

MINUTES OF MEETING - WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE - NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE  
54th SESSION MARCH 18, 1967

Meeting called to order 1:45 PM by Chairman Glaser in the Ways and Means Room.

Present: Glaser, Harris, Tyson, Jacobsen

Absent: Mello, Bowler, Howard, Young, Ashworth

Also present: Bob Bruce

Present for the hearing: Judge Craven  
Assemblymen McKissick, Wooster, Torvinen, Schouweiler, Hilbrecht

Prior to the hearing, there was discussion on the letter from Harvey Dickerson asking for a supplemental for the revised NRS for the fiscal year 68-69. Russ McDonald was present for the discussion. It was decided to send the Attorney General a letter stating that we are taking it under advisement, which was done March 18.

AB 372 and AB 386 were pulled off the board and re-referred to committee. It was decided to write a letter to Quenten Emery asking him to supply an estimate of any additional funds or obligations that might be incurred by the state if this legislation was passed. Letter sent March 18.

AB 182: Increases number of district judges in second judicial district.

Mr. Torvinen said that this bill as amended was approved unanimously by the Washoe County Delegation. The bill as amended would provide for one additional District Judge for the Washoe County Second Judicial District. The effective date would be July 1, 1967, for the appointment of the Judge. He read a "Certificate of Resolution" from the Washoe County Bar Association, copies of which are attached and part of the minutes.

Mr. McKissick presented charts showing the increase of case loads of the Second Judicial Court from 1959 up to July 1, 1966. The fourth judge was added in 1961. These charts are available in the Ways and Means Committee Room. Basically, they show:

FILINGS	NO. IN 1959	NO. IN 1966	% INCREASE
Civils	809	2165	168
Calendar settings (Contested and set for litigation)	1399 (in 1960)	3857	176
Divorces	4085	4741 (peak '63)	4089
Adoptions	114	179	57
Juveniles	99	190	92
Criminals	166	286	72
Reciprocals	247	491	99

In answer to question, Mr. Hilbrecht said that amendment to this bill also would add a judge in District 8, Clark County.

In answer to question, Mr. Torvinen said that amendment to this bill as drafted decrease the original request from 2 additional judges in Washoe County, Second Judicial District to one additional judge. He also commented on the possible complications Section 2, Page 2 may present. There is some ambiguous wording in the Constitution and there may be an argument as to making appointments when there is no vacancy in the District.

There is an urgent need for the amendment to provide for immediate appointment - July 1, 1967. So, if the above is a problem, they can fall back on the old system and appoint 2 judges at the time a vacancy of one exists.

Judge Craven stated this is definitely not an attempt to make things easier for the judges there now. It has absolutely nothing to do with my workload or that of my colleagues. Our workloads will remain just exactly the same, if this bill is passed. The situation is that beginning in 1960, with the impact felt the following year in 1961 and over a 5 year period, filings increased in volume 300%. The rules that have been in effect and working good in our District for several years have now become completely inadequate. The main problem is just sheer volume. The backlog already built up and continuing to build up makes it impossible for the present 4 Judges to handle it all. This is not a Judges' bill, but on the affirmative side - for the benefit of the people of this District. The people are suffering by reason of this backlog to an incalculable extent. The Judge at this point emphasized his above statements with a couple of examples. He went on to say that when he saw what was happening, he asked Judge Sloper of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, Third Judicial District, to investigate and study the docket situation existing in Washoe County, Second Judicial District. This report in the form of letter dated February 3, 1967, and addressed to Judge Craven was read to the committee. A copy of it is attached and made part of the minutes. Judge Craven said that he is completely booked up already through 1968. Confirmation of the above report was made and given in the form of a letter from McKinsey & Company, Inc. dated January 31, 1967. A copy of this is attached to be made part of the minutes. Also attached is a copy of the charted calendar settings.

Mr. Torvinen said the procedure for a pre-trial is mandatory. It takes 8 or 9 months to get a date for the pre-trial conference, and then if a trial is necessary, it takes sometimes 2 years. We are talking here about approximately 3 years to get to trial from the day suit was filed. In addition, it takes 6 to 8 months even before this getting the doctor's reports, etc. in the case of an accident. Mention was made of the type of insurance companies who leave the date set on the calendar for the trial, wait the three years or so, and then settle the case "on the steps to the courthouse".

In answer to question, Judge Craven said that 3 days are set aside for each personal injury case. If it runs longer than this, then everything is pushed ahead. If the case is settled before it actually gets to trial, then some of the backload is worked on and the following cases do not get pushed forward. Judge Craven emphasized that approximately (and arbitrarily set by him) 90% of the work is done in chambers. Just because we are not sitting on the bench hearing a case does not mean we are not working. Also emphasized was the importance of finding the time to think about and write opinions on a case.

Mr. McKissick pointed out that we do have the room for the additional Judge. Two court rooms are sitting empty except, of course, for various equipment. The only other essentials are a secretary and bailiff and a few things that the Judge might need.

Judge Craven again emphasized that this is not a Judges' bill; this is a peoples' bill.

SB 317: Creates office of judicial administrator.

This bill sets up an administrator to see that judges are rotated into different districts according to the need.

Mr. Torvinen said that you can't get everything and everybody together on short notice to take a case to trial. However, it would help on uncontested cases. It would not really help on the hard core court calendar. The purpose of the calendar is to give some degree of predictability both to the judge and to the attorneys and people involved

## Assembly Committee on Ways and Means

The date of the trial is not now set until after the pre-trial. But, the pre-trial is not now serving its purpose so they are willing to change to multiple filings. This would set 4 civil trials, for example, in every District Court every Monday morning, some of which would be settled without actual trial. This is going to work a hardship upon everyone, witnesses, clients, etc., but because of the volume it would be better to sacrifice the predictability to take care of the volume.

Judge Craven, in his comments on SB 317, said that he does think by reason of the volume that we do need data processing. We would need somebody to handle and administrate this aspect, so in this sense, a court administrator is very badly needed. I, personally, do not think this is the way to do it. There is a Constitutional provision to create Judicial Districts, etc. We have a Statute that says the Chief Justice can assign Circuit Judges. But, how can this be enforced. A Judge can say no and rely on the Constitutional provision. You can't legislate on this. It hinges on Constitutional changes.

Mr. Glaser pointed out that the Judicial Administrator would have closer liason with the judges in the outlying counties and have knowledge of their calendars.

Judge Craven said that he had no personal objection, but is aware of the many pitfalls and of those violently opposed to this.

Mr. McKissick said of what useful purpose would he be other than to collect statistics.

Judge Craven said that the Legislature has the power to create this office but can't technically impose it, only through cooperation. There are 2 ways to handle this: amend the Constitution or have it done by agreement and rules within an organized Judiciary. As to the mechanics of this being worked, the length of stay of a visiting Judge would vary greatly from both extremes of a few days to a present situation in Las Vegas of years.

Mrs. Tyson questioned the inference of the Judge that SB 317 would provide for the data processing system, which is a highly specialized field.

Judge Craven said that this bill would give the authority to hire somebody qualified in this field, because of the wording on page 2, starting with line 13. As a point of clarification, Judge Craven said that the majority of Judges would like to have this Administrator, or something like it, but there are too many dangerous implications. Also, pointed out was the fact that this Administrator would by no means take the place of having the additional Judge.

In answer to Mr. Jacobsen's question of anyone appearing before the Senate Finance Committee on this subject, Mr. Torvinen said that the State Bar supported this and sent a representative to the committee supporting this measure. However, he could only testify on this particular measure for which he was commissioned to represent the Bar; could not get onto the need for the additional Judge, etc.

Mr. Jacobsen asked Judge Craven for his comments on the removal of money from the budget for out-of-state travel.

Judge Craven said this was unfortunate, because these conferences do provide chances of study and learning that would be beneficial. However, he had no idea of amounts necessary for this.

It was decided by the committee to have Assemblymen Hilbrecht and Close appear at a future meeting for a discussion on this situation.

Guests left the meeting at 2:55 PM.

Committee discussion on the hearing; discussion that Mr. Jacobsen should go ahead with obtaining figures. etc. for report on Marlette Lake. ADJOURN 3 PM.

WASHOE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

RENO, NEVADA

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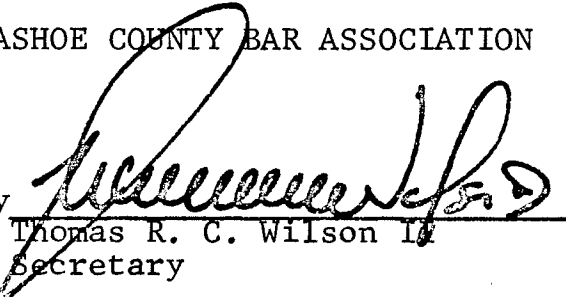
CERTIFICATE OF RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED that on the 16th day of February, 1967, the Washoe County Bar Association by unanimous vote did declare itself to be in favor of the passage of Assembly Bill 182 providing for two additional judge-ships of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of Washoe.

CERTIFIED this 17th day of February, 1967.

WASHOE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

By

  
Thomas R. C. Wilson  
Secretary

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON  
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT - MARION COUNTY

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SALEM, OREGON

February 3, 1967

IN CHAMBERS  
VAL D. SLOPER  
Presiding Judge

The Honorable Thomas O. Craven  
District Judge  
Department Four  
Reno, Nevada

Dear Judge Craven:

At your invitation, I recently had the opportunity to visit with you and your colleagues on the bench, and to investigate and study the docket situation as it presently exists in Washoe County, Nevada.

There are many points of similarity between your county and my county, excluding default divorce matters. Each of us has the same approximate number of filings annually and the bench in each case consists of four trial judges.

I want to thank you for your cooperation, and the assistance of your staff members, and also Mr. Brown, the County Clerk, and various members of his staff who assisted me in my investigation and studies.

I know that I obtained several beneficial ideas from your system which will be integrated into our system, and will, I believe, improve the administration of justice in my county. I sincerely hope that some of the suggestions or recommendations which I may be presumptuous enough to make to you, will assist you and your colleagues in improving the administration of justice in your county, and hopefully will assist you in cutting down materially the time lapse from the filing of an action until its termination.

The figures kept by your County Clerk reveal some very significant trends which are reflected in increased filings annually in several categories.

There is no doubt these increased filings merely reflect the population explosion which is occurring everywhere, but from projections for Washoe County, Nevada, they seem to be increasing at a much higher rate than the national average. For example, I am informed that your present population is estimated to be 140,000; that by 1970 the population is expected to be 160,000, and by 1980 something over 235,000.

In addition, you have many thousands of people annually who visit your city for a weekend or longer who, no doubt, contribute to your case load and whose presence is not reflected in the estimated population figures.

There are eight separate classifications of filings, which your county clerk keeps, and he shows the number of filings monthly in each of the eight categories. Of the eight, only three have remained relatively constant since 1960. They are Probate, Guardianships and Divorces.

For example, in 1960 there were 276 probate matters filed, and in 1966 approximately 300.

In 1960 there were 54 guardianship matters filed, and in 1966 approximately 58.

In 1960 there were 4085 divorces filed, and in 1966 approximately 4140.

I use the term "approximate" for the filings in 1966 because I do not have the complete figures of 1966, and the figures given are based on an estimate for the month of

December, together with the actual filings of the other eleven months.

Between 1960 and 1966, in each of these three categories, there have been upward and downward fluctuations but they have remained relatively constant and stable.

Reciprocal non-support matters have increased from 247 in 1960 to approximately 490 in 1966 - an increase of 100%.

Adoption matters have increased from 114 in 1960 to approximately 184 in 1966 - an increase of approximately 60%.

Sanity hearings have increased from 204 in 1960 to approximately 275 in 1966 - an increase of approximately 35%.

Criminal matters have increased from 166 in 1960 to approximately 290 in 1966 - an increase of approximately 75%.

As you can see in each of these categories, the increase is truly significant. But even more startling are the figures which reveal the increase in civil matters. They show an increase in filings from 809 in 1960 to approximately 2200 in 1966, nearly tripling the number of filings in this



most important category.

It is no wonder then that in this part of your work you find the time lapse between filings and disposition to be continually increasing. Because of the increased filings there is a corresponding increase in your workload and the unfortunate result is automatic.

I am convinced from my examination of the dockets that you and your colleagues devote long hours daily to your judicial functions. My study indicates that each of you at the present time and under the present setup is working at full capacity, and it would be unfair, unreasonable and unrealistic to expect you to work longer or at a heavier pace than you are now doing. To do so might jeopardize your health and possibly result in lessening the quality of justice. While slow justice is bad, speedy justice, is not in my opinion a very satisfactory substitute. It may even be worse.

I believe your constituents and your bar are fortunate indeed to have men of your dedication and industry preside over your courts. Your judicial makeup has only been increased by one judge since 1960.

My first recommendation to you, therefore, would be to secure, if possible, from the present session of the Legislature an increase in your District Court bench from the present four members to six.

You are most fortunate and your Planning Committee and your County Commissioners should be complimented for having provided in your courthouse construction the physical facilities for two additional judges. Nationally, one problem which makes it difficult to enlarge the trial bench is simply because there is no physical plant available for such an expansion.

I do not feel that increasing your bench by one additional member would do more, than stem for the time being, the extension of the lapse of time between filing and disposition, and the work of one additional judge would soon be buried under the avalanche of increased filings.

With the addition of two judges, and with some possible changes in your procedures, I feel that you would not only be able to stem the tide but to gradually reduce the time between

filing and disposition from your present time of two to three years to one year or less.

It is interesting to observe that the ideal lapse between the two periods, as recommended by the American Bar Association, is one year, and the American Bar Association and various committees are hopeful that our trial courts may at some future time attain this ideal goal.

Without the addition of two new judges, I do not feel that it would be possible for you to do other than to continue to lose ground.

If you are successful in your presentation to the Legislature, then I would strongly urge your favorable consideration of the following two major suggested changes in your procedures, subject as they must be to your mandatory pre-trial.

I find that these procedures work very well in my county and I would urge you consider them even if you are unsuccessful in securing additional judges. The two suggestions must be considered together because neither will work without the other.

The first suggestion is to adopt a Presiding Judge system who would then be able to implement the second suggestion which is a multiple case setting. I believe that the Presiding Judge should initially be the judge who is senior in years of service, and I feel strongly that the position is one which thereafter should be rotated among the judges probably on an annual basis and perhaps with a provision that a judge could not preside for more than two consecutive terms.

I believe that a system which uses a Presiding Judge will result in a more efficient utilization of judicial manpower. I believe that the Presiding Judge should handle all preliminary matters including motions, demurrers, temporary allowances, mental examinations, probate matters, criminal arraignments and pleas, as well as the administrative duties of the court and the setting of the trial docket.

To assist the Presiding Judge in these many responsibilities, it is desirable to have a probate clerk or commissioner who would review the routine matters presented for the Court's signature and could be handled in an ex parte manner.

I would also urge a change in the manner in which the court reporters are compensated and then uncontested divorce matters could be referred to a master or referee.

One of the very great problems which you and your colleagues face in your daily work is the fact that you continually and throughout the entire day must go from one type of work to another and with no sufficient or adequate time to research and write opinions on matters which might have been submitted to you.

Under the Presiding Judge system, the trial judges would be occupied normally only with the trial of cases and would not be required to 'mentally shift gears many times daily'. I am uncertain as to whether a Presiding Judge could handle all pre-trial matters. It would be hoped that a method could be found which could permit this.

If the Presiding Judge found that he was unable to handle these many responsibilities, he could assign certain portions of these tasks to one of the other judges as conditions require.

The last suggestion - the multiple setting of cases is the only solution for a crowded and delayed docket, and no doubt some of the members of the bar would initially be opposed to such a plan. However, I am sure your experience would be similar to mine and you would find that those who criticized the most initially, later would become the strongest advocates of the system.

As we are all aware, the great bulk of our civil litigation is based on negligence actions. It is my experience that 70% or more of these cases are disposed of other than by trial. It may take one or more settings of an individual case to accomplish this but our experience has been, and I am sure yours will be, that out of ten cases set for trial, no more than three of them will be tried.

The Presiding Judge, as stated above, would set the trial calendar and would assign the cases for trial on the morning of the day on which they are set. This makes a very fluid condition and greatly increases the efficiency of your available judicial manpower.

An application for a continuance for a good cause would be heard and determined only by the Presiding Judge. If a case assigned to one of the trial departments was on the day of the trial continued or settled, the Presiding Judge could then assign another case to that department. I believe that by relieving the trial judge of all responsibilities except for the trial of cases, would shorten the time required for the trial of an average case. I believe this reduction would reduce your average trial time from four to five days to less than two days.

It has been my experience that for three trial departments, including my own, and acting as Presiding Judge, we are able to set approximately 25 trials per week.

You may still have in your possession some copies of our trial calendar which demonstrates the manner in which this is done.

To assist the Presiding Judge in the setting and handling of the trial docket, he would have an administrative assistant. This administrative assistant or clerk through the use of the telephone or other personal contact would contact the trial

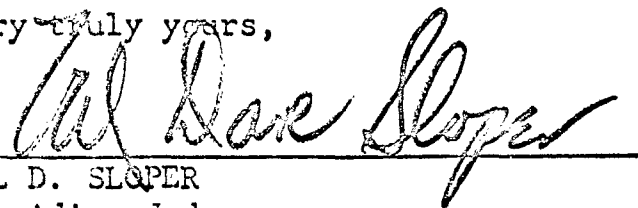
attorneys handling a particular case and determine the likelihood of its being tried, settled or continued on the date set.

Through the use of a Presiding Judge, and multiple case setting, we have been able in Marion County, Oregon, to bring the lapse of time between the filing and trial to approximately seven months. This has been accomplished by the hard work of my colleagues and the complete cooperation of our local bar.

Some of these suggestions may seem to be radical and unreasonable but they have been tried and proven to be successful not only in my county but in other counties in the state of Oregon.

Once again I want to thank you for the opportunity of visiting with you regarding our mutual problems and I hope that some of these suggestions will be helpful to you as yours have proven to be to me. If I can be of any further assistance to you in explaining or amplifying these suggestions, permit me to do so.

Very truly yours,



---

VAL D. SLOPER  
Presiding Judge



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January 31, 1967

Hon. Thomas O. Craven  
Judge of the Second Judicial  
District Court  
Reno, Nevada

Dear Judge Craven:

During my two days in Reno we discussed the congested court calendar and the judges' increasingly heavy workload. In many ways these are separate problems requiring separate solutions. But they are also interrelated, and there is no question that both would be eased by the addition of more judges. Furthermore, the data I saw argue strongly in this direction. For example:

¶ The significant change in ratio between judges and trial settings from 1960 to 1966 implies, other things being equal, that you either had too many judges 6 years ago, or are now short two or more.

¶ Washoe County's population has grown substantially in the past 6 years and is expected to continue its rapid climb.

¶ The number of visitors to Reno now nearly doubles its population and should be recognized as part of the base from which the court load is derived.

¶ The number of cases from other Northern Nevada counties tried in Washoe County is becoming a significant factor in the court load.

Apart from the addition of judges, however, there are some other steps you might take to improve both the court calendar situation and the judges' work load.

We discussed most of these so it is needless to repeat them here. However, several of the areas covered so well by Judge Sloper deserve further comment, and I have some suggestions concerning possible computer applications.

#### Presiding Judge

First, the idea of a presiding judge makes good management sense. Such an arrangement undoubtedly would increase coordination among judges, and between the judges, county clerk's office, and the bar. More importantly, with just one man handling most of the miscellany, the others (1) should be able to spend more time in court, and still be able to give sufficient attention to a limited number of other important activities, and (2) should not be subjected to the confusion and inefficiency now resulting from the proliferation of activities involving the judiciary. (In our meeting, you may recall, we referred to this as the inefficiency of frequent "changing gears" and "getting up speed" on a different subject.)

#### Minimum Time Between Pretrial and Trial

Those at our final meeting seemed to agree that limiting the time between pretrial and trial was both possible and of benefit to all concerned. I have since learned that the courts in San Francisco and several other counties adhere to and place great importance on this policy.

#### Multiple Scheduling

The two primary reasons for multiple scheduling are to ensure that a case is tried on every available day, or to increase the number of time slots in which cases can be scheduled. The idea of ensuring that there is a trial on every available day so the judges spend more time in court and get more cases tried has little value in your case because the judges are already spending all the time in court that they can afford to devote to that one activity. However, to shorten the calendar backlog, it will be necessary to increase the number of slots available for scheduling cases each month. But multiple scheduling is just one approach. You also can increase the number of potential courtroom hours available for scheduling by lengthening the courtroom day or increasing the number of half-days in which court sessions can be scheduled. This need not mean the judges will have to spend more total time on the bench, but they will have to be more flexible and adjust their work around the scheduled cases that do get to trial, and spend more hours in court on the days they have a trial (as is done in some

other counties). And most importantly, it would shorten the days required for any one case and increase the trial setting slots.

#### Reducing the Judges' Duties

It may be possible to eliminate, streamline, or delegate many of the tasks presently consuming the judges' valuable time. For example, we discussed the possibility of eliminating the need for judges at uncontested divorce cases because their presence does not affect the outcome, and the clerical functions they do perform could be delegated to a clerk in most cases.

Another suggestion was to shorten the time required to select a jury by using more complete jury questionnaires and more group instruction and interrogation of prospective jurors.

Alone, none of these suggestions represents any significant saving in time, but together they offer an attractive opportunity. A careful analysis of available data by a group that understands the law and your processes should identify the extent of this opportunity. As a first step, you might have court reporters review judges' recorded activities for the last few years in order to develop a list of suggestions for delegating all or parts of tasks presently performed by the judges, and to recommend ways for accelerating present procedures.

#### Automation Opportunities

While many of your problems and improvement opportunities can be uncovered from existing data, you may want to learn about and even better manage more elements in the judicial process. This will require developing systems for gathering and processing the necessary data. These systems can be manual or mechanized, and they need not be complex. But you do have the resources available to build a very sophisticated system at little or no cost if you choose to use them. (I am referring to the county systems group located down the hall from you that told me both the new computer and the systems men and programmers do not have enough work at present. This situation probably will not continue. Therefore, you have an unusual opportunity now to capitalize on this unused capability.)

Some of the obvious services a computer system could perform are to:

¶ Provide comprehensive, current, and comparative statistics and trends on filings, calendar settings, number of cases tried, and the time required - by type, court, lawyer, and law firm.

§ Schedule according to any set of priorities and criteria you choose and provide a daily picture of the current calendar and dates available. It can also ensure that sufficient calendar time for a case is provided according to what has been required historically in similar cases, and make certain that no one firm or lawyer dominates the calendar.

§ Monitor cases from filing to disposition, provide the court with a summary of the action and current status of each case, and highlight any cases that appear to be prolonged unnecessarily.

How most of these concepts were implemented in Pittsburgh is described in the article "Automation in the Courts", American Bar Association Journal, July 1964. And before you develop a system of your own, it might be worthwhile to ask the author of that article what he and others have learned in this area since 1964.

There is almost no limit to how far you can go in automation. However, because automation is technically feasible for your purposes does not necessarily imply that it is the best solution. Therefore, before you elect to use the computer, I hope you consider carefully the complexity of the system you really need, and alternative ways of achieving the same results.

The systems development process is lengthy, time consuming, and often painful. Initially, it would take a great deal of the judges' time to define what they want and then make certain that these needs are met. The first results inevitably will contain errors, and some lawyers may complain about the system and the insight it offers concerning their performance.

On the other hand, an automated system, once established, can provide an almost endless set of statistics, should result in a net reduction of human effort, and provide a formal and forcing structure for treating everyone equally but firmly, and the machine always provides something to blame when things go wrong.

I hope that these comments are beneficial and that my delay in writing has not inconvenienced you. If I can answer any questions or otherwise be of assistance, please feel free to contact me or John Neukom.

Hon. Thomas O. Craven

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January 31, 1967

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And I thank you all for being such gracious hosts.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David J. Vorse".

David J. Vorse

CALENDAR SETTINGS

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE --- 1966

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	DEPT. 1	DEPT. 2	DEPT. 3	DEPT. 4	DEPT. 5	TOTAL
CIVIL TRIALS SET	55	45	81	46		227
CIVIL TRIALS TRIED	17	20	47	18		102
NO. OF DAYS	17	31	46	19		113
PRE-TRIALS	136	129	123	122		510
CIVIL JURY TRIALS SET	37	33	45	39		154
CIVIL JURY TRIALS TRIED	5	5	10	3		23
NO. OF DAYS	19	18	35	12		84
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS SET	46	41	62	37		186
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS TRIED	26	28	35	20		109
NO. OF DAYS	21	22	27	19		89
ADOPTIONS	43	36	79	29		187
JUVENILES	46	43	48	18		155
MISC. MOT.	164	173	213	131		681
INEBRIATES	25	25	21	28		99
INSANITIES	55	40	71	62		228
ARRAIGNMENTS	99	69	80	53		301
CONT. ARR.	88	68	46	45		247
TOTAL						
CRIM. SET	45	34	39	34		152
CRIM. TRIED	10	6	6	4		26
NO. OF DAYS	27	15	15	11		68
PROB. HEAR.	58	31	50	16		155
REVOKE PROB.	4	5	7	5		21
CHANGE PLEA	15	7	13	10		45
SENTENCING	10	7	6	1		24
DIV. FILED						4093
UNCON. DIV. TRIED	930	918	945	947		3740
ANNULMENTS	19	10	42	18		89
MOTIONS SUBMITTED	90	85	72	68		315
CALENDAR SETTINGS	1079	895	1074	809		3857
PROB. FILED						308
PROB. HEARD	246	218	217	192		873
GRDSHPS. FILE.						64
GRDSHPS. HEARD	44	69	54	30		197
CIVILS FILED						2165
CRIM. FILED						286
INSANITY "						279
RECIPS. "						491
ADOPTIONS "						179

CALENDAR SETTINGS  
IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY WASHOE

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1905

	DEPT. 1	DEPT. 2	DEPT. 3	DEPT. 4	DEPT. 5	TOTALS
CIVIL TRIALS SET	37	40	53	32		162
CIVIL TRIALS TRIED	18	20	29	15		82
NO. OF DAYS	17	31	28	13		89
PRE-TRIALS	89	98	112	113		412
CIVIL JURY TRIALS SET	22	25	41	20		108
JURY TRIALS TRIED	3	5	6	6		20
NO. OF DAYS	8	20	27	24		79
CONJ. DIVORCE TRIALS SET	35	33	40	30		138
DIVORCE TRIALS TRIED	11	22	28	19		80
NO. OF DAYS	9	18	17	13		57
ADOPTIONS	59	29	65	24		172
JUVENILES	50	59	48	18		175
MISC. MOT.	157	164	180	111		612
INEBRIATES	10	11	11	8		40
INSANITIES	63	86	97	77		323
ARRAIGNMENTS	60	86	78	76		300
CONT. ARR.	78	71	39	56		244
TOTAL						
CRIM. SET	51	38	46	30		165
CRIM. TRIED	11	9	10	4		34
NO. OF DAYS	52	29	27	26		134
PROB. HEAR.	38	28	34	36		136
REVOKE PROB.		1	2	5		8
CHANGE PLEA	11	10	14	4		39
SENTENCING	6	6	8	6		26
DIVORCES FILED						4574
UNCON. DIV.	1052	1065	1090	1051		4258
TRIED & Annul.	13	12	19	16		60
MOTIONS SUBMITTED	51	40	53	71		215
CALENDAR SETTINGS	855	881	990	787		3513
PROBATES FILED						290
PROB. HEARD	216	226	204	178		824
PROBES. "						62
PROB. HEARD	39	56	51	35		181
DEEDS FILED						1859
CRIMINALS "						294
INSANITY "						293
RECIPES. "						487
ADOPTIONS "						155

CALENDAR SETTINGS  
 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA  
 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY WASHOE

171

1964

	DEPT. 1	DEPT. 2	DEPT. 3	DEPT. 4	DEPT. 5	TOTALS.
CIVIL TRIALS SET	45	43	50	47		185
CIVIL TRIALS TRIED	17	19	33	19		88
NO. OF DAYS	28	26	31	22		107
PRE-TRIALS	72	66	81	85		304
CIVIL JURY TRIALS SET	28	25	17	36		106
JURY TRIALS TRIED	5	6	3	6		20
NO. OF DAYS	20	15	7	18		60
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS SET	39	52	62	66		219
DIVORCE TRIALS TRIED	14	21	29	23		87
NO. OF DAYS	13	23	31	16		83
ADOPTIONS	37	27	45	29		138
JUVENILES	37	40	37	34		148
MISC. MOT.	140	155	148	146		589
INEBRIATES	23	18	27	22		90
INSANITIES	63	50	82	79		274
ARRAIGNMENTS	55	64	77	56		252
CONT. ARR.	53	40	53	55		201
TOTAL	108	104	130	111		453
CRIM. SET	40	47	42	34		163
CRIM. TRIED	8	11	6	4		29
NO. OF DAYS	19	39	20	14		92
PROB. HEAR.	35	29	36	37		137
REVOKE PROB.	3	6	1	2		12
CHANGE PLEA	7	10	8	7		32
SENTENCING		4	5			9
PROCESSES FILED	4741 (total all departments)					4741
CON. DIV. TRIED	1052	994	952	1021		4019
MOTIONS SUBMITTED	48	37	47	34		166
CALENDAR SETTINGS	766	759	865	768		3158
CIVILS FILED	1457					
PROBATES "	243					
CRIMINALS "	311					
RECIPES. "	472					
ADOPTIONS "	145					
INSANITYS "	293					
ARDSHPS. "	60					

TOTAL MATTERS FILED WITH COUNTY CLERK OFFICE



CALENDAR SETTINGS 1963

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

172

	DEPT. 1	DEPT. 2	DEPT. 3	DEPT. 4	DEPT. 5	TOTAL
CIVIL TRIALS SET	91	71	102	88		352
CIVIL TRIALS TRIED	43	25	35	24		127
NO. OF DAYS	42	33	47	30		152
PRE-TRIALS CIVIL JURY TRIALS SET	42	50	34	45		171
CIVIL JURY TRIALS TRIED	7	3	3	2		15
NO. OF DAYS	31	15	9	19		74
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS SET	51	54	69	66		240
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS TRIED	20	19	28	27		94
NO. OF DAYS	14	19	29	28		90
ADOPTIONS						
MINOR VENILES						
MISC. MOT.						
INEBRIATES						
INSANITIES	56	51	88	62		257
ARRAIGNMENTS	103	147	100	63		413
CONT. ARR.						
TOTAL						
CRIM. SET	35	47	25	20		127
CRIM. TRIED	2	13	5	3		23
NO. OF DAYS	13	37	22	14		86
PROB. HEAR.						
REVOKE PROB.						
CHANGE PLEA						
SENTENCING						
DIV. FILED UNCON. DIV. TRIED	1018	962	1127	924		4031
ANNULMENTS MOTIONS SUBMITTED						
CALENDAR SETTINGS	660	666	797	618		2741
PROB. FILED						254
PROB. HEARD						
GRDSHPS. FILE.						58
GRDSHPS. HEARD						
CIVILS FILED						1234
CRIM. FILED						218
INSANITY "						204
RECIPS. "						419
ADOPTIONS "						127

CALENDAR SETTINGS 1962 - January thru September

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

173

	DEPT. 1	DEPT. 2	DEPT. 3	DEPT. 4	DEPT. 5	TOTAL
CIVIL TRIALS SET	83	82	69	89		323
CIVIL TRIALS TRIED	29	30	23	47		129
NO. OF DAYS	35	47	25	57		164
PRE-TRIALS CIVIL JURY TRIALS SET	35	29	51	33		148
CIVIL JURY TRIALS TRIED	1	5	8	4		18
NO. OF DAYS	3	21	33	15		72
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS SET	28	34	38	37		137
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS TRIED	10	16	16	21		63
NO. OF DAYS	11	16	16	28		71
ADOPTIONS						
JUVENILES						
MISC. MOT.						
INEBRIATES						
INSANITIES	33	33	33	34		133
ARRAIGNMENTS	39	40	39	40		158
CONT. ARR.						
TOTAL						
CRIM. SET	17	16	18	16		67
CRIM. TRIED	6	1	4	5		16
NO. OF DAYS	16	7	18	16		57
PROB. HEAR.						
REVOKE PROB.						
CHANGE PLEA						
SENTENCING						
DIV. FILED					Total filed 1962	4431
JNCON. DIV. TRIED	831	808	644	759	total heard Jan to Sept	3042
ANNULMENTS						
MOTIONS SUBMITTED						
CALENDAR SETTINGS	578	598	558	584		2318
PROB. FILED						229
PROB. HEARD						
WARDSHPS. FILE.						71
WARDSHPS. HEARD						
CIVILS FILED						1147
CRIM. FILED						322
INSANITY "						176
RECIPES. "						247
ADOPTIONS "						108

CALENDAR SETTINGS

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

174

	DEPT. 1	DEPT. 2	DEPT. 3	DEPT. 4	DEPT. 5	TOTAL
CIVIL TRIALS SET	89	81	101	54		235
CIVIL TRIALS TRIED	31	25	41	23		100
NO. OF DAYS	40	31	73	21		165
PRE-TRIALS CIVIL JURY TRIALS SET	37	38	48	32		155
CIVIL JURY TRIALS TRIED	5	7	5	7		24
NO. OF DAYS	19	22	19	15		85
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS SET	23	41	21	32		117
CONT. DIVORCE TRIALS TRIED	11	16	12	17		56
NO. OF DAYS	9	17	13	14		53
ADOPTIONS						
JUVENILES						
MISC. MOT.						
INEBRIATES						
INSANITIES	62	62	62	42		228
ARRAIGNMENTS	49	49	49	30		177
CONT. ARR.						
TOTAL						
CRIM. SET	16	28	23	9		76
CRIM. TRIED	3	8	7	1		19
NO. OF DAYS	14	31	32	3		80
ROB. HEAR.						
REVOKE PROB.						
CHANGE PLEA						
SENTENCING						
IV. FILED						3893
CON. DIV. TRIED	1160	963	934	665		3722
ANNULMENTS						
MOTIONS SUBMITTED						
CALENDAR SETTINGS	357	339	399	304		1399
ROB. FILED						263
ROB. HEARD						
ADSHPS. FILE.						54
ADSHPS. HEARD						
CIVILS FILED						1026
CRIM. FILED						177
INSANITY "						228
ADSHPS. "						208
ADOPTIONS "						93

ASSETS	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Current Assets	248	309	240	29	14	12	11	11
Investments	246	771	211	185	27	8	17	17
Real Estate	208	79	121	12	12	120	12	12
Life	101	64	20	6	10	2	12	12
Other	107	65	24	12	10	7	12	12
Liabilities	1016	70	26	11	20	3	21	21
Reserve for Claims	1100	210	22	21	23	11	1	1
Other Liabilities	242	65	24	15	28	16	17	17
Net Position	162	238	22	14	11	9	11	11
Total	4085	609	216	166	217	111	201	21

1961

Current Assets	235	273	31	16	20	13	16	16
Investments	240	72	21	17	11	6	16	16
Real Estate	271	121	26	15	21	6	16	16
Life	300	61	20	16	30	3	16	16
Other	215	21	18	11	17	7	21	21
Liabilities	315	1011	21	8	18	120	24	24
Reserve for Claims	328	72	20	12	12	2	10	10
Other Liabilities	117	115	20	11	12	7	14	14
Net Position	320	185	21	17	13	6	25	25
Total	360	616	27	16	11	11	28	28
Total	3807	1026	263	177	208	93	228	21

1962

Current Assets	217	210	21	16	19	10	10	10
Investments	210	24	22	17	15	11	11	11
Real Estate	215	29	25	21	21	7	12	12
Life	222	104	17	6	13	10	11	11
Other	227	22	20	16	17	13	11	11
Liabilities	227	12	16	22	21	2	12	12
Reserve for Claims	113	126	21	13	11	15	22	22
Other Liabilities	215	103	17	18	25	11	13	13
Net Position	210	72	16	11	12	7	12	12
Total	116	122	22	16	27	7	20	20
Total	2712	1017	228	222	217	106	248	21

1963

Current Assets	242	28	26	22	22	2	2	2
Investments	211	1078	17	12	22	2	2	2
Real Estate	200	39	17	21	11	7	7	7
Life	225	127	25	17	22	22	22	22
Other	125	25	20	20	39	10	10	10
Liabilities	211	23	23	20	16	16	16	16
Reserve for Claims	121	27	21	12	27	12	12	12
Other Liabilities	90	11	12	8	12	7	7	7
Net Position	162	61	20	15	27	12	12	12
Total	1166	1224	251	212	109	227	261	21

1964

Current Assets								
Investments								
Real Estate								
Life								
Other								
Liabilities								
Reserve for Claims								
Other Liabilities								
Net Position								
Total								

BREAKDOWN OF CASES FILED IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF NEVADA, WASHOE COUNTY

1964	MAR.LIC.	DIVORCE	OTHER CIVIL	PROBATE	CRIMINAL	RECIP-ROCAL	ADOPTION	INSANITY	GUARDIANSHIP
JAN.	1442	298	128	20	23	27	9	27	7
FEB.	1885	274	132	16	25	37	6	15	3
MAR.	1786	344	130	20	34	35	11	22	7
APRIL	1899	361	126	19	20	35	16	23	1
MAY	2153	307	102	16	26	31	8	23	2
JUNE	2256	422	106	28	30	45	7	31	6
JULY	2312	480	126	24	21	39	22	28	1
AUG.	2526	571	140	19	27	43	12	30	8
SEPT.	2275	515	113	17	22	43	12	29	8
OCT.	2372	393	128	20	30	35	14	18	6
NOV.	1878	405	109	23	24	50	13	16	2
DEC.	1848	371	117	21	29	52	15	31	9
	<u>24632</u>	<u>4741</u>	<u>1457</u>	<u>243</u> S	<u>311</u> X <sup>10</sup>	<u>472</u>	<u>145</u> X <sup>30</sup>	<u>293</u> X <sup>100</sup>	<u>60</u> S

1965	MAR.LIC.	DIVORCE	OTHER CIVIL	PROBATE	CRIMINAL	RECIP-ROCAL	ADOPTION	INSANITY	GUARDIANSHIP
JAN.	1452	280	113	25	27	35	13	17	8
FEB.	1915	267	116	28	16	27	20	36	5
MAR.	1977	438	163	25	30	50	17	25	5
APRIL	1998	310	153	37	30	29	15	19	9
MAY	2423	340	160	26	30	47	15	19	4
JUNE	2329	419	182	32	19	45	7	30	6
JULY	2792	417	160	14	23	42	15	35	1
AUG.	2511	600	148	25	22	42	15	29	5
SEPT.	2561	428	168	18	25	49	22	22	2
OCT.	2624	383	156	18	26	47	15	16	8
NOV.	2306	390	188	25	17	33	16	30	5
DEC.	2278	302	152	17	29	41	13	15	4
	<u>27166</u>	<u>4574</u>	<u>1859</u>	<u>290</u> S	<u>294</u> X <sup>100</sup>	<u>487</u>	<u>183</u> X <sup>70</sup>	<u>293</u> X <sup>100</sup>	<u>62</u> S

1963 BIG INCREASE

BREAKDOWN OF CASES FILED IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF NEVADA, WASHOE COUNTY.

1966	MAR. LIC.	DIVORCE	OTHER CIVIL	PROBATE	CRIMINAL	RECIP- ROCAL	ADOPTION	INSANITY	GUARDIANSHIP
JAN.	1899	265	149	23	17	38	18	26	4
FEB. 1857	1859	255	150	20	21	43	11	18	3
MAR.	2054	351	212	35	32	53	12	37	6
APRIL.	2422	285	199	27	25	28	10	19	5
MAY.	2274	312	181	30	16	45	23	22	8
JUNE.	2513	370	184	31	24	28	20	23	5
JULY.	2839	359	178	31	30	32	9	27	3
AUG.	2672	476	219	27	14	62	13	27	7
SEPT.	2629	377	175	29	31	38	18	24	8
OCT.	2519	351	163	15	25	36	16	18	5
NOV.	2289	382	191	21	28	48	18	15	1
DEC.									

3783 2001

Dec. filing estimated to be approximately 200

2001  
 200  
 21  
 48  
 18  
 15  


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 3303

177

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEENEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE, 54th SESSIONAGENDASATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1967MORNINGTIME

8:00 AM Joint Meeting - Senate Finance Committee  
Finalize Budgets

AFTERNOON

2:00 PM AB 182 Increase Number of District Judges - Judge Craven