

District Court

Term: 6 Years

District court judges in Nevada have broad jurisdiction over significant legal matters. Here's what they handle:

General Jurisdiction Nevada's district courts are the state's trial courts of general jurisdiction, meaning they can hear most types of cases unless specifically assigned to another court.

Civil Cases District courts handle civil cases exceeding \$15,000 in controversy (cases under this amount typically go to justice courts). This includes contract disputes, personal injury cases, property disputes, and other civil litigation.

Criminal Cases They have jurisdiction over all felony criminal cases and appeals from justice and municipal courts in criminal matters. Misdemeanors are generally handled by lower courts unless they come up on appeal.

Family Law District courts handle divorce, child custody, adoption, guardianship, and other domestic relations matters.

Probate and Estates They oversee probate proceedings, wills, estate administration, and related matters.

Juvenile Cases District courts have jurisdiction over juvenile delinquency and dependency cases.

They hear appeals from justice courts, municipal courts, and various administrative agencies.

Geographic Organization Nevada is divided into judicial districts (currently 11), and district court judges serve specific counties within these districts. For example, the Eighth Judicial District serves Clark County (Las Vegas area), while the Second Judicial District serves Washoe County (Reno area).