Attorney and reelected in 2010. He retired again to private life in 2014.

Challenges in the Justice System

Prior to ADKT 411, there were problems with the indigent defense systems, even in urban areas like Washoe County. The system in Washoe County has since changed and is much better than it was. The major challenge right now for rural counties is finding attorneys willing to provide the necessary services to indigent defendants there, either by contract or otherwise.

Steps in the Right Direction

Raising the hourly fee for attorneys providing indigent defense services from \$100 per hour (where it stayed for too long) to \$172 per hour is a big step in the right direction. He believes, however, that to get more attorneys to provide indigent defense in the rural counties (and to comply with the *Davis* settlement), the rate needs to be raised to \$200 per hour. He sees the current higher hourly rates in Washoe County as a barrier to getting attorneys to travel to rural counties.

Wish List for the Future

His wish list would begin with an increase in the hourly fees (a minimum of \$200 per hour) paid to attorneys willing to go to rural counties to represent indigent defendants.

Highlights from the Field:

Derrick Lopez

Outreach & Compliance Analyst

Zone 3

His Back Story

Since becoming licensed in 1987, Derrick has enjoyed an interesting and diverse career. From law clerk, to Deputy District Attorney in Douglas and Humboldt Counties, to contract Public Defender in Douglas County, to Drug Court Judge for the Washoe Tribe, to Assistant Director of China Springs Youth Camp, to Coordinator of Indigent Defense Services, to Senior Deputy Attorney General, and now Outreach and Compliance Analyst.

Challenges in the Criminal Justice System

1. Comparatively Low Pay It has long been a reality that indigent defense attorneys are compensated at a much lower hourly rate than attorneys in other areas of practice. With the increasing amount of student loan debt and the high cost of living (especially housing costs), the lower pay discourages younger attorneys from entering the indigent defense field, particularly in the rural communities. 2. Heavy Caseloads His experience as an indigent defense attorney was that the caseloads were consistently too high, both in the number of serious cases and in the volume of cases overall. In the rural communities, there are other factors, including travel time to courts located in other towns or cities. This results in work after hours and on weekends.

Steps in the Right Direction

1. The creation of DIDS; 2. Requiring compliance with caseload limits and performance standards; 3. The Legislature's commitment to reimburse counties for increased costs of providing indigent defense services; 4. Increasing pay rates for salaries, contracts, and hourly appointments; 5. Free continuing legal education courses for indigent defense attorneys; 6. Free access to Westlaw; 7. The annual conference, which creates greater bonds among indigent defense attorneys.

Wish List for the Future:

1. Greater compensation for indigent defense attorneys, including incentives such as student loan forgiveness or loan payment reimbursement; 2. Reasonable caseload and work/life balance.



Derrick Lopez



NEVADA PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION

AB 518: Funding for *Davis* Compliance Training Program and Partnership with Nevada Public Health Foundation

The Nevada Public Health Foundation, Inc. (NPHF) had the pleasure of providing conference management and facilitation services for the Department’s 4th Annual Conference: A Deep Dive into DUI. This two-day event was hosted in Las Vegas and focused on legal skills and technical training related to defending DUI cases. During this event, 8 speakers were solicited to provide valuable information on issues related to DUI to indigent defense service attorneys, their investigators and professional staff.

This project was framed by a comprehensive budget consisting of multiple funding sources to ensure diligent fiscal management. To ensure robust engagement, a modern Save the Date was created and included as part of a packet that was mailed to indigent defense attorneys across the State. Further, detailed registration reports were used to guide outreach efforts, ensuring engagement with indigent defense attorneys in each county. In total, these efforts resulted in over 60 registrants with representation from attorneys in almost every county. The training program and the partnership were facilitated using AB 518 funding approved by the Interim Finance Committee.

The Department’s commitment to connecting the indigent defense community and ensuring voices across the state are heard resulted in two additional highlights. First was a Nevada Attorneys for Criminal Justice (NACJ) sponsored networking dinner to honor Jean J. Schwartz as Defender of the Year, Marcie Ryba for the Karen Winkler Service Award, and the presentation of Lifetime Achievement Awards to Amy and Scott Coffee. Second was a lunch in which select rural attorney leadership had the opportunity to spend a lunch hour with a senator advocating for changes in indigent defense in rural communities. These events, coupled with knowledgeable speakers lead to a high-quality conference for defense attorneys across the state.

SAVE THE DATE

Department of Indigent Defense Services
**4th Annual Conference:
 A Deep Dive into DUI**
 June 5-7, 2024
 Tuscany Suites, Las Vegas

Nevada Public Health Foundation Partnership to Study Holistic Defense

NPHF has also had the opportunity to work with the Department to create access to holistic defense services. Holistic defense addresses the circumstances that drive people into the criminal justice system, such as substance use disorder, mental illness or family/housing instability. Social workers create plans to ensure service access and reduce the number of people serving custodial sentences and the length of stays without increasing recidivism or compromising public safety.


The Department oversees, supports and provides supplemental state resources to indigent defense providers (public defenders) throughout the state, primarily in the rural counties. The Department's budget pays for any overages that counties experience when providing adequate defense services.

Currently, NPHF is completing research and development to devise county specific strategies to add social work assistance within the public defender services in several counties in rural Nevada. The counties being approached initially are Douglas, Esmeralda, Eureka, Lander, Lincoln, Mineral and White Pine. The project is funded by a subaward to NPHF from the Fund for a Resilient Nevada.

**N
P
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TEAM**




Natalie Gautereaux
NPHF Executive Director



Kaya Wilson
NPHF Administrative Asst



Linda Anderson, NPHF Public
Health Policy Analyst



Tina Gerber-Winn, MSW,
LMSW, NPHF Program
Health Specialist II



Judy Rider, NPHF
Executive Fiscal
Manager

AB 518: Funding for *Davis* Compliance Training Program and Data Collection

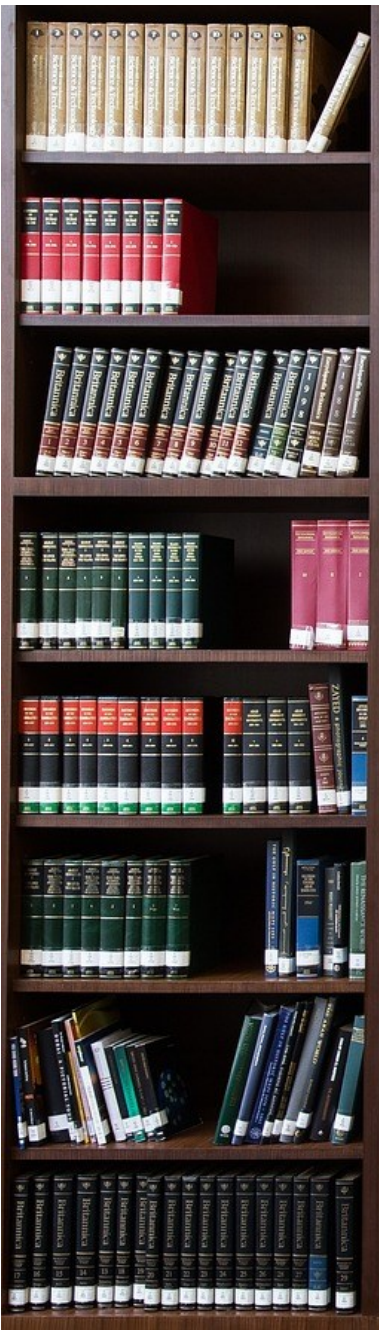
The *Davis* Stipulated Consent Judgment requires the Department to provide indigent defense providers with access to a systematic and comprehensive training program, specifically including a certain amount of CLE specific to criminal defense.

To take steps towards compliance with the training requirement, the Department received funding provided by the Interim Finance Committee from AB 518, Section 7, funds to further enhance the training program during Fiscal Year 2024. Specifically, the Department received funding to reimburse rural attorneys to travel to the annual conference and other trainings, funding to reimburse nationally accepted trainers to train our indigent defense providers and funding to engage a professional conference manager. The Department also received funding to allow indigent defense attorneys to attend a national trial advocacy college or a similar training of their choice. The training is reflected on the page to the right.

Further, to encourage data reporting by the indigent defense services providers, the Department received funding from AB 518 from the Interim Finance Committee to provide Westlaw at no charge to all indigent defense services providers on the rural attorney list. This resource further provides parity as prosecutors are routinely provided this legal research resource.

The Department has received extremely positive feedback from the indigent defense providers for these training opportunities and the access to Westlaw.

The Department hopes the Legislature will support continuing these training opportunities in the upcoming fiscal year, as well as the upcoming biennium.



Training by the Numbers

With AB 518 funding, indigent defense providers could choose a training of their choice that fits their interests and schedules. Additional training attended by rural indigent defense providers is reflected below.



Annual Conference Leadership Lunch. Indigent Defense Leaders from across the state took time to meet with Senator Melanie Schieble to discuss indigent defense issues across Nevada.



Michael Pariente lecturing on DUI topics during the Fourth Annual Conference.

Number of rural indigent defense attorneys that attended a training on Advanced Legal Writing in March.	1
Number of rural indigent defense attorneys that will attend the National Trial College (NCDC) in June.	2
Number of rural indigent defense attorneys that will attend the State Bar Conference in June.	5
Number of rural indigent defense attorneys that attended Mountain West Trial Skills Academy in May.	6
Number of rural indigent defense attorneys that attended NACDL Forensic Science and the Law in April.	7
Number of rural indigent defense providers that will travel to attend the Department's Fourth Annual Conference in Las Vegas, Nevada, in June.	30+

AB 518: Funding for *Davis* Compliance

Creating Sustainable Workloads

The stipulated consent judgment in the *Davis v. Nevada* case required the Board on Indigent Defense Services to conduct a workload study and adopt workload standards that would set the appropriate number of public defenders in each county based upon caseloads. On November 01, 2023, the Board adopted workload standards as recommended by the study, which was performed by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). With the completion of our workload study, the counties must achieve compliance with the workload study within twelve months of the adoption of the workload by the Board.

The multi-year NCSC study provides the number of full time attorneys, support staff and investigators needed to cover the workload in each county. The study is summarized on the next page of this report. As the majority of counties need to increase their number of indigent defense providers, the Department is working with the counties to achieve compliance with the workload. **Any additional funding needed for rural counties to comply with the workload is contained in AB 518, Section 7.**

As new indigent defense services job positions are created to comply with the workload or as they become vacant, Boyd School of Law is working to fill the positions with their law students or alumni. Any public defender office or county may post job positions at no cost with the Career Development Center at Boyd School of Law. The Department is grateful to the staff at Boyd School of Law for supporting the Department in its mission to build a pipeline of indigent defense services providers into our rural communities.

This is a big milestone accomplishment for the Department and a welcome change across the counties for those public defenders who have been struggling to manage unsustainable caseloads. This celebrated new growth is just one of the ways the Department is changing the story of indigent defense in Nevada.

Nikki Harris, J.D. serves as the Assistant Dean of Career Development at **William S. Boyd School of Law**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Nikki works with students regarding internships and possible careers in rural indigent defense.



National Center for State Courts

Rural Nevada Weighted Caseload Study

Critical Findings

Project Design

The workload assessment was conducted through a multi-phased approach, including

1. A time study in which all rural public defender/contract attorneys, investigators and administrative staff tracked their worktime over a six-week period.
2. An analysis of current practice, based on time spent working on cases, as entered into the new time tracking system, *LegalServer*.
3. A review of case weights in other jurisdictions, including the new RAND Corporation’s workload standards published in August 2023, and
4. A quality adjustment process to ensure that the final weighted caseload model incorporates sufficient time for effective representation.

This multi-staged quantitative/qualitative approach takes advantage of empirical data from the time study (“what is”) and relies upon expert opinion and data from other states, as well as a nationally focused assessment of public defender case weights to formulate the quality adjustments (“what should be”), resulting in reasonable case weights and workload standards developed specifically for rural indigent defense providers in Nevada.

Results

Applying the final weighted caseload model to current new cases shows a need for 90 full-time equivalent (FTE) attorneys to effectively handle current indigent defense provider caseloads. The model also shows a need for approximately 46 administrative support staff members, and 22.5 investigators, both of which are based on recommended ratios, as shown in the table to the right.

Rural Indigent Investigators and Support Staff Resource Need by County

Location	ATTORNEYS		
	Attorneys Needed (FTE)	Number of Investigators Needed (FTE)	Number of Support Staff Needed ¹ (FTE)
Carson City	16.3	4.1	8.1
Churchill	7.4	1.9	3.7
Douglas	8.8	2.2	4.4
Elko	16.4	4.1	8.2
Esmerelda	0.3	0.1	0.3
Eureka	0.3	0.1	0.3
Humboldt	4.9	1.2	2.5
Lander	1.3	0.3	1.0
Lincoln	1.1	0.3	1.0
Lyon	12.0	3.0	6.0
Mineral	2.1	0.5	1.1
Nye	12.0	3.0	6.0
Pershing	2.3	0.6	1.1
Storey	1.3	0.3	1.0
White Pine	3.3	0.8	1.6
TOTAL	89.9	22.5	46.4

AB 518: Funding for *Davis* Compliance Summer Externship/Internship Program

Unique summer externships (for academic credit) and internships (not for credit) created in partnership between the Department and the William S. Boyd School of Law offer law students the ability to be student practitioners in rural Nevada courtrooms. The Department was created by the Nevada Legislature in 2019 to assist counties in creating more effective and sustainable indigent defense systems. As part of its mission, the Department has been working with the Boyd School of Law to create pipeline programs that introduce law students to the judicial systems in rural Nevada counties, where access was previously limited.

Our summer intern for the 2023 summer session was Kelsey Lamph, a 2L law student. Kelsey interned for the Nevada State Public Defender in Carson City and worked closely with then-Chief Deputy Patty Cafferata, who was more recently appointed by the Governor to lead the Office of the Nevada State Public Defender. The two candidates for Summer 2024 are Dionne Stanfill, who will be interning with the Elko County Public Defender's Office, and Scott Cunningham, who will be externing with the Churchill County Public Defender's Office.

These externship and internship opportunities are designed to engage law students in the practice of indigent defense, including the opportunity for some rare hands-on courtroom experience that will serve them for years to come. The students also reap the benefits of working in one of the many beautiful rural areas of the state. The program officially began in the summer of 2022 with Mia Perez interning with the Elko County Public Defender's Office and Jesse Larsen interning with the State Public Defender's Office. Selected students receive a \$6,500 stipend to help cover living expenses while they relocate outside of Las Vegas during the summer.



Dawn Nielsen, Esq. serves as the Director, Samuel S. Lionel Externship Program and Assistant Professor in Residence at **William S. Boyd School of Law**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Her hard work has led to the success of the Externship/Internship Program and Pipeline.

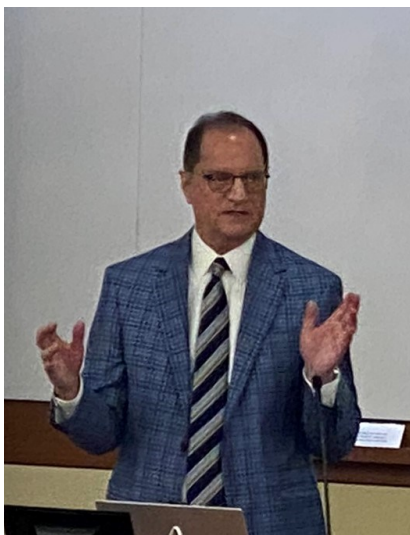
Executive Branch Partnership to Create Law Student Supervision Operation (“LASSO”)

With the implementation of the Rural Workload study, it is becoming clear that there is a limited number of public defense attorneys in Nevada. To address this issue, the Department has partnered with the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. Specifically, the entities worked together to create a path to encourage law students to enter into the practice of indigent defense services and remove any barriers to practice in a rural area of the state. The Law Student Supervision Operation (“LASSO”) was established to provide support for job training programs in the public sector for training, retaining and/or improving the skills of persons employed in this state that is training to practice law in Nevada.

With LASSO, the Department has coordinated with law schools to place law students in a training program with experienced public defense attorneys located in rural areas of the state. This summer, six law students will be working in rural public defender offices across rural Nevada: Shelby Wolf in Carson City, Taylor Ingram in Churchill County, Kacee Johnson and Jordyn Griffin in Douglas County, Jessica Velazquez in Mineral County and Franklin Agbor in White Pine County. The internships will provide real-world and hands-on public defense experience under the mentorship of the experienced public defense attorneys, including active representation and litigation opportunities, with the purpose of encouraging the student to consider employment opportunities in the practice of indigent defense services in rural areas of Nevada. Students will be paid a stipend of either \$6,500 or \$10,500, depending upon their experience level. Finally,

LASSO will provide a stipend of \$6,500 for training materials to graduates that accept employment at a qualifying office to take the Nevada Bar Exam. An additional stipend of \$15,500 is available to graduates accepting indigent defense employment in a rural county to allow a continuation of the mentoring opportunity.

The impact of LASSO has been immediately apparent. Last summer, one law student interned at a rural public defender office. This summer, eight law students are interning in our rural public defender offices, and many of them are expressing an interest to come back next summer.



The Department introduced LASSO to the Boyd School of Law students in April by inviting **Jerome F. Buting, J.D.**, (pictured left), to share his experiences as a defense attorney, including his work on the *Avery* case which was featured in the Netflix documentary, “Making a Murderer.”

Top Ten

DIDS' Goals for the Future

- 1** **Continued Funding for Training, Oversight, Data Collection and 48-hour weekend hearings.** Continued funding is necessary for a sustainable indigent defense system that complies with the Constitution.
- 2** **Equal Defense:** Providing pay parity between prosecutors and defense attorneys. Including for the Nevada State Public Defenders. To fix this, legislation is needed.
- 3** **Additional Staff for DIDS:** This includes fiscal staff that is able to assist with building budgets and auditing county quarterly fiscal reports. A strong fiscal staff will ensure appropriate protection of state funding.
- 4** **Fully Staffed NSPD for Workload Compliance:** More staff is needed at the NSPD to meet the staffing requirements of the workload study.
- 5** **Appropriate Funding:** Ensuring sufficient funding in the Department budget to reimburse representation in prison and post-conviction cases and to reimburse the counties for any expenses over their maximum contribution.

6

Full Workload Compliance: The Department has set out to achieve compliance with the adopted workload standards by the end of 2024.

7

Comprehensive Indigent Defense Services in the Rural Counties: In order to provide comprehensive coverage to counties that opt in to the NSPD, and to provide a safety net for conflict cases in other counties, a contracting process at the state level needs to be created outside of the NSPD to allow conflict cases to be handled by contract attorneys when the NSPD has a conflict.

8

Centralized Post-conviction unit: Post-conviction habeas litigation is an essential part of the criminal justice system. An office separate from the NSPD and any other indigent defense office needs to be created to handle post-conviction habeas cases in the rural counties. This office must be separate so as not to create any conflicts.

9

Holistic Defense: The Department is seeking funding to continue its partnership with NPHF for connecting rural indigent defense providers to social workers to better serve our community.

10

Continue Pipeline Efforts: Legislatively creating a Rural Defense Program to solidify the LASSO funding in the Department's budget and a student loan repayment program for rural indigent defense providers.



Improving the Rural Pipeline with the Board of Governors through the Judiciary

The Department has also turned to the Supreme Court and the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Nevada to change certain Supreme Court Rules to further improve indigent defense services pipelines into rural counties.

Extended Limited Practice for Law Graduates. Through ADKT 0611, the Department worked with stakeholders to advocate to amend Supreme Court Rule 49.5. Under the revised rule, law school graduates can practice under a qualifying Nevada licensed attorney between the time when they graduate and pass the Nevada Bar (for up to 18 months after graduation). Before this change, practice was not allowed until passage of the bar.

Extended Limited Rural Practice Exception. Through ADKT 0616, the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Nevada and the Department worked to revise Supreme Court Rule 49.1(7)(a). Historically, SCR 49.1(7)(a) contained a 2-year limitation on the limited practice exception allowing attorneys licensed in other states to practice in rural public defender offices without having to take the Nevada bar, which may discourage out of state attorneys from moving to rural Nevada if they did not want to take another bar exam. This rule change eliminates the 2-year limitation and allows indefinite practice in Nevada as long as the attorney remains working in such a rural office.

Pictured Right: State Bar President Julie Cavanaugh-Bill. The Board of Governors petitioned the Court to modify SCR 49.1(7)(a) as one solution to address the shortage of attorneys in rural Nevada.



Data Collection and LegalServer

In the pages that follow, uniform caseload data for the period of January to December 2023 is presented. Since all counties are now tracking data in a similar manner, the data finally can be compared county to county.

The graphs included show the reported caseloads by county, the weighted value of the caseload, the calculated number of attorneys needed according to the NCSC weighted caseload study and the primary reasons for case closures.

As with all statistical information, the data is only as good as the reporters of the data and is subject to errors and omissions. In some cases, the Department knows that there is data missing or entered incorrectly, and when this is the case, the Department makes efforts to correct the data. Sometimes, the Department can identify the cause of missing or erroneous data, such as data not being entered due to an attorney leaving a contract or lag time before an attorney learns to use LegalServer. Sometimes, the Department has to infer why there is missing data, such as strenuous and demanding caseloads, the lack of support staff or a lack of dedication to reporting faithfully.

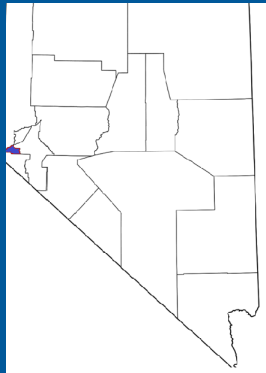
Even as we acknowledge the presence of some errors in the data, overall, the dataset is more robust and analytically useful than ever before. It cannot be overstated what an enormous undertaking this has been, nor what an achievement it is, not only for the Department, but for indigent defense practitioners, defendants, and the justice system of this state. This could not have been done without the hard work of the staff at the Department, the Board, county leadership and, most of all, rural indigent defense providers and their staffs across the state.

We celebrate and thank each of you.



NEVADA TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	87	15	0	0	0	1
Cat. B - GM	1079	369	8	2	3	2
Misdemeanor	1438	660	26	10	3	2
Juvenile	82	100	1	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2686	1144	35	12	6	5

STATE OF NEVADA	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded Hours LegalServer ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50.0		0.0		0.0
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50.0	367	13.2	5,827.7	4.2
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20.0	4,688	67.3	29,136.2	20.9
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	692	3.7	3,113.7	2.2
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26.0	143	2.7	692.8	0.5
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6.0	3,278	14.1	9,626.3	6.9
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10.0	1,661	11.9	6,064.6	4.4
			113.0		39.1
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	4	10.5	621.5	0.4



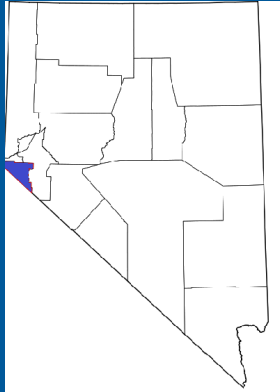
CARSON CITY TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	18	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	358	44	5	1	0	0
Misdemeanor	511	114	14	4	0	2
Juvenile	3	16	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	890	174	19	5	0	2

CARSON CITY COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded Hours LegalServer ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50.0	5	0.2	114.2	0.1
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50.0	37	1.3	422.1	0.3
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20.0	792	11.4	3,589.3	2.6
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	139	0.7	493.9	0.4
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26.0	52	1.0	171.1	0.1
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6.0	789	3.4	1,733.5	1.2
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10.0	316	2.3	888.7	0.6
Probation/Parole Violation	4.0	151	0.4	255.7	0.2
			20.7		5.5
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



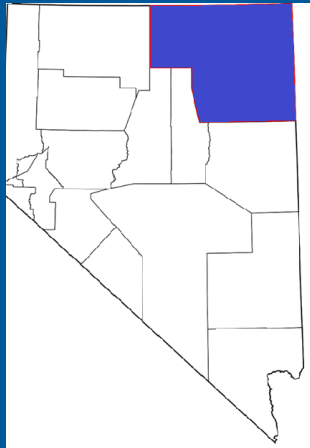
CHURCHILL TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	23	4	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	178	33	1	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	124	70	1	0	0	0
Juvenile	44	4	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	369	111	2	0	0	1

CHURCHILL COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	3	0.1	59.3	0.0
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	42	1.5	474	0.3
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	334	4.8	2817.6	2.0
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	49	0.3	232.2	0.2
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	23	0.4	112.2	0.1
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	79	0.3	365.1	0.3
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	84	0.6	470.8	0.3
Probation/Parole Violation	4	47	0.1	206.2	0.1
			8.2		3.4
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



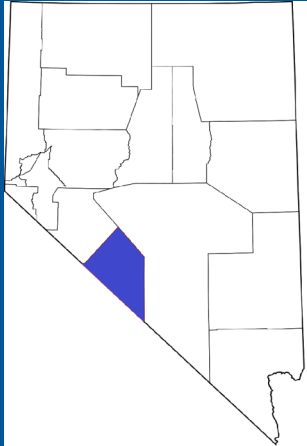
DOUGLAS TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	38	6	0	0	0	0
Juvenile	0	1	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor	73	12	1	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	112	19	1	0	0	0

DOUGLAS COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50				
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	21	0.8	251.1	0.2
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	479	6.9	3,802.2	2.7
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	66	0.4	389.1	0.3
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	9	0.2	58.7	0.0
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	377	1.6	2,163.7	1.6
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	204	1.5	1,251.8	0.9
Probation/Parole Violation	4	3	0.0	17.0	0.0
			11.3		5.7
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



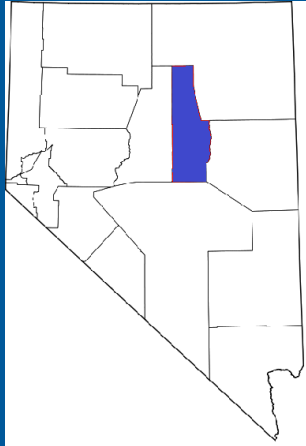
ELKO TOTAL						
Closed Cases by Reason						
1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023						
	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	17	2	0	0	0	1
Cat. B - GM	175	57	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor	304	155	4	1	0	0
Juvenile	3	52	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	499	266	4	1	0	1

ELKO COUNTY **	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	10	0.4	161.2	0.1
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	70	2.5	1,398.1	1.0
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	704	10.1	5,338.9	3.8
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	123	0.7	632.2	0.5
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	23	0.4	224.1	0.2
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	701	3.0	1,615.7	1.2
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	186	1.3	664.7	0.5
Probation/Parole Violation	4	72	0.2	155.6	0.1
			18.6		7.3
** Elko County shows only conflict counsel numbers (Elko PD hours not included)					
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	2	5.2	264.3	0.2



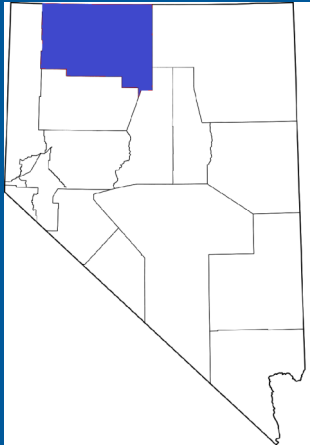
ESMERALDA TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	1	0	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	1

ESMERALDA COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	1	0.0	3.6	0.0
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	1	0.0	3.5	0.0
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	6	0.1	36.0	0.0
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5				
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	1	0.0	0.5	0.0
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	3	0.0	4.7	0.0
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	5	0.0	7.1	0.0
Probation/Parole Violation	4				
			0.2		0.0
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



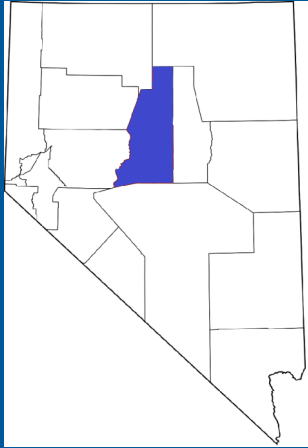
EUREKA TOTAL							
Closed Cases by Reason							
1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023		Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A		8	0	0	0	0	1
Cat. B - GM		0	0	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor		0	0	0	0	0	0
Juvenile		14	0	0	0	0	1
Death Penalty		0	0	0	0	0	0
		22	0	0	0	0	2

EUREKA COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50				
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	1	0.0	1.3	0.0
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	23	0.3	453.8	0.3
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	2	0.0	26.5	0.0
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26				
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	9	0.0	65.6	0.0
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	11	0.1	167.8	0.1
Probation/Parole Violation	4	1	0.0	8.0	0.0
			0.5		0.5
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



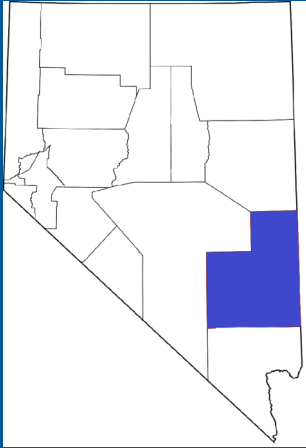
HUMBOLDT TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	9	2	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	78	46	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	49	30	1	2	1	0
Juvenile	11	9	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	147	87	1	2	1	1

HUMBOLDT COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	5	0.2	39.0	0.0
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	33	1.2	486.7	0.3
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	295	4.2	2,012.5	1.4
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	62	0.3	301.1	0.2
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	9	0.2	41.1	0.0
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	98	0.4	606.7	0.4
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	92	0.7	311.7	0.2
Probation/Parole Violation	4	3	0.0	1.0	0.0
			7.2		2.7
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



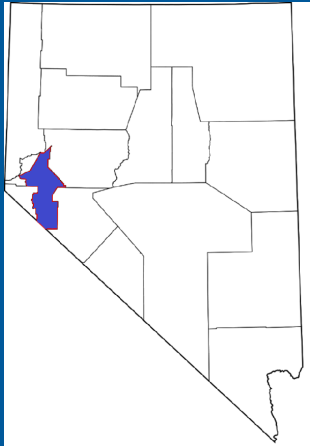
LANDER TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty / No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	2	5	1	0	0	0
Misdemeanor	3	11	1	0	0	0
Juvenile	0	2	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	18	2	0	0	0

LANDER COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	1	0.0	119.9	0.1
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	7	0.3	64.4	0.0
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	71	1.0	496.9	0.4
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	8	0.0	21.9	0.0
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26				
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	40	0.2	91.0	0.1
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	19	0.1	33.3	0.0
Probation/Parole Violation	4	1	0.0	1.6	0.0
			1.7		0.6
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



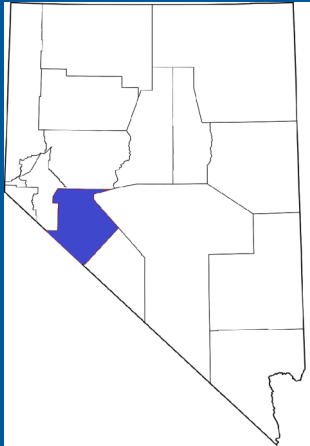
LINCOLN TOTAL							
Closed Cases by Reason							
1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023							
		Plead Guilty / No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A		1	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM		18	21	0	0	0	0
Juvenile		0	1	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor		4	14	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty		0	0	0	0	0	0
		23	36	0	0	0	0

LINCOLN COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50				
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	3	0.1	99.9	0.1
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	80	1.1	1,147.2	0.8
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	1	0.0	8.4	0.0
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26				
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	8	0.0	79.2	0.1
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	19	0.1	111.4	0.1
Probation/Parole Violation	4	1	0.0	3.8	0.0
			1.4		1.0
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



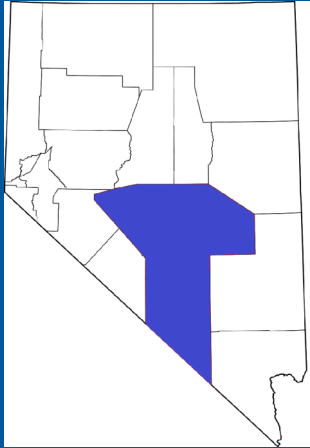
LYON TOTAL							
Closed Cases by Reason							
1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023		Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A		3	3	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM		67	68	0	1	1	0
Misdemeanor		203	173	1	3	0	0
Juvenile		5	6	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty		0	0	0	0	0	0
		278	250	1	4	1	0

LYON COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	1	0.0	3.0	0.0
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	41	1.5	810.0	0.6
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	621	8.9	3,092.8	2.2
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	134	0.7	414.5	0.3
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	21	0.4	38.4	0.0
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	589	2.5	1,481.8	1.1
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	335	2.4	932.7	0.7
Probation/Parole Violation	4	53	0.2	105.3	0.1
			16.6		4.9
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



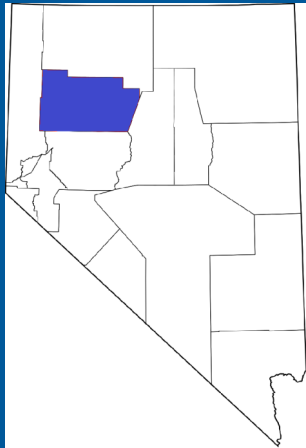
MINERAL TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	34	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	20	2	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	0	4	1	0	0	0
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	54	6	1	0	0	1

MINERAL COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50				
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	3	0.1	22.7	0.0
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	110	1.6	475.5	0.3
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	4	0.0	34.4	0.0
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26				
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	29	0.1	79.6	0.1
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	37	0.3	87.9	0.1
Probation/Parole Violation	4	2	0.0	4.2	0.0
			2.1		0.5
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



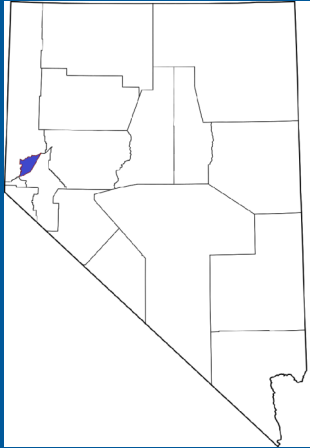
NYE TOTAL						
Closed Cases by Reason						
1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023						
	Dismissed	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	3	8	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	58	22	1	1	0	0
Misdemeanor	45	4	0	0	1	0
Juvenile	0	42	2	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	106	76	3	1	1	0

NYE COUNTY					
	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50				
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	82	2.9	1,173.9	0.8
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	755	10.8	2,846.5	2.0
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	56	0.3	139.1	0.1
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	1	0.0	11.3	0.0
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	365	1.6	693.5	0.5
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	183	1.3	436.5	0.3
Probation/Parole Violation	4	7	0.0	22.6	0.0
			17.0		3.8
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



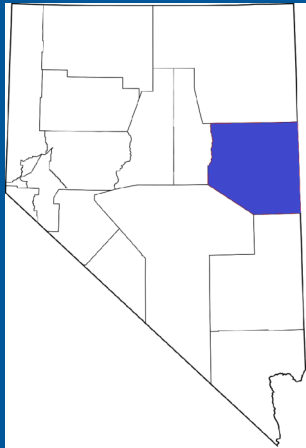
PERSHING TOTAL						
Closed Cases by Reason						
1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023						
	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	15	8	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor	15	4	0	0	1	0
Juvenile	6	13	1	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	37	26	1	0	1	0

PERSHING COUNTY					
	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	1	0.0	7.1	0.0
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	7	0.3	41.0	0.0
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	112	1.6	691.2	0.5
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	14	0.1	35.7	0.0
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	2	0.0	5.1	0.0
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	54	0.2	151.1	0.1
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	59	0.4	242.1	0.2
Probation/Parole Violation	4	11	0.0	29.5	0.0
			2.7		0.9
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	2	5.2	357.2	0.3



STOREY TOTAL						
Closed Cases by Reason						
1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023						
	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	10	9	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor	46	12	0	0	0	0
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	56	21	0	0	0	0

STOREY COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	1	0.0	70.7	0.1
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	5	0.2	153.5	0.1
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	48	0.7	201.6	0.1
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5				
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26				
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	80	0.3	161.2	0.1
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	63	0.5	153.1	0.1
Probation/Parole Violation	4	7	0.0	9.8	0.0
			1.7		0.5
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0



WHITE PINE TOTAL Closed Cases by Reason 1/01/2023 to 12/31/2023	Plead Guilty/No Contest	Dismissed	Bench Trial - Guilty	Bench Trial - Not Guilty	Jury Verdict - Guilty	Jury Verdict - Not Guilty
Cat. A	6	0	0	0	0	0
Cat. B - GM	75	11	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor	30	6	0	0	0	0
Juvenile	6	5	0	0	0	0
Death Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0
	117	22	0	0	0	0

WHITE PINE COUNTY	Weighted Caseload Value *	# Cases	Attorney Calculated Equivalent	Recorded # Hours ^	Recorded Time Attorney Calculated Equivalent
Appeals (Felony & GM)	50	1	0.0	20.8	0.0
Cat. A (non-capital) felonies and cat. B felonies (max. > 10 years)	50	14	0.5	425.5	0.3
Cat. B Felonies (max. <= 10 years), C, D, E felonies, and GM)	20	258	3.7	2,134.2	1.5
Juvenile (delinquency, supervision, & appeals)	7.5	34	0.2	384.7	0.3
Juvenile (probation/parole violations)	26	2	0.0	30.3	0.0
Misdemeanor (all other & appeals)	6	57	0.2	333.9	0.2
Misdemeanor (DUI & DV)	10	48	0.3	305.0	0.2
Probation/Parole Violation	4	6	0.0	45.4	0.0
			5.1		2.6
* NV Rural Workload Assessment Final Report 11.2 (figure 6 pg 18)					
^ Recorded hours entered into LegalServer.					
Death Penalty	3647.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DIDS Would Like to Thank the Following for Their Contributions to Indigent Defense

- * **Thank you to the members of the Board on Indigent Defense.**
 - * Outgoing Board Chairperson Dave Mendiola, for his outstanding leadership.
 - * Incoming Chairperson Laura Fitzsimmons, for her ongoing tenacity and support.
 - * Incoming Vice Chairperson Kate Thomas for stepping up into this new position.

- * **Thank you to all those who helped with our Fourth Annual Conference.**
 - * Nevada Public Health Foundation who made sure the entire conference ran smoothly and successfully.
 - * The Tuscany Suites, Nevada Attorneys for Criminal Justice (NACJ), for their generous sponsorships and accommodations;
 - * Deja Vishny, Ben Little, Michael Pariente, Teuta Jonuzi, Abe Hutt, Joe St. Louis, Janine Arvizu, and Karena Dunn for helping make the 2024 DIDS Annual Conference a success with their contributions as speakers.

- * **Thank you to all Nevada Counties and their management**
 - * As well as all of our Counsel Administrators for assisting the with essential work in this new age of indigent defense.

- * **Thank you to the Judiciary:** Your assistance and flexibility in working with the Department during this transition has been not only necessary, but invaluable. We appreciate you and your willingness to sit down with us and develop systems that serve the greater good.

- * **Thank you to all those who help our Department to comply with *Davis***
 - * Professor Eve Hanan, monitor in the *Davis v. Nevada* Case, for providing a letter for this report and for her oversight.
 - * NCSC for their diligence and patience in finalizing our weighted caseload study.
 - * The Legislature for its assistance in securing additional funding to facilitate *Davis* compliance.

- * **Thank you to Julie Cavanaugh-Bill, President of the State Bar of Nevada, and the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Nevada** for advocating to improve pipelines into the practice of law in rural counties.

- * **Special thanks to** Professor Dawn Nielsen, Assistant Dean Nikki Harris, the Public Interest Law Association, Boyd School of Law, and the students there, including our interns and externs.

- * **Special thanks also to** the indigent defense attorneys throughout the State in providing information vital to completion of this report and for their tireless commitment to improve indigent defense through the creation of the plans for their county.

- * **A tearful goodbye to** Deputy Director Thomas Qualls. Thank you for all you have done with the Department for the past three years and good luck on your future endeavors!



Department of Indigent Defense Services
896 W. Nye Lane, Suite 202
Carson City, Nevada 89703
dids.nv.gov

