

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

STELLA BRIN,
Appellant,
vs.
JULIA CRANFORD,
Respondent.

No. 60340

FILED

NOV 16 2012

TRACIE K. LINDEMAN
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY R. Maloney
DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

This is a proper person appeal from a district court judgment on a short-trial jury verdict in a tort action. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Linda Marie Bell, Judge.

Appellant alleges that she was injured when respondent rear-ended her car at a stoplight. Appellant's claim was litigated through the court-annexed arbitration system, and the arbitrator found for appellant. Respondent filed a request for a trial de novo, and a jury trial was held through the short-trial program. The jury returned a verdict in favor of respondent, and the district court approved the judgment. This appeal followed.


Appellant appears to argue on appeal that the short-trial judge did not allow her to present certain evidence in support of her case. Respondent asserts in opposition that the trial court properly excluded inadmissible evidence and that appellant did not meet her burden of proof in establishing causation or damages.


“[T]he trial court is vested with broad discretion in determining the admissibility of evidence.” Sheehan & Sheehan v. Nelson Malley & Co., 121 Nev. 481, 492, 117 P.3d 219, 226 (2005) (quoting State ex rel. Dep't Hwys. v. Nev. Aggregates, 92 Nev. 370, 376, 551 P.2d 1095,

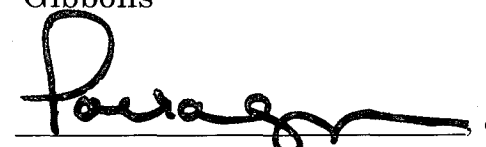
1098 (1976)). This court “review[s] a district court’s decision to admit or exclude evidence for abuse of discretion, and . . . will not interfere with the district court’s exercise of its discretion absent a showing of palpable abuse.” M.C. Multi-Family Dev. v. Crestdale Assocs., 124 Nev. 901, 913, 193 P.3d 536, 544 (2008).

Having considered the parties arguments and the record, we conclude that appellant has not shown that the district court abused its discretion by excluding certain documents appellant sought to introduce as evidence of her injuries and medical expenses. The district court acted within its discretion in excluding incomplete medical records, records which were not relevant to the accident or appellant’s alleged injuries, and documents that appellant had not properly produced prior to the trial. NRS 48.025(2) (providing that “[e]vidence which is not relevant is not admissible”); NSTR 9 and 10. Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.¹


_____, J.
Douglas


_____, J.
Gibbons


_____, J.
Parraguirre

¹We conclude that all other arguments made in appellant’s appeal statement and response lack merit, and therefore, do not warrant reversal.

cc: Hon. Linda Marie Bell, District Judge
Michael A. Koning, Esq., Short Trial Judge
Stella Brin
Prince & Keating, LLP
Nickolas A. Amon
Eighth District Court Clerk