Civil Rights

Lunchtime Learning CLE Webcasts

FEBRUARY 2024

Free for CCBA members on February 7, February 29, and April 17

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CLARK COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

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^{*}The combined June/July issue will be released in June. The editorial calendars, schedules, editorial policies, and writer's guidelines for the Communiqué are subject to change without notice.

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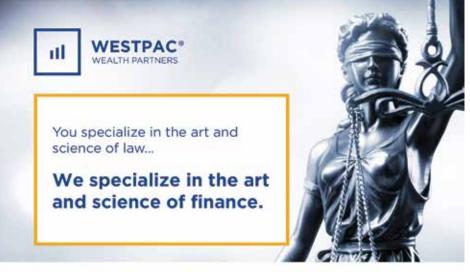
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DICE Helps Support Diversity and Inclusion at CCBA

By Paul C. Ray, Esq.

burden to bear." This is my favorite Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. quote besides Reverend King's "I Have a Dream" speech. We celebrate inspirational words and accomplishments of many African Americans during Black History Month in February. What are your favorite accomplishments by African American leaders?

Bryan K. Scott is an excellent example of a modern-day local leader. Bryan was the first African American President of the Clark County Bar Association, the first African American President of the State Bar of Nevada, and the first African American Las Vegas City Attorney.

Annette Bradley did a great job as the first African American woman and inaugural CCBA Diversity and Inclusion Committee for Equity (DICE) Chairperson in 2020. Annette welcomed everyone to make DICE itself inclusive. At its inception, DICE immediately became one of CCBA's best-attended committee meetings.





We celebrate inspirational words and accomplishments of many African Americans during Black History month in February.

Leaders of the State Bar of Nevada and of affinity bar associations, the National Bar Association, and the Latino Bar Association, supported DICE meetings from the outset. One hundred people attended DICE's first panel discussion luncheon in 2021 entitled, "Diversity in the Legal Profession." Panelists included Judge Tierra D. Jones, Bryan Scott, and past CCBA President Nedda Ghandi.

The panel discussion provided insights into diversity challenges in Clark County. One issue the panel discussed is the pipeline of the future for diversity in the profession.

Leaders in Training (LIT) is an innovative nonprofit in the Las Vegas diversity pipeline, which introduced itself to DICE in 2022. LIT provides support and internships for high school students becoming first-generation college students. What innovators do you celebrate who promote diversity and inclusion in Las Vegas?

Paul C. Ray has practiced business and real estate litigation and appeals for 32 years. He is with the law firm of Paul C. Ray, Chtd. Paul serves as CCBA President through December 31, 2024.



In furtherance of its diversity and inclusion leadership purposes, in 2022, DICE co-hosted the "Hispanic Leaders in Law Celebrating Nevada's Latino Legal Pioneers." Judge Cristina Silva, Judge Adriana Escobar, JudgeVincent Ochoa, and Leslie Nino Piro spoke to a large group of attendees at the Mob Museum. DICE also hosted two informative CLE programs on "An Introduction to Critical Race Theory" and "Critical Race Theory on Civil Rights and Criminalization," with an outstanding panel of legal professors from University of San Diego School of Law and from UNLV William S. Boyd School of Law in 2022.

DICE co-hosted CCBA's first two annual "Meet Your Law Students" mixers in 2022 and 2023. DICE held an outstanding luncheon in 2023 entitled, "Diversity in Action: Recruiting a Diverse Workforce."

Please feel welcome to enjoy DICE events and all other CCBA activities in 2024. And I hope we will all be free from the burden of hate. •



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New Small Business Reorganization Act CLE Free for CCBA Members on February 7, 2024

On February 7, 2024, commercial bankruptcy lawyer Candace Carlyon of Carlyon Cica Chtd. will make a special presentation of "New Small Business Reorganization Act" for the continuing legal education of Nevada lawyers in a lunchtime learning program produced by the Clark County Bar Association.

Candace Carlyon has over three decades of legal experience, including rep-

resentation of myriad constituencies in commercial reorganization and credit restructuring matters. Candace is a tenacious litigator, representing clients in complex commercial litigation matters, including fraud, contract, deficiency, business disputes, and receiverships. She also conducts mediations and serves as a *pro tempore* short trial judge for the Eighth Judicial District Court. She has been certified as a Commercial Bankruptcy Specialist by the American Board of Certification of Bankruptcy and Commercial Rights Specialists since 1994 and is a past president of that organization. She has been recognized in Best Lawyers in America since 1996 and has held an A-V rating, the highest available, since 1989.



The Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 is a game-changer for business bankruptcies. With a debt limit of \$7,500,000, this new streamlined chapter 11 process provides a lifeline for many businesses struggling to overcome the residual effects of COVID-19 and high inflation, as well as the continuing challenges of high interest rates. This one-hour program will explain the provisions and application of the new "Subchapter V," including eligibility, how to obtain information, debtor's obligations, creditor's rights, and impact of this new type of bankruptcy. In addition to the legal structure of small business bankruptcies, the presentation will provide insight into restructuring and collection alternatives.

CCBA members are invited to attend this CLE program sponsored by Bank of Nevada and Las Vegas Legal Video.

All RSVPs must be made to the CCBA at least 48 hours before the event starts. Pricing of the live webcast event is included with the 2024 CCBA membership.

CCBA membership will be verified upon RSVP. During the event, attendance will be taken, and only those Nevada lawyers in attendance will have their attendance reported to Nevada's Board of Continuing Legal Education.

The event will be recorded for use in the CCBA's audio/visual library. The recorded versions of the program will be offered for rental use at a small fee (to cover administrative costs).

For more information and to RSVP for this event, contact Donna Wiess-

Lunchtime Learning CLE

"New Small Business Reorganization Act"

- Speaker: Candace Carlyon of Carlyon Cica Chtd.
- **Date:** Wednesday, February 7, 2024
- Time: 12 to 1:15 pm
- Where: Online via Zoom
- Credits: 1.0 General CLE Credit (NV)
- Pricing:
 - Live webcast (via Zoom): FREE for CCBA Members (2024) only
 - Recorded materials rental: \$25/CCBA Member or \$50/nonmember
- RSVP to CCBA by 2/5/2024: ClarkCountyBar. org, 702-387-6011

Sponsors



ner at donnaw@clarkcountybar.org or (702) 387-6011.

Activities continued on page 10



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Activities continued from page 8

Meet Your Law Students Mixer Set for April 4, 2024

Bar members and law students are invited to attend the 3rd Annual Meet Your Law Students Mixer to be held at Claggett & Sykes Law Firm, from 5 to 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, April 4, 2024. This special event is being organized by the Clark County Bar Association (CCBA) and UNLV William S. Boyd School of Law.

The event celebrates law students who are interested in meeting members of the bench and bar including managing and hiring partners from law firms in Clark County, Nevada. Attendees can meet representatives from Nevada law firms and the members of the CCBA's Board of Directors, Diversity and Inclusion Committee for Equity (DICE), Community Service Committee, and New Lawyers Committee.

Managing and hiring partners are invited to meet and greet with law students at this private indoor/outdoor event featuring complimentary food and drink tickets while supplies last. There is no fee to attend this event; however, space will be limited to those who RSVP to the CCBA.

Special thanks to our event sponsors (to date):



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Sponsorships are available to select businesses. Participating sponsors will have their company's name, and a short statement (of less than 25 words) to describe the firm, included in the follow-up article about the event in an upcoming issue of *Communiqué*, the official publication of the CCBA. Additional perks depend on the level of sponsorship.

RSVP to the CCBA is required by March 21, 2024. For more information, contact Stephanie Abbott at StephanieAbbott@clarkcountybar.org or 702-387-6011.

CCBA's Law Day Activities

Bar members are invited to help with the Law Day activities that are being planned in cooperation with the legal offices of the U.S. Air Force bases in southern Nevada. The CCBA has offered to host CLE programming for USAF lawyers and legal office staff and to send volunteers to help with a legal resource fair at Nellis Air Force Base. CCBA staff will recruit speakers and volunteers to help with the activities.

Members of the bar who are interested in participating should contact Stephanie at the CCBA office at 702-387-6011 for more information.

Community Outreach

PILA's 25th Silver State Auction on February 29, 2024

CCBA members are invited to attend this special event on February 29, 2024. The event includes a sit-down dinner for all attendees, a silent auction, and a live auction for select items.

All the money raised at the auction goes towards funding scholarships for law students who go into public interest work over the summer.

RSVP online: https://PILA2024.givesmart.com.

If you wish to contribute to our student scholarships, you can make a donation by visiting: engage.unlv.edu/pila.



Cross Court CLE Webinar Set for April 17, 2024

On Wednesday, April 17, 2024, judges from Nevada's two largest general jurisdiction courts serving northern and southern Nevada will make a special presentation for the continuing legal education of Nevada lawyers in a lunchtime learning program produced by the Washoe County Bar Association and Clark County Bar Association.

Members from both the WCBA and CCBA are invited to learn how to proceed with matters filed in Nevada's 2nd Judicial and 8th Judicial District Courts.

All RSVPs must be made to the WCBA. Pricing of the live webcast event is included with the 2024 WCBA and CCBA memberships. During the event, attendance will be taken, and only those Nevada lawyers in attendance will have their attendance reported to Nevada's Board of Continuing Legal Education.

The event will be recorded for use in the CCBA's and WCBA's audio/visual libraries. The recorded versions of the program will be offered for rental use at a small fee (to cover administrative costs). WCBA members will be able to access the webinar via the CLE Recorded Library via their profile page. For more information and to RSVP for this event, contact Ashley Horan at ashley@wcbar.org, (775) 786-4494. **©**

Lunchtime Learning CLE

"Cross Court CLE Webinar – Washoe & Clark Counties"

- Speakers: Judges from 2nd and 8th Judicial District Courts, names TBA
- Date: Wednesday, April 17, 2024
- Time: 12:00 to 1:00 pm
- Location: Online via Zoom
- Offers: 1.0 General CLE Credit (NV)
- Price: Free for WCBA/CCBA members
- RSVP to the WCBA: https://wcbar. weblinkconnect.com/atlas/events/cross-courtcle-webinar-washoe-clark-counties-1014/register, (775) 786-4494

Lunchtime Learning CLE

"Key Changes to the Nevada Rules Governing Alternative Dispute Resolution"





Speakers:

- Erin Lee Truman, Alternative Dispute Resolution/Discovery Commissioner
- Adam Ganz, Alternative Dispute Resolution/ Discovery Commissioner
- About: Speakers will address the key rule changes that became effective in 2023. Topics will include:
 - Changes to requests for exemptions
 - Changes to timelines and new deadline requirements
 - Authority of arbitrators
 - Changes affecting evidence at arbitration and substantive rights at subsequent trial de novo
 - Changes to awards for fees and costs for parties, arbitrators, and short trial judges
 - O Tips for success in arbitration and short trial
 - O Court-Annexed Mediation Program
- Date: Thursday, February 29, 2024
- **Time:** 12:00 to 1:15 p.m.
- Location: Online via Zoom
- Offers: 1.0 General CLE Credit (NV)
- Price:
 - Live webcast (via Zoom): FREE for CCBA Members (2024) only
 - Recorded materials rental: \$25/CCBA
 Member or \$50/non-member
- RSVP to CCBA by 2/27/2024: ClarkCountybar.org, donnaw@clarkcountybar.org, 702-387-6011.

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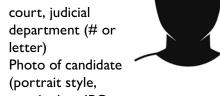
Judicial Candidate Profile Offer

All judicial candidates (incumbents and challengers) who are running for a seat on the bench in Nevada's election in 2024 are invited to place a paid listing on the Clark County Bar's website. The profile may include information specific to the candidate as listed in the example below.

Judicial Candidate: [Name]

List of items to be included in the web post of the candidate profile:

- Name of judicial candidate
- Name of court, judicial letter)



- attached as .JPG file).
- Link to candidate's website (URL address)
- Text about the candidate (to be limited to less than 300 words in length)

Profiles are paid placements and do not constitute endorsements by the CCBA. For more information about this offer, see https:// clarkcountybar.org/2024-judicial-candidateprofile-offer/.

Place your order now

Fee: \$100 per CCBA member and \$200 per non-member.

To place an order for a Judicial Candidate Profile, the candidate must submit the requested profile information (see above) to StephanieAbbott@ clarkcountybar.org and payment to Clark County Bar Association, 717 S. 8th Street, Las Vegas, NV 89101.

Court News

Commission on Judicial Selection **Extends Application Deadline** for Clark County District Court **Department 27**

On January 22, 2024, Chief Justice Elissa Cadish announced the Nevada Commission on Judicial Selection took action today to extend the deadline to apply for the vacancy in the Clark County District Court Department 27. The Department 27 vacancy comes from the retirement of the Honorable Nancy Allf. The original application period was December 8, 2023, to noon on January 11, 2024. The extended application deadline is noon on Tuesday, February 6, 2024.

Nevada attorneys with 10 years of legal experience, which includes two years of Nevada experience, are encouraged to apply for the opening. Interviews to fill vacancies will be scheduled in February in Las Vegas. The interviews will be streamed live online and are open to the public. After the interviews, the Commission will nominate three finalists for each vacancy to Governor Joe Lombardo.

Contact Ms. Margarita Bautista, Commission staff, for application materials at mbautista@nvcourts.nv.gov.

Las Vegas Justice Court Administrative Order #24-01

On January 8, 2024, Las Vegas Justice Court Chief Justice of the Peace Cynthia Cruz filed an order in the administrative matter regarding domestic-violence case assignments. See Amended Administrative Order 24-01.

Las Vegas Justice Court Amended Administrative Order #23-04

On January 2, 2024, Las Vegas Justice Court Chief Justice of the Peace Cynthia Cruz filed an amended administrative order in the matter regarding case assignments for criminal offenses committed within the resort corridor. See Amended Administrative Order 23-04. For more information about Las Vegas Justice Court rules and administrative orders, visit https://www.lasvegasjusticecourt.us/laws_and_rules___administrative_orders.php.

Second Amended Administrative Order #23-05 Effective January 8, 2024

On December 20, 2023, the second order was filed in the administrative matter of Civil/Criminal/Family Division case reassignments. See Second Amended Administrative Order 23-05. Second Amended Administrative Order 23-05 becomes effective January 8, 2024. This order modifies several assignments to further foster consistency, efficiency, and fairness. Also, it provides updates to the many changes and modifications announced in Administrative Order 23-05 filed on December 5, 2023. For more information, visit http://www.clarkcountycourts.us/general/court-rules-and-administrative-orders/.

Nevada Supreme Court Order Adopting Recommendations in re Virtual Advocacy in Nevada Courts Effective February 1, 2024

On December 22, 2023, the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an order in the matter of the creation of a commission to study best practices for virtual advocacy in Nevada's courts. The order includes a preamble for and lists presumptive appearance case types for civil, criminal, family, and limited jurisdiction courts. See ADKT 581. Effective date: February 1, 2024. For more information, read ADKT 581 (available as PDF download) at ClarkCountyBar.org or https://nvcourts.gov/supreme/rules/amendments/supreme_court_rules.

Nevada Supreme Court Order Amending Rules Governing Appearance by Telephonic Transmission for Civil and Family Court Proceedings

On December 22, 2023, the Supreme Court of Nevada filed an order in the matter of amendment of Supreme Court Rules Part IX-B, (A) rules governing appearance by telephonic transmission equipment for civil and family court proceedings. The order includes detailed amendments related to remote appearances and virtual advocacy in Nevada courts. See ADKT 613. Effective date: January 22, 2024. For more information, read ADKT 613 (available as PDF download) at https://nvcourts.gov/supreme/rules/amendments/supreme_court_rules. **©**



Security at the Courthouse

By Jerry A. Wiese II, Chief Judge EJDC

In light of the recent events in Department 18, I thought it might be appropriate to discuss our court security and let the public know that the Regional Justice Center (RJC), the Family Court Courthouse (Family Court), and the court facilities housed in the Phoenix Building and Greystone are all safe and secure buildings. Occasionally, something unique happens that forces us to re-examine and re-evaluate our security, and that's what we're doing now. When an individual dove over Judge Holthus' bench, during his sentencing hearing, it caused us all to question – how does something like that happen? Where was the marshal? Don't we have security to prevent such a thing? If someone can get to the judge, are the lawyers and the public safe in the courthouse? Let me take this opportunity to answer some of these questions.

NRS 3.310 provides that in a jurisdiction where the population is 700,000 or more (like Clark County), "the judge of each district court may appoint a deputy marshal for the court instead of a bailiff. In each case, the bailiff or deputy marshal serves at the pleasure of the judge he or she serves." The marshal's duties are to: "a) preserve order in the court; b) attend upon the jury; c) open and close court; and d) perform such other duties as may be required of him or her by the judge of the court." Although the statute only provides for a single marshal for each judge, it also provides that "for good cause shown, a deputy marshal appointed for a court . . . may be assigned temporarily to assist other

Occasionally, something unique happens that forces us to re-examine and reevaluate our security, and that's what we're doing now.

judicial departments or assist with court administration as needed."

The general public may not understand that in the Eighth Judicial District Court, we have several types of security personnel. We have judicial marshals, who are appointed by many of the judges, report directly to their judge, and are responsible for the safety and security of persons and property in and around their specific courtrooms. We also have administrative marshals, who are responsible for the safety and security of persons and property in and around the RJC or family court, as assigned. The administrative marshals are often assigned to assist in the individual departments, to provide additional safety and security in

Chief Judge Jerry Wiese serves in Department 30 of the Eighth Judicial District Court bench. Since taking the bench in January of 2011, Judge Wiese has presided over numerous trials, both civil and criminal, and has presided over many settlement conferences. He coordinates the Judicial Settlement Conference Program and presides over the Medical Malpractice Sweeps. He was elected Chief Judge by his peers and has served as the Chief Judge of the district court since July 2022.



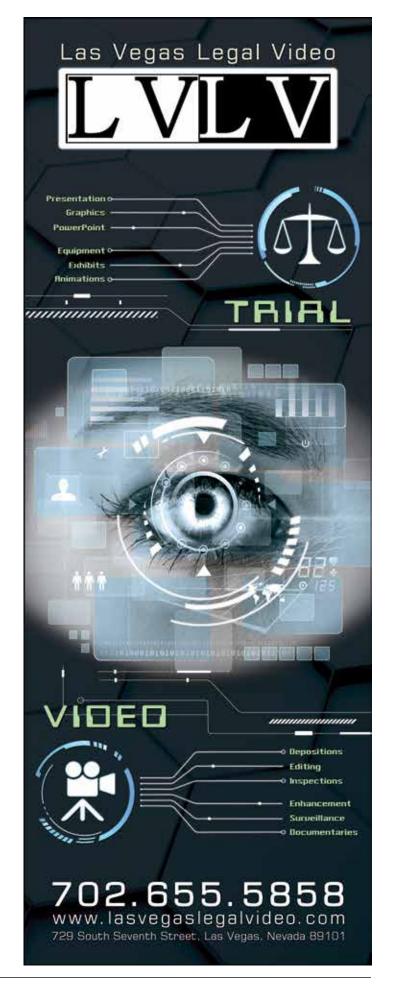
individual courtrooms, or elsewhere as necessary.

Additionally, the Eighth Judicial District Court has a contract with a third-party security organization, through which we have a number of court security officers (CSOs) who assist at the gates and assist in the departments and throughout the buildings as necessary. It is the duty and responsibility of each of these individuals to provide each person in the courthouses with safety and security. They are all well trained and do a fabulous job.

With regard to the incident that took place on January 3, 2024, in Judge Holthus' courtroom, her marshal was present, and, in fact, just prior to the incident, had moved behind the defendant, (who was out of custody) to be able to effectuate a remand. There was also a corrections officer from Clark County Detention Center (CCDC) in the courtroom because she had some in-custody defendants on the calendar. The defendant suddenly and unexpectedly vaulted over the defense table, ran, and jumped straight at the judge. The marshal did everything in his power to get to the defendant before he went over the bench, but the defendant was simply too fast. The corrections officer, the law clerk, and others, assisted and were successful in subduing the defendant and taking him into custody.

Although we believe that the marshal, the corrections officer, and everyone else involved did all that they could do, it would be irresponsible for us to not re-evaluate whether there is something more that we can do to create a "more" safe and secure environment within the court. Within 24 hours of this event, we had communicated with, and we are currently working with, Clark County to try to secure funding and approval for additional court marshals. We hired additional CSOs to provide additional security. We are working with Clark County and Real Property Management to modify some of the judicial benches in the court, to make it more difficult for someone to vault over. We are also looking at various other security measures to try to avoid something like this happening again.

Rest assured, judges, staff, attorneys, and the public are safe and secure in our courthouses. We have been and are doing all that we can to make sure that an incident like this will not happen again. We continue to work with our security experts, but if the bar membership has helpful suggestions or recommendations, please email them to my department at security suggestions@clarkcountycourts.us. **©**



Eighth Judicial District Court Family Division Creates First and Only Diversionary Court for At-Risk Autistic Youth

By Judge Soonhee "Sunny" Bailey

evada recently made history with the passage and enactment of Senate Bill 411, which creates a statewide diversionary court for at-risk autistic youth. This is a special group of children with immense potential who are often misunderstood by their families, schools, and courts, and who do not receive the care, guidance, and control the Legislature previously mandated in NRS 62A.360 that juvenile courts provide. SB 411, introduced by Senator James Ohrenschall, makes Nevada the first and only state to have a specialty court for these youth. To those involved in the Detention Alternative for Autistic Youth (DAAY) Court, SB 411 embodies Nevada's dedication to our community and children.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, approximately one in 36 youths in the United States is diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Although aggression is not a symptom of ASD, autistic youth sometimes behave aggressively towards others or engage in self-destructive behavior. This can lead to charges of domestic violence, battery on protected persons, and threats to family, teachers, first responders, and the community. It is unclear how many autistic adults end up in the criminal justice system. A 2012 study estimated approximately four percent,

According to the Center for Disease Control, approximately one in 36 youths in the United States is diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

or 100,000, of incarcerated inmates in the state and federal prison systems were autistic. However, absent appropriate testing and diagnosis, the numbers could be higher.

In April 2018, juvenile probation officers alerted me about an autistic youth arrested for domestic violence currently in detention who was overwhelmed by the court process, thereby preventing him from meaningfully participating. The juvenile probation officers were aware of my experience with my own daughter with autism. We resolved the issue by simply hearing his case on a quiet afternoon with a light calendar to reduce the possibility of overstimulation and a potential violent outbreak. We believed it would be a one-time occurrence. However, the calendar grew as more autistic youth or youth with suspected

Judge Soonhee "Sunny" Bailey was elected to the Eighth Judicial District Court, Family Division in November of 2020. She created and presides over the DAAY Court program.



autism were recognized. Similar to youth who are found incompetent and in need of services, we quickly realized the need for a specialty court to address the unique issues of autistic youth to divert them out of the normal juvenile justice system and help them avoid entering the adult criminal justice system.

In the beginning, our team was small and dedicated to the youth we aimed to serve. The judges of the district court family division strongly supported the program and allowed the use of court-generated fees to continue the program. The district attorney's and public defender's offices were present from day one to support our efforts, especially Chief Deputy District Attorney Summer Clarke, Senior Public Defender Gloria Garcia, and Juvenile Probation Officer Tom Gallia. They graciously volunteer their time to the program to ensure its continued success. We are continually surprised at the number of community volunteers and providers who continuously reach out to us to offer their services to assist the youth and their families!

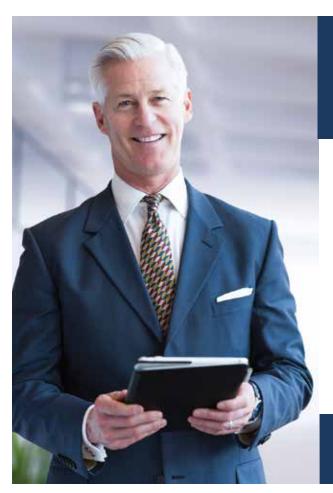
Our team now includes more than 12 volunteer organizations and providers such as applied behavioral analysis providers, autism treatment assistance program coordinators, Desert Regional Center coordinators, Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada educational advocates, psychoso-

cial rehabilitation and basic skills training providers, and social program providers.

We look forward to expanding the court across Nevada, to ensure the success of one youth at a time.

DAAY Court currently has over 20 active participants. We celebrated our 84th graduate in December! We look forward to expanding the court across Nevada, to ensure the success of one youth at a time.

If you have any questions or would like more information, please feel free to contact us at denningr@clarkcountycourts.us. **G**



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Aldape v. State: Protecting the First Amendment Rights of Probationers

By Alina M. Shell

where Tom (played by Aziz Ansari) is sentenced to spend one week with "no screens"—i.e., no internet access—after crashing his car while tweeting and driving? Parks and Recreation: Sex Education (NBC television broadcast October 18, 2012). The internet ban is played for comic effect; Aziz's character gets lost driving to his office because he can't use his GPS; he makes an iPhone out of paper and a physical Pinterest board. It's funny, but the reality of an internet ban can be far more devastating for convicted persons than Parks and Rec portrays—and can fundamentally undermine people's First Amendment rights. The Supreme Court of Nevada's recent en banc decision in Aldape v. State, 139 Nev. Adv. Rep. 42, 535 P.3d 1184 (2023), perfectly illustrates this point.

Antonio Aldape was convicted of a sexual offense that did not involve the internet. Under NRS 176A.410(1)(q), the district court was required to impose, as a condition of probation, a complete ban on Aldape possessing any electronic device capable of accessing the internet and from accessing the internet through any means without approval of his probation officer.

At the time of Aldape's sentencing, Nevada was "the only state in the nation that statutorily mandates its sentencing courts to impose an identical and total internet

ban" on every defendant convicted of a sexual offense who is granted probation. *Aldape*, 535 P.3d at 1193. Aldape appealed, arguing that NRS 176A.410(1)(q) facially violates the First Amendment. The Supreme Court of Nevada agreed—and in so doing brought Nevada's probation laws into the 21st century.

Not so long ago, the internet was more novelty than necessity. According to a 1995 Pew Research Center report, 42% of surveyed U.S. adults had never heard of the internet, only 14% were users, and only 3% reported going online every day. Pew Research Center, *Americans Going Online ... Explosive Growth, Uncertain Destinations* (Oct. 16, 1995). Going online in those early days also required a computer *and* a modem—something that only 54% Americans used at home, work, or school. *Id.*

Internet usage now, by contrast, is ubiquitous—and critical to daily life. As the Supreme Court of Nevada explained, "there is simply no way to participate in modern society without internet access or a 'device capable of accessing the Internet." *Aldape*, 535 P.3d at 1191. People don't need computers to get online anymore—phones, tablets, and even household appliances are now capable of accessing the internet. Newspapers, magazines, and other traditional news media have gone online. Job searches are

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Because the internet is now a vast and indispensable First Amendment forum, probation conditions which limit access to it must be narrowly tailored to further a significant government interest—while still leaving open "ample alternative channels for communication."

conducted online. Shopping, communicating with family members and friends, renting a home, scheduling appointments with doctors or probation officers, civic participation, and myriad of other expressive activities are virtually impossible without access to the internet. These advancements in technology have an undeniable result: the internet has become "a First Amendment forum of historically unimaginable reach." *Aldape*, 553 P.3d at 1190.

Because the internet is now a vast and indispensable First Amendment forum, probation conditions which limit access to it must be narrowly tailored to further a significant government interest—while still leaving open "ample alternative channels for communication." Ward v. Rock

Against Racism, 491 U.S. 781, 791 (1989), citing Clark v. Community for Creative Non-Violence, 468 U.S. 288, 293 (1984). Certainly, it's easy to understand the government interest animating NRS 176A.410(1)(q). The state and the public have a strong interest in preventing recidivism by people convicted of sex offenses. A blunt tool like an automatic and complete internet ban, however, undermines those important goals—and ends up trampling on constitutional rights.

Take the case of Aldape. His conviction was for a sex offense—something that the public and the state have an undeniable interest in punishing and preventing. But his offense did not involve the internet. Thus, a complete internet ban wasn't tailored to Aldape's crime, and the mandatory nature of the statute prevented the sentencing court from fashioning some alternative condition better fit the nature of Aldape's offense and his personal characteristics.

The *Aldape* decision represents a significant step forward in protecting the First Amendment rights of people released on probation. Now that the Supreme Court of Nevada has declared NRS 176A.410(1)(q) unconstitutional, sentencing courts can craft conditions of release which ensure the public's safety while respecting constitutional rights. Because in the 21st century, an internet ban is no joking matter. **©**



Keep the Gun and the Cannoli: Rahimi Could Expand Gun Rights Beyond Andersen in Nevada

By Andréa Vieira

n 2019, the Supreme Court of Nevada decided *Andersen v. Eighth Judicial District Court*, 135 Nev. 321 (Nev. 2019). Michael D. Pariente said this about the decision: "The Andersen decision has undeniably had the most significant impact on firearm laws in Nevada since 1864." *See* The Impact of the Andersen Decision on Firearm Laws in Nevada, Nevada Lawyer, June 2022.

Andersen made first-offense domestic battery a serious offense that required a jury trial because the effect of NRS 202.360 meant that a person convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence could no longer possess firearms. See Id. The Supreme Court of Nevada reasoned that such a result implicated the United States and Nevada constitutional rights to bear arms for convicted persons. See Id.

Enter *Rahimi*, and Rahimi himself who between December 2020 and January 2021 was part of five different shootings in and near Arlington, Texas. *United States v. Rahimi*, 61 F.4th 443, 448 (5th Cir.), cert. granted, 143 S. Ct. 2688 (2023). These shootings included firing multiple shots into the residence of one of his narcotics customers, shooting up another vehicle after he was involved in a car accident, shooting at a constable's vehicle, and firing shots

into the air after his friend's credit card was declined at Whataburger. *Id.* at 448-449.

Officers got a warrant to search Rahimi's home where they found a rifle and a pistol. *Id.* at 449. Rahimi admitted the firearms were his and that he was the subject of a domestic violence related civil protective order preventing him from possessing a firearm. *Id.* A federal grand jury indicted Rahimi for possessing a firearm under a domestic violence restraining order, under 18 U.S.C.A. § 922(g)(8). Rahimi ultimately pled guilty, but later raised a facial constitutional challenge to § 922(g)(8).

In a "hold my beer" moment for the expansion of firearms rights, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit determined that the Second Amendment rendered § 922(g)(8) unconstitutional. *Id.* at 488. In plain terms, in *Rahimi*, the Fifth Circuit held that it was unconstitutional to prohibit firearm possession resulting from restraining orders that had been issued through civil proceedings. *Id.* at 454, 461.

The Rahimi court based its analysis on N.Y. State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n, Inc. v. Bruen, --- U.S. ----, 142 S. Ct.

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2111 (2022), which announced a new standard for determining the constitutionality of firearms regulations. Prior to *Bruen*, courts engaged in a two-step analysis, referred to as means-end testing, where courts first asked whether a law fell within the scope of a Second Amendment right, and if so, applied intermediate or strict scrutiny. *Rahimi*, 61 F.4th at 448. *Bruen* abandoned the means-end test requiring the government to "affirmatively prove that its firearms regulation is part of the historical tradition that delimits the outer bounds of the right to keep and bear arms." to *Id.* at 450.

Viewing the case under *Bruen*, the Fifth Circuit court reversed its own decision upholding the constitutionality

of § 922(g)(8) because its examination of the history and tradition of firearm law back through the 17th century revealed that the government failed to demonstrate that § 922(g)(8) fit within "our Nation's historical tradition of firearm regulation." *Id.* at 460. The court made much of the fact that Rahimi's protective order stemmed from a limited civil proceeding, instead of a criminal conviction. *Id.* at 458-59.

The future of *Rahimi* rests with the Supreme Court of the United States.

The United States Supreme Court granted cert. in *Rahimi* and heard oral arguments on November 7, 2023. The United States Solicitor General argued that the history and tradition of firearms allowed for the government to regulate the possession of firearms by "dangerous" persons. The Court spent significant time exploring who should determine the definition of dangerous and how.

If the Supreme Court reverses *Rahimi*, *Andersen* will stand as the most significant decision on Nevada firearms law, but if *Rahimi* stands, any Nevada laws making it a crime to possess firearms because of a court order issued through civil proceedings, like domestic violence protective orders, could be in jeopardy. **©**

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Civil Rights: A Tale of Two Detention Systems: Immigration Customs Enforcement Custody and the Federal Bureau of Prisons Custody

By Hardeep "Dee" Sull

n May 14, 1930, Congress established the Bureau of Prisons within the Department of Justice (Publ. L. No. 71-218,46 Stat. 325). The Bureau was charged with "management and regulation of all Federal penal and correctional institutions." Over the years, the Bureau has grown from 14 facilities to 122 federal prisons. In this system, an incarcerated person is called an inmate.

On the other hand, Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) has grown from the collection of import taxes and customs fees and has evolved into the civil enforcement of federal laws governing customs, trade, and immigration. ICE has over 400 offices in the United States and around the world with a budget that is well over \$8 billion, and it continues growing. Individuals who are incarcerated under ICE are held under *civil* immigration detention and are referred to as detainees. Theoretically, since this is a civil detention, it is not intended to be punitive, but civil detention mimics criminal punishment.

Over time, the private prison industry has grown astronomically and is governed by two different standards when people are placed in their custody. Thus, custody looks different for ICE detainees and federal inmates. Private prisons are motivated by profits, which means cutting

While both systems are under federal authority, their standards of detention are very different.

corners that will affect the inmates incarcerated and their families. In the process of cutting corners, it is always easier to cut corners with ICE detainees as opposed to federal inmates due to the lack of oversight. Additionally, the Bureau of Prisons is not applicable to ICE detention. While both systems are under federal authority, their standards of detention are very different.

Both systems have one thing in common, though, and that is detaining and incarcerating persons. Under federal law, the administration of custody in prisons is unequal. ICE detainees' and federal inmates' constitutional protections are derived from the Fifth Amendment, which provides protections while in custody. Federal inmates are also able to derive protections under the Eighth Amendment, which applies to persons convicted of criminal offenses and allows punishment as long as it is not cruel and un-

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usual. However, the Fifth Amendment's due process protections do not allow punishment at all. *See Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535, n.16 (1979) ("Due process requires that a pretrial detainee not be punished.").

Inmates under federal marshal custody also have clear protections, and the standards for detention are contained in federal performance-based detention standards. ICE detention standards are independent of ICE, while others are within the agency and are not bound by law with any detention standards. In practical terms, this is problematic since it is harder to safeguard ICE detainees' civil rights unless they sue. ICE detainees are not entitled to counsel, and, thus, their civil liberties can be easily violated and are hardly ever prosecuted. This ICE to abscond from their basic duties.

During the pandemic, ICE detainees were subjected to some of the most cruel and inhumane treatment when they were unable to access medical care and were subjected to COVID-19-infested pods. It was under the Fifth Amendment, Due Process Clause, and Equal Protection Clause that detainees were able to assert their basic needs predominantly with the assistance of pro bono counselors and organizations. On September 14, 2020, a whistleblower complaint was filed that revealed forced hysterectomies were performed on immigrant women without their consent in Georgia, while true medical emergencies were neglected.

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Another phenomenon is family detention, which has been riddled with child abuse and lack of accountability. Mental health is a lost cause, and if an ICE detainee tries to complain, they are thrown in the "hole" (segregation). This cripples the ability of a detainee to seek proper care.

Another problematic issue is that counsel for ICE detainees have a difficult time in reaching their clients due to the lack of standards. While federal inmates can call their attorneys with little issue, ICE detainees are often deterred by the cost of the call or the officer's control over each person. Attorneys for ICE detainees are often discouraged from visiting with their clients with tactics that include waiting for over an hour, no rooms available, or lack of personnel. The perils that an ICE detainee suffers are starkly different from an inmate in federal custody. Ensuring that detainees' basic civil liberties are protected is a hardship while those in federal custody will have a slightly better edge., Only with advocacy, proper protocols, and accountability can we ensure detainees' civil liberties. **C**



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Advance Opinion Summary (1-5-24)

By Joe Tommasino

Supreme Court of Nevada

Default: In default proceedings, a defaulting party cannot be found to have impliedly consented to try a claim under NRCP 15(b)(2) if the claim was not pleaded in the complaint, even for a clearly established cause of action. NRCP 15(b)(2) provides that when an issue that is not raised in the complaint is "tried by the parties' express or implied consent, it must be treated in all respects as if raised in the pleadings." An amendment by implied consent is permissible "if prejudice does not result." Generally, a default judgment must not differ in kind from, or exceed in amount, what is demanded in the pleadings. Accordingly, a party should have the right to assume that a court's judgment following his default will not extend beyond the issues presented by the complaint. Separately, the Supreme Court of Nevada explained that when a text message's admissibility is objected to on authentication grounds, the proponent of such evidence must explain the purpose for which they are offering the text message and provide sufficient direct or circumstantial corroborating evidence of its authorship. Thus, some additional evidence, which tends to corroborate the identity of the sender, is required. This evidence may include the context or content of the messages themselves. Finally, while conversion may be established by the refusal of a demand for the property, a demand for return of converted property is not required when the holder of the property asserts ownership. Thus, when property is unlawfully obtained through duress, no demand is required. Blige v. Terry, 139 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 60, ___ P.3d ___ (December 28, 2023).

Evidence: The balancing test for propensity evidence of other sexual offenses admissible under NRS 48.045(3) does not apply to the admission of other-act evidence concerning identity or intent under NRS **48.045(2).** Parties must make clear the specific bases for admission of other-act evidence under Petrocelli v. State, 101 Nev. 46 (1985), and NRS 48.045(2). The court, after an evidentiary hearing, must determine whether any of those bases apply, being careful to analyze the foundation for each basis. Courts must take care not to mix the Franks v. State, 135 Nev. 1 (2019), and Petrocelli analyses, as the tests, instructions, and use of evidence differ for other-act evidence and other-sexual-offense evidence. Any limiting instruction given regarding the admission of other-act evidence must specify only the bases determined by the court. Additionally, a district court must engage in a thorough analysis under Hallmark v. Eldridge, 124 Nev. 492 (2008), either in writing or on the record, when a party has challenged the qualifications of an expert. The Supreme Court of Nevada also confirmed that "a witness plotting known coordinates on a map does not require expert testimony." *Dickey v. State*, 140 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 2, ___ P.3d ___ (January 4, 2024).

Guardian ad litem (GAL): (1) The protected person waived any argument pertaining to the form of the district court's order by failing to raise the issue below, and the district court's failure to specify the GAL's fee rate in the order did not prejudice the protected person; (2) the district court erred in interpreting NRS 159.0455(3) as requiring the court to appoint an attorney where there is no court-approved volunteer program, but this error was harmless because the district

Joe Tommasino has served as Staff Attorney for the Las Vegas Justice Court since 1996. Joe is the President of the Nevada Association for Court Career Advancement (NACCA).

court expressly appointed an experienced attorney as the GAL due to the case's complexity; and (3) substantial evidence supports the GAL's fee request. Regarding the GAL's fees, NRS 159.344 requires a court to determine the nature of the services performed in awarding compensation: it distinguishes between "services that require an attorney[,]" which may be compensated at an attorney rate, and "fiduciary services," which may be compensated at a fiduciary rate. A fiduciary relationship is one "between two persons when one of them is under a duty to act for or to give advice for the benefit of another upon matters within the scope of the relation[ship]." The Supreme Court of Nevada concluded that the relationship between GALs and protected persons is fiduciary in nature. GALs are not presumptively entitled to "attorney fees" because they do not act as attorneys on behalf of the protected person; however, if they perform the type of services performed by attorneys and have commensurate experience as an attorney, GALs may be compensated at an attorney rate for their work. This conclusion accords with Rule 8(J) of the Nevada Statewide Rules for Guardianship (NSRG) which requires courts to analyze the work completed by the GAL and their particular expertise and experience. When determining fees for a GAL, courts should evaluate enumerated factors such as "[t]he experience and qualifications of the GAL" and "[t] he nature and complexity of the work of the GAL." In re: Guardianship of Jones, 139 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 57, P.3d ___ (December 21, 2023).

Medical malpractice: (1) Informed-consent evidence is inadmissible, and an assumption-of-the-risk defense is improper, in professional-negligence suits when the plaintiff does not challenge consent, as it serves only to confuse and mislead the jury; (2) expert or physician testimony is not required to demonstrate the reasonableness of the billing amount of special damages; and (3) evidence of insurance write-downs does not fall within the type of evidence NRS 42.021(1) makes admissible. To succeed in a professional-negligence action, a plaintiff must prove that, in rendering services, a health care provider failed "to use the reasonable care, skill or knowledge ordinarily used under similar circumstances by similarly trained and experienced providers of health care." The plaintiff must establish three things:

- (1) The doctor's conduct departed from the accepted standard of medical care or practice;
- (2) The doctor's conduct was both the actual and proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury; and

(3) The plaintiff suffered damages.

Generally, the first two elements of such an action—deviation from the standard of care and medical causation are shown by evidence consisting of "expert medical testimony, material from recognized medical texts or treatises or the regulations of the licensed medical facility wherein the alleged negligence occurred." An assumption-of-therisk defense, on the other hand, requires proof of "(1) voluntary exposure to danger, and (2) actual knowledge of the risk assumed." As the defense is founded on the theory of consent, a party may seek to present evidence of a plaintiff's informed consent to support it. However, such evidence and argument is irrelevant to demonstrating that a medical provider conformed to the accepted standard of care or to refute medical causation when defending against a medical-malpractice claim. Indeed, informed consent evidence "does not make it more or less probable that the physician was negligent in... performing [the surgery] in the post-consent timeframe" and is therefore inadmissible to determine whether a medical professional breached the standard of care. Even if a plaintiff gave informed consent, that would not vitiate a medical provider's duty to provide treatment according to the ordinary standard of care because assent to treatment does not amount to consent to negligence, regardless of the enumerated risks and complications of which the patient was made aware. Taylor v. *Brill*, 139 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 56, ___ P.3d ___ (December 21, 2023).

Offers of judgment: An offer of judgment that explicitly excludes costs, expenses, interest, and attorney fees promises two sums of money if accepted: (1) the principal amount for the claim(s), which is specifically identified in the offer of judgment; and (2) a separate amount for recoverable costs, expenses, interest, and attorney fees. Under NRCP 68(d)(2), an offeror who drafts one of these exclusive offers cannot obtain dismissal unless the offer is accepted and the offeror pays both the principal offer and, if the parties agree or the offeree establishes that they would otherwise be legally recoverable, an additional allowance for costs, expenses, interest, and attorney fees. In the instant case, Lucky Cab drafted an exclusive offer when it conveyed an offer of judgment for \$150,001, as it specified that that "amount excludes prejudgment interest, attorney's fees and all costs incurred to date." By this explicit language, the \$150,001 amount

Summaries continued on page 26

Summaries continued from page 25

excluded and made no provision for prejudgment interest, attorney fees, and costs. Aguilar was therefore permitted to accept the \$150,001 and expect an additional payment of pre-offer costs and interest that would be recoverable had a judgment been entered. *Aguilar v. Lucky Cab Co.*, 140 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 1, ___ P.3d ___ (January 4, 2024).

Traffic stops: A license-plate frame does not constitute "foreign materials" within the meaning of NRS 482.275(4), and a license plate is "clearly legible" if the required registration information is readily identifiable. To hold otherwise would effectively ban license-plate frames. Such an outcome would promote discretionary law enforcement and potentially subject otherwise law-abiding motorists to arbitrary or, as here, pretextual traffic stops. Here, the district court erred in denying the defendant's motion to suppress evidence obtained during the traffic stop because there was no probable cause to support the stop based on a violation of NRS 482.275(4). The Supreme Court of Nevada noted that "a license plate frame covering optional phrases imprinted on standard or specialty license plates does not violate NRS 482.275(4)." McCord (*David*) v. *State*, 139 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 59, ___ P.3d ___ (December 28, 2023).

Nevada Court of Appeals

Criminal procedure: (1) A defendant may abandon an unequivocal request for self-representation where the district court did not conclusively deny the request; and (2) the totality of the circumstances must be considered in determining whether a defendant has actually abandoned such a request. Some jurisdictions look to the totality of circumstances to determine whether a defendant has abandoned their request for self-representation. The Arizona Court of Appeals adopted this approach and considers these factors:

- (1) The defendant's opportunities to remind the court of a pending motion;
- (2) Defense counsel's awareness of the motion;
- (3) Any affirmative conduct by the defendant that would run counter to a desire for self-representation;
- (4) Whether the defendant waited until after conviction to complain;
- (5) The defendant's experience in the criminal-justice system and with waiving counsel; and

(6) Whether there was a relatively short period of time between the request and subsequent hearings, such that the defendant did not have time to forget the request.

The Court of Appeals approved these factors in order to determine whether a defendant has abandoned their request for self-representation. *Sims v. State*, 139 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 55, ___ P.3d ___ (December 7, 2023).

Professional negligence: (1) Complaints for professional negligence must be timely filed within the applicable statute-of-limitations period and must be supported by an affidavit of merit; and (2) an affidavit of merit need not opine as to the element of causation to support a professional-negligence-based wrongful death claim under NRS 41A.071. The Court of Appeals also concluded that the evidence in this case did not irrefutably demonstrate that the appellant discovered or should have discovered the legal injury more than a year before the filing of the complaint. Therefore, the survivorship claims should not have been dismissed as untimely as a matter of law. Moreover, the complaint adequately pleaded wrongful-death claims based on professional negligence and was timely filed within one year of the decedent's death. Although the district court found the attached affidavit of merit deficient because it did not opine as to the cause of the decedent's death, the affidavit was not required to address causation and adequately supported the allegations of professional negligence for purposes of NRS 41A.071. Engelson v. Dignity Health, 139 Nev. Adv. Op. No. 58, P.3d (December 28, 2023).

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]	Appellate Practice		Employment Law		Patents
]	Arbitration & Mediation		Environmental Law		Pension, Profit Sharing &
]	Aviation		Ethics & Professional Responsibility		Employee Benefits
]	Banking Law		ERISA Disability		Personal Injury and Wrongful Death Claim
]	Bankruptcy Law		Federal Indian Law		Premises Liability
]	Business Litigation		Franchise & Distribution		Product Liability
]	Cannabis Law		Gaming Law		Professional Malpractice
]	Child Welfare		Government Relations		Public Utility Matters
]	City/County/Local Government		Guardianship		Public Interest Law
]	Civil Defense		Health Care Law		Real Estate Law
]	Civil Trial Advocacy		Immigration & Customs Law		Real Property Law
]	Collection Law		Insurance Law		Social Security Disability
1	Common Interest Community /Homeowners		Intellectual Property		Special Education
	Associations		International & Foreign Law		Sports & Entertainment Law
)	Constitutional Law		Internet Law		State/Federal & Admin
)	Construction Law		Job Discrimination & Civil Rights		Taxation Law
]	Consumer Claims & Protection		Juvenile Law		Transportation Law
]	Copyright & Trademark Law	\Box	Labor Law		Travel & Entertainment Law
]	Corporate Finance &		Land Use, Planning, Zoning		Trial
_	Securities Law		Legal Malpractice		Trusts
1	Corporation & Business Law		Legislative Matters		Veterans Administration & Affairs
]	Creditor & Debtor Law	_			Water Rights Law
)	Criminal & Traffic Law		Medical Malpractice		Wills, Estates, Estate Planning & Probate
]	Domestic Relations & Family Law		Medical Marijuana		Workers' Compensation
1	DUI Defense	Ц	Mergers & Acquisitions	_	

Recorded CLE Programs

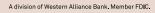
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CCBA offers recorded CLE programs for Nevada lawyers to download to a computer or mobile device for their review.

Orders for recorded and alternative format CLE programs can be made online at ClarkCountyBar.org or via e-mail to CCBA Executive Director Donna Wiessner via Donnaw@clarkcountybar.org. For more information, see page 30.

Special thanks to the following businesses for their support of the CCBA's CLE programming services:







CCBA's Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Library

Index of CLE Programs (Recorded & Alternative Format) available for rental from the Clark County Bar Association.

1. Bankruptcy for the Nonbankruptcy Practitioner

Speaker: Candace Carlyon of Carlyon

Cica Chtd.

Recorded: 12/6/2023 Format: Audio/Video

Offers: 1.0 hour CLE credit (NV)
Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

2. Moving In or Moving Out: Landlord-Tenant Law in NV

Speakers: Alex Cherup, Esq. of Nevada Legal Services and Nick Haley, Esq. of Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada

Recorded 11/2/2023 Format: Audio/Video

Offers: 1.0 hour CLE credit (NV) Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

nember

3. Diversity in Action: Recruiting a Diverse Workforce

Panelists:

Rob Kim of Ballard Spahr, John Bailey of Bailey Kennedy, Carly Helbert of Las Vegas City Attorney's Office, Siria Gutierrez of Gutierrez Law, PLLC, and Will Sykes of Claggett & Sykes

Recorded: 10/26/2023 Format: Audio/Video

Offers: 1.0 hour Ethics CLE credit for

Nevada lawyers

Price: FREE for Nevada lawyer and CCBA

member

4. ChatGPT and Other Al Tools in the Law

Speakers: Pooja Kumar and Michael Smith

of Lewis Brisbois Recorded: 8/16/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 hour CLE Credit (NV)
Price: \$25/CCBA Member or \$50/non-

member

5. Cybersecurity for Law Firms

Speaker: David Shultis, President and

Partner at Red Panda Systems

Recorded: 8/10/2023 Format: Audio/Video

Offers: 1.0 hour CLE credit (NV)
Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

6. The 5-Star Reputation: Build Success through Ethical Marketing and Civility

Speaker: Daniel Hooge, Bar Counsel,

State Bar of Nevada

Topics: Civility and Marketing

Recorded: 7/19/2023 Format: Audio/Video

Offers: 2.0 Ethics CLE Credit (NV)
Price: \$50/CCBA member, \$100/Non-

member

7. Improve Your Public Speaking: Be Calm, Confident and Compelling

Speaker: Amy Ayoub, President, The Zen

Speaker

Recorded: 6/21/2023 Format: Audio/Video

Offers: 1.0 hour CLE Credit (NV) Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

8. Cultural Competency in the Legal Profession

Speakers: Cecia Alvarado of Latino Outreach Solutions, LLC: Athar

Hassebullah, Esq. of ACLU of Nevada; Dr. Radhika Kunnel, Esq. of Nevada Attorney General's Office; Hardeep "Dee" Sull of

Sull and Associates, PLLC Recorded: 5/19/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 hour Ethics CLE credit (NV) Price: FREE for Nevada lawyers and

CCBA members

9. Basic Estate Planning Components – Focus on Health Care POAs

Speaker: Carol A. Kingman, Senior Staff Attorney at Southern Nevada Senior Law

²rogram

Recorded: 5/11/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 hour CLE credit (NV) Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

10. Asset Protection Planning: How to protect your wealth, practice, and clients from the biggest threats

Speakers: David M. Grant, Partner at Grant Morris Dodd, and Jason Oshins MBA, CeXP at WestPac Wealth Partners

Recorded: 4/25/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 hour CLE credit (NV) Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

11. Traffic Court: AB116 Jurisdictional Implementations

Panelists: Judge Alicia Albritton of Henderson Municipal Court, Terri March, Court Administrator/Clerk of Court of North Las Vegas Justice Court, and Hearing Commissioner Shannon Nordstrom of Las Vegas Municipal Court

Recorded: 4/5/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 hour CLE credit (NV)

12. Suicide Awareness and Emotional Well-Being

Speaker: Aviv Itzhaki, MD, MPH of Focus

Mental Health Solutions Recorded: 3/30/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 Substance Abuse/Addiction/ Mental Health (AAMH) CLE credit (NV) Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

13. Preventing Workplace Discrimination

Speakers: Noel Hernandez and Elody Tignor of Ogletree Deakins Nash Smoak & Stewart PC; Connye Y. Harper, Esq. of

ACLU of Nevada Recorded: 3/29/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 hour CLE credit (NV) Price: FREE for Nevada lawyers

14. Product Liability Cases and IP

Speaker: Eric L. Abbott of Eric Abbott

Law PLLC

Recorded: 3/15/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 hour CLE credit (NV)
Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

15. The Basics of Family Law Jurisdiction

Speakers: Marshal S. Willick, Esq., and Richard L. Crane, Esq. of Willick Law

Group

Recorded: 2/23/2023 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.5 General CLE Credits (NV) Price: \$40/CCBA member, \$80/non-

member

16. Five Reasons You Should Refer an International Client to Consult a Business Immigration Attorney

Speaker: Margo Chernysheva of MC Law

Group

Recorded: 1/19/2023 Format: Audio/Video CLE: 1.0 CLE credit (NV)

Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

17. Family Law New Rules: EDCR 5

Author: Marshal S. Willick, Esq. Published: *Communiqué* (Nov. 2022) Format: Article & quiz (PDF)

CLE: 1.0 CLE Credit (NV)

Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

18. Family Law 101

Speaker: Lorien Cole of Cole Family Law

Firm

Recorded: 11/10/2022 Format: Audio/Video CLE: 1.0 CLE credit (NV)

Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

Bonus!

Required action for

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Bonus service

The CCBA can report the attendance by Nevada lawyers who have registered for and completed CCBA's CLE programs to the Nevada Board of Continuing Legal Education at no extra charge.

To benefit from this service, Nevada lawyers who complete the CCBA's recorded CLE program(s) must submit, to Donna at the CCBA (via Donnaw@ clarkcountybar.org), the following information:

- Nevada lawyer's name and Nevada Bar #
- Title of the program
- Date on which they completed the program

To make the 2024 CLE requirement's reporting deadline of 12/31/2024, submit the information BEFORE 12/20/2024.

Library continued on page 31

CCBA CLE Library Order Form

Attendee information (Must include e-mail	address for delivery of CLE programs):	
Name:	NV Bar #:	
E-mail Address:		
Firm / Co Name & Address:		
Choice of CLE programs (individual titles):		
Title:	Price: \$	
If more programs are needed to be listed for this order, us	se an additional form. Or better yet, send the full list of	
programs via e-mail to donnaw@clarkcountybar.org.		
	Choice of CLE program	
*CCBA CLE Library Policy:	☐ Individual titles - See list above or attached	
This catalog provides information related to recorded CLE programming presented by CCBA for the continuing legal education of Nevada's lawyers. Availability of these programs	□ 2024 CCBA CLE Passport @ \$200 - Available to CCBA members only	
are restricted with permissions for use provided by the Clark County Bar Association. Reproduction of the recordings and	Total Amount Enclosed: \$	
supplemental educational materials are not permitted. The CCBA's library of recorded materials are available at prices listed in this catalog are for their rental. Programs may be ordered online at www.clarkcountybar.org, via this order form, or via e-mail to donnaw@clarkcountybar.org with appropriate payment to Clark County Bar Association, 717 S. 8th Street, Las Vegas, 89101. Phone: (702) 387-6011. Payment must be received for orders to be processed. Recorded programs are presented in the following formats:	Payment type: ☐ I want to use my pre-paid CCBA CLE Passport towards this order ☐ Check or money order ☐ Cash (exact amount only) ☐ Credit card* (select): Mastercard • VISA • AMEX ☐ I will call CCBA with my credit card information ☐ I authorize the CCBA to charge my credit card:	
MP3 (audio), and MP4 (video). For MP3/MP4 orders, materials will be provided via e-mail with a hyperlink for the user to download the requested title(s) and the supporting	Name of card holder:	
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attendee has attended the live program or previously viewed any of these titles, CLE credit will not be awarded again. Additional restrictions may apply.	Contact email:	
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*Do not send credit card details to CCBA via e-mail.

19. Critical Race Theory on Civil Rights and Criminalization

Speakers: Professor Roy L. Brooks, University San Diego School of Law; Professor Frank Rudy Cooper, UNLV Program on Race Gender & Policing; Professor Addie Rolnick, UNLV William S. Boyd School of Law; Professor Stewart Chang, UNLV William S. Boyd School of

Law

Recorded: 11/4/2022 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 Ethics CLE credit (NV) Price: FREE for Nevada lawyers

20. An Introduction to Critical Race Theory

Speakers: Professor Roy L. Brooks, University San Diego School of Law; Professor Frank Rudy Cooper, UNLV Program on Race Gender & Policing; Professor Addie Rolnick, UNLV William S. Boyd School of Law; Professor Stewart Chang, UNLV William S. Boyd School of Law Recorded: 10/14/2022 Format: Audio/Video

CLE: 1.0 Ethics CLE credit (NV) Price: FREE for Nevada lawyers

21. Is Nevada Cyber Law Keeping Up with National Efforts to Protect its Residents Online?

AKA: CCBA CLE Article #13 Author: Benjamin B. Gordon, Esq. Published: *Communiqué* (Oct. 2022) Format: Article & quiz (PDF) CLE: Offers 1.0 CLE credit (NV) Price: \$25/CCBA member, \$50/Non-

member

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