

RULES OF PRACTICE FOR THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Rule 2.1. Business court docket.

1. A civil action shall be assigned to the business court docket if, regardless of the nature of relief sought, the primary subject matter of the action is:

(a) A dispute concerning the validity, control, operation or governance of entities created under NRS Chapters 78-88, including shareholder derivative actions;

(b) A dispute concerning a trade-mark or trade name; a claim asserted pursuant to the Nevada Trade Secrets Act, NRS 600A.010, et seq.; a claim asserted pursuant to the Nevada Securities Act, NRS 90.211, et seq.; a claim asserted pursuant to the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act, NRS 598.0903, et seq.; a claim involving investment securities governed by NRS 104.8101, et seq.; or,

(c) Any dispute among business entities if the presiding judge of the business court docket determines that the case would benefit from enhanced case management.

2. Actions in which the primary claim alleges personal injury or products liability, damage of a consumer by a business, wrongful termination of employment, or actions arising from a landlord-tenant relationship shall not be included in the business court docket.

3. A party in an action assigned to another department of the court may request that the action be transferred to the business court docket. Upon filing of such a request, the clerk shall transfer the case file to the presiding judge of the business court docket who shall thereupon determine whether to assume jurisdiction of the case. The decision of the presiding judge of the business court docket to accept or decline jurisdiction of the action is final, and is not appealable nor reviewable upon any petition for extraordinary relief.

4. The presiding judge of the business court docket may hear and decide all other civil and criminal actions assigned to such judge as any other general jurisdiction district court judge.

5. The presiding judge of the business court docket shall be appointed by the chief judge and must have experience as a judge or practitioner in the subject matters listed in subsection 1 of this rule. The judge so selected shall serve for a term of two years unless reappointed. Management of the business court docket shall be the highest case management priority of the presiding judge of the business court docket, who may request reassignment by the chief judge of civil or criminal cases, as necessary, consistent with this case management priority.

6. Subject to approval by the presiding judge of the business court docket and the chief judge, an action filed in any other judicial district may be transferred to the business court docket of this district if all parties and the district judge assigned to the case consent.

7. The presiding judge of the business court docket may transfer a business action to another judge of this district for any and all proceedings, subject to the consent of the judge to whom the action is transferred.

8. If the presiding judge of the business court docket is the subject of a peremptory challenge pursuant to S.C.R. 48.1, the clerk shall randomly reassign the case to another department of the court.

[Added; effective November 20, 2000; amended; effective October 2, 2006.]

EXHIBIT D-CHANCERY COURTS
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Entire Exhibit Provided.