

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER OF REINSTATING FACE COVERINGS IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19.

Administrative Order: 21-05

On March 12, 2020. Governor Steve Sisolak issued a Declaration of Emergency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The next day, March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a nationwide emergency pursuant to §501(6) of the Robert T. Stanford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. 42 U.S.C. §§5121-5207.

After an initial reopening of businesses in 2020, on November 11, 2020, Governor Sisolak announced an alarming increase in new COVID-19 cases in Nevada. The Governor requested all individuals to stay in as much as possible, limit gatherings and wear face coverings at all times. Clark County also issued a requirement for employees to wear masks at all times. On February 15, 2021, Governor Sisolak increased the limit for gathering sizes based on the decreasing COVID-19 numbers and the increased availability of vaccinations.

On April 27, 2021, the State of Nevada's COVID-19 Mitigation and Management Task Force approved Clark County's Proposed Local Mitigation and Enforcement Plan effective May 1, 2021. The approved plan increased capacity restrictions for public gatherings to 80 percent occupancy and reduced social distance requirements from six to three feet. On May 18, 2021, the Clark County Board of Commissioners approved elimination of all capacity and social distancing requirements effective June 1, 2021. Clark County also, with certain exceptions, approved the elimination of mask requirements for those who are vaccinated.

On July 16, 2021, the Southern Nevada Health District recommended that both unvaccinated and vaccinated people wear masks in crowded indoor public places where they may have contact with others who are not fully vaccinated. This recommendation is in response to the rise in COVID-19 cases and the increased positivity rate in our community. Clark County is also reverting to its previous mask requirements and is now requiring all Clark County employees to wear a mask when in common or public areas in Clark County facilities.

The Nevada Constitution provides in Article 3 §1 that, "The powers of the Government of the State of Nevada shall be divided into three separate departments, - the Legislative, - the Executive and the Judicial: and no persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions, appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases expressly directed or permitted in this constitution." The Nevada Supreme Court has also found that "In addition to the constitutionally expressed powers and functions of each Department, each (the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial) possess inherent and incidental powers that are properly termed ministerial. Ministerial functions are methods of implementation to accomplish or put into effect the basic function of each Department." Galloway v. Truesdell, 83 Nev. 13, 21, 422 P.2d 234, 237 (1967).

The judicial power is vested in the state Court system comprised of the Nevada Supreme Court, the Nevada Court of Appeals, District Courts, Justice Courts and Municipal Courts. Nev. Const. art. VI, §1. The Nevada Constitution expressly recognizes the Chief Justice as the administrative head of the Court system. Nev. Const. art. VI §19. By expressly identifying the Chief Justice as the Court system's administrative leader, the Chief Justice has "inherent power to take actions reasonably necessary to administer justice efficiently, fairly, and economically." Halverson v. Hardcastle, 123 Nev. 245, 260, 163 P.3d 428, 439 (2007). Consequently, the Nevada Supreme Court, "through the Chief Justice, has the ultimately authority over the judiciary's inherent administrative functions." Id. at 260, 163 P.3d at 439.

Rule 1.30(b) of the Rules of Practice for the Eighth Judicial District Court charges the Chief Judge of the Eighth Judicial District Court with various responsibilities, including supervising the administrative business of the District Court, ensuring the quality and continuity of Court services, supervising the Court calendar, reassigning cases as convenience or necessity requires, assuring the Court's duties are timely and orderly performed, and otherwise facilitating the business of the District Court.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the District Court, in consultation with the Nevada Supreme Court, concurred with the Governor and exercised its ministerial judicial powers. On an emergency basis, the District Court entered Administrative Orders 20-01 through 20-14; 20-16: 20-17; 20-22 through 20-24; 21-01; 21-03; and 21-04. These Orders changed Court procedures

to minimize person-to-person contact and mitigate the risk associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, while continuing to provide essential Court services.

This order continues the District Court's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For purposes of clarity and to avoid confusion, this order only modifies the mask requirements found in AO 21-04 under the following section—Mandatory Face Coverings for Those Who are Unvaccinated, in Courtrooms, in Jury Assembly and Other Designated Areas. For all other purposes, Administrative Order 21-04 remains the operative order regarding all court operations in response to COVID-19.

Mandatory Face Coverings

For the health and safety of all, members of the public must wear face coverings that cover their noses and mouths. Face coverings must be worn at all times while in any Coun facility and while in any security screening line to enter a Court facility. "Court facilities" include the Regional Justice Center, the Family Court building, District Court courtrooms and office space on the tenth and eleventh floors of the Phoenix building, District Court courtrooms and office space in the Greystone building and District Court office space in the Clark Place building.

All District Court judges and employees must cover their noses and mouths with face coverings while at work unless they are alone in unshared work space. This includes all common areas of any facility as well as parking lots, back hallways, employee-only elevators, shared restrooms and break rooms.

All attorneys, vendors, and employees of any organization or entity who work in a Court facility must cover their noses and mouths with face coverings while in any common areas of the facilities. Common areas include, but are not limited to, security screening, lobby areas, public elevators, employee elevators, shared back hallways, public restrooms and courtrooms. This includes, but is not limited to, employees of Las Vegas Justice Court, Legal Aid Self-Help Centers, Clark County Clerk's Main Office, Clark County District Attorney's Office, Clark County Public Defender's Office, Clark County Department of Juvenile Justice Services, Clark County Department of Family Services, and contract counsel. Employees of other organizations or entities with space in Court facilities are subject to the policies of their individual employer while in their own organization's work space.

Children under the age of two and individuals who are unable to remove the face covering without assistance do not have to comply with the above-referenced face covering directives. Individuals who are unable to wear a face covering should make arrangements to appear by alternative means.

Face coverings must cover the nose and mouth at all times. Face coverings with vents bandanas, or face coverings made out of mesh are not permitted. Face shields may be worn with a mask as added protection, but may not be worn alone. Face coverings must be worn regardless of vaccination status.

This order takes effect upon filing and shall be reviewed no later than every 30 days and shall remain in effect until modified or rescinded by a subsequent order.

Dated this 19th day of July, 2021

63A 17E EB8D 3DF1 Linda Marie Bell District Court Judge

James W. Hardesty

Chief Justice

Nevada Supreme Court