

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

THE STATE OF NEVADA,
Appellant,
vs.
WARDELL QUILLENS,
Respondent.

No. 86523

FILED

JUN 17 2025

ELIZABETH A. BROWN
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY 
DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE

This is an appeal from a district court order granting respondent's motion to dismiss criminal charges. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Christy L. Craig, Judge. Reviewing for an abuse of discretion, *Morgan v. State*, 134 Nev. 200, 205, 416 P.3d 212, 220 (2018), we affirm.

The State argues that the district court abused its discretion in granting respondent Wardell Quillens's motion to dismiss the criminal complaint based on a due process violation caused by an approximately 74-day delay in transporting Quillens to a facility for competency restoration treatment. *See State v. Gonzalez*, 139 Nev., Adv. Op. 33, 535 P.3d 248, 253 (2023) (recognizing that a prolonged delay in receiving competency restoration treatment constituted a due process violation). We recently considered the State's challenge to a similar district court order in *State v. Desavio*, 141 Nev., Adv. Op. 25 (May 22, 2025).

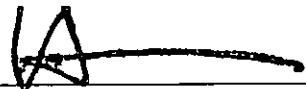
In *Desavio*, we affirmed the district court's order dismissing a criminal complaint without prejudice. *See id.* at 6 (applying the presumption "that the district court intended to dismiss the charge without prejudice"). There, we concluded that the district court did not abuse its

discretion for two reasons. First, we explained that “Desavio’s continued incarceration without recourse constitutes a legal basis (unalleviated prejudice) that allows for dismissal without prejudice.” *Id.* at 9. Second, the district court initially declined to grant the dismissal and instead imposed lesser sanctions aiming to remedy the significant delay in transporting the defendant for competency restoration treatment. *Id.* at 10. These sanctions included holding the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (the Division) in contempt, imposing a fine, and ordering Desavio transported for competency restoration treatment within seven days. *Id.* (citing NRS 178.425(1), which provides “the judge shall order the sheriff to convey the defendant forthwith . . . into the custody of the Administrator or the Administrator’s designee for detention and treatment at a division facility that is secure”); *Dep’t of Health & Human Servs., Div. of Pub. & Behavioral Health v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct. (Aliano)*, 139 Nev., Adv. Op. 28, 534 P.3d 534 P.3d 706, 712 (2023) (approving of the district court interpreting “the term ‘forthwith’ as requiring transport within seven days”). Given that “[t]hese lesser steps proved ineffective,” we determined that “[d]ismissal without prejudice was thus an appropriate next step.” *Id.*

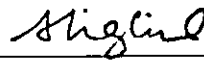
Here, the State charged Quillens with burglary and robbery, but the district court determined that Quillens was incompetent to stand trial and ordered Quillens transferred to a facility for competency restoration treatment. When Quillens was not transferred, Quillens moved to dismiss the criminal charges. As in *Desavio*, the district court attempted to resolve the situation with lesser remedies before resorting to dismissal: holding the Division in contempt, imposing a monetary fine, and ordering Quillens transferred within seven days. In line with *Desavio*, we infer that the district court here intended to dismiss the criminal complaint *without*

prejudice, and Quillens's continued incarceration without recourse provided a legal basis for such a dismissal. Under these circumstances, we conclude that dismissal without prejudice was not an abuse of discretion. Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED.


_____, C.J.
Herndon


_____, J.
Bell


_____, J.
Stiglich

cc: Hon. Christy L. Craig, District Judge
Attorney General/Carson City
Clark County District Attorney
Clark County Public Defender
Eighth District Court Clerk