ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 181–ASSEMBLYMEN HORNE, DONDERO LOOP, ANDERSON, CARRILLO; AIZLEY, BROOKS, GOICOECHEA, HANSEN, HOGAN, MASTROLUCA, MUNFORD, NEAL, SEGERBLOM AND SMITH

FEBRUARY 16, 2011

JOINT SPONSORS: SENATORS BREEDEN AND LEE

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Provides for the involuntary civil commitment of sexually dangerous persons. (BDR 39-95)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

CONTAINS UNFUNDED MANDATE (§ 15) (NOT REQUESTED BY AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to sexually dangerous persons; providing for the involuntary civil commitment of sexually dangerous persons; requiring the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt certain regulations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Federal law authorizes a federal district court to order the civil commitment of a person found to be mentally ill and a danger sexually to the public. (18 U.S.C. § 4248) Additionally, the United States Supreme Court recently upheld a federal law authorizing the civil commitment of sexually dangerous persons. (*United States v. Comstock*, 130 S. Ct. 1949 (2010))

Section 15 of this bill authorizes a district attorney to file a petition seeking the civil commitment of a sexually dangerous person, which means a person who has been convicted of a sexually dangerous offense, who suffers from a mental disorder and who is dangerous to the public because the person is likely to commit a sexually dangerous offense. **Section 17** of this bill requires a court, within 72 hours after a district attorney files such a petition, to hold a hearing to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the person is a sexually dangerous person. If the court determines that such probable cause exists, the court is required to





schedule a hearing before a jury to determine whether the person is a sexually dangerous person. Section 19 of this bill requires the district attorney to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the person is a sexually dangerous person. If the jury unanimously finds that the person is a sexually dangerous person and that the person requires commitment, the court must enter an order committing the person to the custody of a program for the treatment of sexually dangerous persons established by the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Health and Human Services. If the jury finds that the person is a sexually dangerous person but does not unanimously find that the person should be civilly committed, the court must order the person to be placed in an alternative course of treatment to be administered by the Division.

Section 22 of this bill requires the Division to select a qualified professional to evaluate the mental health of a person committed to its custody pursuant to this bill at least once each year. Section 23 of this bill provides that if through the evaluation or at any other time during the period of commitment the Administrator of the Division determines that the person no longer suffers from a mental disorder, the person is no longer dangerous to the public and the person is suitable for conditional release to an alternative course of treatment, the court must hold a hearing to determine whether the person should be released. Section 24 of this bill authorizes a person committed to the custody of the Division pursuant to this bill to file a request for release not more than once every 6 months.

Section 31 of this bill requires the Division to adopt regulations: (1) establishing a program for the secure commitment of persons found to be sexually dangerous persons; (2) establishing alternative courses of treatment; and (3) determining the professional qualifications required to evaluate a person alleged to be a sexually dangerous person.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. NRS 433.384 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433.384 [Money] Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, money to carry out the provisions of chapters 433 to 436, inclusive, of NRS must be provided by legislative appropriation from the State General Fund, and paid out on claims as other claims against the State are paid. All claims relating to a division facility individually must be approved by the administrative officer of such facility before they are paid.

- **Sec. 2.** Chapter 433A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 3. As used in sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 4 to 14, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- Sec. 4. "Alternative course of treatment" or "course of treatment" means an alternative course of treatment established by the Division pursuant to subsection 2 of section 31 of this act





which is conducted in an environment that is less restrictive than the environment of the program.

- Sec. 5. "Convicted" or "conviction" includes, without limitation, an adjudication or judgment from a court having jurisdiction over juveniles if the adjudication or judgment involved an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a sexually dangerous offense.
- Sec. 6. "Court" means the district court having jurisdiction over a proceeding pursuant to sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act.
- Sec. 7. "Likely to commit a sexually dangerous offense" means that it is more probable than not that a person will commit such an offense.
- Sec. 8. "Mental disorder" means a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity of a person which predisposes that person to the commission of sexually dangerous offenses. The term includes, without limitation, mental disorders and personality disorders that are listed in the most recent edition of the <u>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental</u> Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association.
- Sec. 9. "Petition" means a petition filed by a district attorney pursuant to section 15 of this act alleging that the person named in the petition is a sexually dangerous person.
- Sec. 10. "Program" means the program for the treatment of sexually dangerous persons established by the Division pursuant to subsection 1 of section 31 of this act.
- Sec. 11. "Qualified professional" means a person who possesses the professional qualifications established by the Division pursuant to subsection 3 of section 31 of this act to evaluate a person alleged to be a sexually dangerous person.
 - Sec. 12. "Sexually dangerous offense" means:
- 1. Murder of the first degree committed in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of sexual assault or of sexual abuse or sexual molestation of a child under the age of 14 years pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 200.030.
 - 2. Sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.366.
- 3. Battery with the intent to commit sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.400.
- 4. An offense concerning pornography involving a minor pursuant to NRS 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive.
- 41 5. An attempt to commit an offense described in subsections 1 42 to 4, inclusive.
- 43 6. An offense that is determined to be sexually motivated 44 pursuant to NRS 175.547.





- 7. An offense committed in another jurisdiction that, if committed in this state, would be an offense described in this section, including, without limitation, an offense that was prosecuted in:
 - (a) A tribal court; or

- (b) A court of the United States or the Armed Forces of the United States.
- 8. Any other offense described in NRS 179D.097 if, during the commission of the offense, the offender engaged in or attempted to engage in:
 - (a) Sexual penetration of a child under the age of 12 years; or
 - (b) Nonconsensual sexual penetration of any other person.
 - Sec. 13. "Sexually dangerous person" means a person who:
 - 1. Has been convicted of a sexually dangerous offense;
 - 2. Suffers from a mental disorder; and
- 16 3. Is dangerous to the public because the person is likely to 17 commit a sexually dangerous offense.
 - Sec. 14. "Sexually motivated" means that one of the reasons for the commission of a sexually dangerous offense was sexual gratification.
 - Sec. 15. 1. If a district attorney has reasonable cause to believe that a person is a sexually dangerous person, the district attorney may file a petition in the district court alleging that the person is a sexually dangerous person.
 - 2. A petition must contain sufficient facts to support the allegation of the district attorney that the person is a sexually dangerous person.
 - 3. The district attorney must notify the person of the district attorney's intention to file such a petition not later than 1 year before the person:
 - (a) Completes a sentence for a sexually dangerous offense; or
 - (b) Completes a term of confinement as a juvenile for a sexually dangerous offense.
 - Sec. 16. 1. The person named in a petition may retain counsel to represent him or her in all proceedings held before the court pursuant to sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act. If the person is indigent and requests counsel, the court shall appoint counsel, who may be the public defender or his or her deputy, to represent the person in all such proceedings before the court.
 - 2. The court shall award compensation to counsel appointed pursuant to subsection 1 for services in an amount determined by the court to be fair and reasonable. Compensation for appointed counsel must be charged against the county in which the petition is filed.





3. The district attorney who filed the petition or a deputy district attorney shall represent the State in all proceedings that are held pursuant to sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 17. 1. Not later than 72 hours after a petition is filed, the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the person named in the petition is a sexually dangerous person. Upon the request of counsel for the person named in the petition, the court shall grant a recess in the hearing to give counsel an opportunity to prepare for the hearing. The recess must not exceed 5 days.

2. If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the court determines

that such probable cause exists, the court shall:

(a) Order that the person named in the petition be taken into custody and detained at a mental health facility for examination by a qualified professional.

(b) Schedule a hearing to be held before a jury pursuant to section 18 of this act to determine whether the person named in the petition is a sexually dangerous person. The hearing must be held not later than:

(1) Sixty days after the finding of probable cause is made;

(2) Sixty days before the person:

(I) Completes a sentence for a sexually dangerous offense; or

25 (II) Completes a term of confinement as a juvenile for a sexually dangerous offense.

Sec. 18. 1. A hearing to determine whether a person is a sexually dangerous person must be held before a jury of 12 persons.

2. The court may direct that not more than four jurors in addition to the regular jury be called and impaneled to sit as alternate jurors. The court shall replace a regular juror who becomes unable or disqualified to perform his or her duties with an alternate juror in the order in which the alternate jurors were called. If an alternate juror is required to replace a regular juror after the jury has retired to consider its verdict, the judge shall recall the jury, seat the alternate and resubmit the decision regarding the petition to the jury.

3. The district attorney and the person named in the petition may each exercise three peremptory challenges in the impanelment of the regular jury. If alternate jurors are to be impaneled, the district attorney and the person named in the petition have one additional peremptory challenge that may be used only against an alternate juror.



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- Sec. 19. 1. To prove that the person named in the petition is a sexually dangerous person, the district attorney must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the person named in the petition:
 - (a) Has been convicted of a sexually dangerous offense;
 - (b) Suffers from a mental disorder; and

- (c) Is dangerous to the public because the person is likely to commit a sexually dangerous offense.
 - For the purposes of this subsection, a certified copy of a conviction is prima facie evidence of that conviction.
 - 2. To prove that the person named in the petition requires commitment to the program, the district attorney must prove by clear and convincing evidence that an alternative course of treatment:
 - (a) Is not in the best interests of the person; or
 - (b) Will not adequately protect the public.
 - 3. The jury must reach a unanimous verdict to find that the person named in the petition:
 - (a) Is a sexually dangerous person; and
 - (b) Requires commitment to the program.
 - 4. If the jury finds by unanimous verdict that the person named in the petition is a sexually dangerous person and that the person requires commitment to the program, the court shall enter an order committing the person to the custody of the program.
 - 5. If the jury finds by unanimous verdict that the person named in the petition is a sexually dangerous person but does not reach a unanimous verdict that the person requires commitment to the program, the court shall enter an order that the person be conditionally released to undergo an alternative course of treatment pursuant to the provisions of sections 28 and 29 of this act.
- 6. If the jury does not reach a unanimous verdict that the person named in the petition is a sexually dangerous person, the court shall enter an order that the person be released from prison or detention upon the person's normal discharge date.
- Sec. 20. In all proceedings that are held pursuant to sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act:
- 1. The court, within its discretion, may hear and consider all relevant evidence, including, without limitation, the testimony of:
- 40 (a) Qualified professionals who have examined the person 11 named in the petition;
- (b) Experts or other qualified persons retained by the person named in the petition; and
 - (c) Other witnesses.





2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of section 24 of this act, the person named in the petition must be present and, at the discretion of the court, may testify.

3. A witness who is subpoenaed to testify must be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid to a witness in the courts of this

state.

 Sec. 21. If the person named in the petition is subjected to an examination by a qualified professional pursuant to sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act:

1. The person may retain experts or other qualified persons to

perform another examination on his or her behalf.

2. The Division shall allow an expert or other qualified person retained by the person named in the petition to have reasonable access to the person named in the petition and to all relevant medical and psychological records and reports at least 30 days before any hearing.

3. If the person named in the petition is indigent, upon his or her request or the request of his or her counsel, the court shall assist the person named in the petition in obtaining an expert or other qualified person to perform an examination or to testify on

behalf of the person named in the petition.

Sec. 22. 1. If a person is committed to the custody of the program, the Division shall select a qualified professional to conduct a complete examination of the person at least once each year to evaluate his or her mental condition. The qualified professional selected by the Division must have access to all records concerning the person committed.

2. In conducting the examination, the qualified professional selected by the Division shall consider whether conditional release to an alternative course of treatment is in the best interests of the person committed and whether such conditional release will

32 adequately protect the public.

3. Upon completion of the examination of the person committed, the qualified professional selected by the Division shall prepare a report of all conclusions regarding the mental condition of the person committed and shall submit that report to the Administrator. The Administrator shall provide a copy of the report to the court.

Sec. 23. 1. If the Administrator determines, as a result of an annual examination or at any other time during the period of commitment, that a person committed to the custody of the program:

program:

(a) No longer suffers from a mental disorder;

(b) Is no longer dangerous to the public; and





(c) Is suitable for conditional release to an alternative course of treatment,

the Administrator, within 5 days after the determination, shall file with the court a certified request for release of the person committed and shall provide a copy of the certified request for release to the person committed and to the district attorney.

2. The court shall hold a hearing on the merits of a certified request for release not later than 45 days after the date on which the certified request for release is filed.

3. The court shall conduct a hearing on the merits of a certified request for release pursuant to the provisions of sections 26 and 27 of this act.

Sec. 24. 1. A person committed to the custody of the program may file an uncertified request for release with the court not more than once every 6 months. If the court determines that an uncertified request for release filed by a person committed does not comply with the provisions of this subsection, the court shall summarily deny the uncertified request for release without a hearing.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, if an uncertified request for release is filed with the court, the court shall schedule a hearing to show cause not later than 30 days after the date the uncertified request for release is filed.

3. The person committed may be represented by counsel at the hearing to show cause, but the person committed may not be present at the hearing.

4. At the hearing to show cause, the court shall determine whether probable cause exists to believe that the mental condition or the dangerousness of the person committed has so changed that a hearing on the merits of the uncertified request for release is warranted.

- 5. If, at the hearing to show cause, the court determines that probable cause exists to believe that the mental condition or the dangerousness of the person committed has so changed that a hearing on the merits of the uncertified request for release is warranted, the court shall schedule a hearing on the merits of the uncertified request for release not later than 45 days after the date of the determination of the court.
- 38 of the determination of the court.
 39 6. The court shall conduct a hearing on the merits of an
 40 uncertified request for release pursuant to the provisions of
 41 sections 26 and 27 of this act.
 - Sec. 25. 1. The Administrator shall file an uncertified request for release on behalf of a person committed to the custody of the program if during the immediately preceding 12 months:





1 (a) The person committed did not file an uncertified request 2 for release; and

(b) The Administrator did not file a certified request for

release of the person committed.

2. An uncertified request for release filed pursuant to subsection 1 shall be deemed an uncertified request for release filed pursuant to section 24 of this act, and the court shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of that section.

- Sec. 26. 1. A hearing on the merits of a certified or uncertified request for release must be conducted in the same manner as a hearing to determine whether the person is a sexually dangerous person pursuant to section 18 of this act, and the person must be afforded the same rights as are provided in a hearing to determine whether a person is a sexually dangerous person.
- 2. The district attorney may request, not later than 30 days before the date of a hearing on the merits of a certified or uncertified request for release, that the person committed submit to an examination by a qualified professional selected by the district attorney.

Sec. 27. At a hearing on the merits of a certified or uncertified request for release:

- 23 1. To prove that the person committed remains a sexually 24 dangerous person, the district attorney must prove by clear and 25 convincing evidence that the person committed:
 - (a) Continues to suffer from a mental disorder; and
 - (b) Continues to be dangerous to the public because he or she is likely to commit a sexually dangerous offense.
 - 2. To prove that the person committed requires continued commitment to the program, the district attorney must prove by clear and convincing evidence that an alternative course of treatment:
 - (a) Is not in the best interests of the person committed; or

(b) Will not adequately protect the public.

- 35 3. The jury must reach a unanimous verdict to find that the person committed:
 - (a) Remains a sexually dangerous person; and
 - (b) Requires continued commitment to the program.
 - 4. If the jury finds by unanimous verdict that the person committed remains a sexually dangerous person and that the person requires continued commitment to the program, the court shall enter an order denying the certified or uncertified request for release.
 - 5. If the jury finds by unanimous verdict that the person committed remains a sexually dangerous person but does not





reach a unanimous verdict that the person requires continued commitment to the program, the court shall enter an order that the person be conditionally released to undergo an alternative course of treatment pursuant to the provisions of sections 28 and 29 of this act.

- 6. If the jury does not reach a unanimous verdict that the person committed remains a sexually dangerous person, the court shall enter an order that the person be released.
- Sec. 28. 1. If the court enters an order conditionally releasing a person to undergo an alternative course of treatment, the court shall impose conditions on the person to ensure that the person complies with the alternative course of treatment and to protect the public.
- 2. If the district attorney has reasonable cause to believe that a person conditionally released to undergo an alternative course of treatment has violated a condition imposed by the court, the district attorney shall request that the court hold a hearing to determine if such a violation has occurred.
- 3. Upon receipt of a request by the district attorney for a hearing on an alleged violation, the court shall order that the person be taken into custody and detained at a mental health facility until a hearing on the alleged violation is held. The court shall hold the hearing on the alleged violation not later than 5 days after the date on which the person is taken into custody.
- 4. If the court determines at the hearing that the person violated a condition imposed by the court, the court shall enter an order committing the person to the custody of the program.
- 5. If the court determines at the hearing that the person did not violate a condition imposed by the court, the court shall enter an order reinstating the conditional release of the person. As part of such an order, the court may:
 - (a) Select a different course of treatment for the person;
 - (b) Modify the conditions imposed on the person; or
 - (c) Impose additional conditions on the person.
- Sec. 29. 1. If a person is conditionally released to undergo an alternative course of treatment, the court shall hold a hearing once each year, and may hold a hearing more often, to determine whether the person requires continued participation in an alternative course of treatment.
 - 2. At the conclusion of the hearing, the court may:
- (a) Release the person from participating in an alternative course of treatment;
 - (b) Select a different course of treatment for the person;
 - (c) Modify the conditions imposed on the person; or
 - (d) Impose additional conditions on the person.





Sec. 30. An appeal may be taken from a judgment or an order of the court entered pursuant to sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act in the same manner and under the same circumstances as an appeal taken from a civil case originating in a district court.

Sec. 31. 1. The Division shall adopt regulations establishing a program for the treatment of sexually dangerous

persons, including regulations:

(a) Specifying guidelines for the treatment and care of persons committed to the custody of the program;

(b) Ensuring that persons committed to the custody of the program are securely confined and that appropriate procedures are followed to protect the safety of persons in the custody of the program and the safety of the public; and

(c) Providing that a person committed to the custody of the

program must be allowed to:

- (1) Wear his or her own clothing and to keep and use his or her personal possessions, except when the deprivation of such possessions is necessary for his or her treatment, protection or safety, for the protection or safety of others or for the protection of property within the facility;
- (2) Have access to reasonable space for the storage of personal possessions, within the limitations of the facility;
 - (3) Have approved visitors, within reasonable limitations;
- (4) Have reasonable access to a telephone to make and receive telephone calls;
 - (5) Have reasonable access to materials to write letters; and
- (6) Receive and send correspondence through the mail, within reasonable limitations.
- 2. The Division shall adopt regulations establishing alternative courses of treatment. An alternative course of treatment may include reasonable periods of confinement and restrictions on movement.
- 3. The Division shall adopt regulations establishing the professional qualifications that are required for a person to be a qualified professional for the purpose of evaluating sexually dangerous persons.
- 4. The Division shall, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections, make mental health facilities available for persons committed to the custody of the program or ordered to undergo alternative courses of treatment.
 - **Sec. 32.** NRS 433A.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 433A.010 The provisions of [this chapter] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, apply to all mental health centers of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department and of the Division of Child and Family Services of





the Department. Such provisions apply to private institutions and facilities offering mental health services only when specified in the context.

Sec. 33. NRS 433A.011 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.011 As used in [this chapter,] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 433A.012 to 433A.018, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 34. NRS 433A.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:

433A.130 All applications and certificates for the admission of any person in the State of Nevada to a mental health facility under the provisions of [this chapter shall] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, must be made on forms approved by the Division and the Office of the Attorney General and furnished by the clerks of the district courts in each county.

Sec. 35. NRS 433A.300 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.300 Witnesses subpoenaed under the provisions of [this chapter shall] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, must be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid to witnesses in the courts of the State of Nevada.

Sec. 36. NRS 433A.330 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.330 1. When any involuntary court admission is ordered under the provisions of [this chapter,] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, the involuntarily admitted person, together with the court orders and certificates of the physicians, certified psychologists or evaluation team and a full and complete transcript of the notes of the official reporter made at the examination of such person before the court, must be delivered to the sheriff of the county who shall:

- (a) Transport the person; or
- (b) Arrange for the person to be transported by:
- (1) A system for the nonemergency medical transportation of persons whose operation is authorized by the Nevada Transportation Authority; or
- (2) If medically necessary, an ambulance service that holds a permit issued pursuant to the provisions of chapter 450B of NRS,
- to the appropriate public or private mental health facility.
- 2. No person with mental illness may be transported to the mental health facility without at least one attendant of the same sex or a relative in the first degree of consanguinity or affinity being in attendance.

Sec. 37. NRS 433A.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:

433A.350 1. Upon admission to any public or private mental health facility, each client of the facility and the client's spouse and legal guardian, if any, must receive a written statement outlining in





simple, nontechnical language all procedures for release provided by [this chapter,] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, setting out all rights accorded to such a client by [this] chapter [and chapters] 433 of NRS, NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, and chapter 433B of NRS and, if the client has no legal guardian, describing procedures provided by law for adjudication of incompetency and appointment of a guardian for the client.

2. Written information regarding the services provided by and means of contacting the local office of an agency or organization that receives money from the Federal Government pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 10801 et seq., to protect and advocate the rights of persons with mental illnesses must be posted in each public and private mental health facility and provided to each client of such a facility upon admission.

Sec. 38. NRS 433A.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

433A.460 1. No person admitted to a public or private mental health facility pursuant to [this chapter shall,] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, may, by reason of [such] that admission, be denied the right to dispose of property, marry, execute instruments, make purchases, enter into contractual relationships, vote and hold a driver's license, unless [such] the person has been specifically adjudicated incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction and has not been restored to legal capacity.

2. If the responsible physician of the mental health facility in which any person is detained is of the opinion that [such] the person is unable to exercise any of the aforementioned rights, the responsible physician shall immediately notify the person and the person's attorney, legal guardian, spouse, parents or other nearest-known adult relative, and the district court of that fact.

Sec. 39. NRS 433A.470 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.470 A person adjudicated by a court to be a person with mental incompetence who is admitted to a public or private mental health facility may have a guardian appointed either by the admitting court or by the district court of the county wherein the mental health facility is located, on the application of any interested person or, in the case of an indigent, on the application of the district attorney of the county wherein the mental health facility is located. The provisions of chapter 159 of NRS shall govern the appointment and administration of guardianships created pursuant to [this chapter.] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive.

Sec. 40. NRS 433A.580 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.580 No person may be admitted to a private hospital or division mental health facility pursuant to the provisions of [this chapter] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, unless mutually agreeable financial arrangements relating to the costs of treatment





are made between the private hospital or division facility and the client or person requesting his or her admission.

Sec. 41. NRS 433A.610 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.610 1. When a person is admitted to a division facility or hospital under one of the various forms of admission prescribed by law, the parent or legal guardian of a person with mental illness who is a minor or the husband or wife of a person with mental illness, if of sufficient ability, and the estate of the person with mental illness, if the estate is sufficient for the purpose, shall pay the cost of the maintenance for the person with mental illness, including treatment and surgical operations, in any hospital in which the person is hospitalized under the provisions of [this chapter:] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive:

- (a) To the administrative officer if the person is admitted to a division facility; or
 - (b) In all other cases, to the hospital rendering the service.
- 2. If a person or an estate liable for the care, maintenance and support of a committed person neglects or refuses to pay the administrative officer or the hospital rendering the service, the State is entitled to recover, by appropriate legal action, all money owed to a division facility or which the State has paid to a hospital for the care of a committed person, plus interest at the rate established pursuant to NRS 99.040.
- **Sec. 42.** NRS 433A.640 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.640 1. Once a court has ordered the admission of a person to a division facility, the administrative officer shall make an investigation, pursuant to the provisions of [this chapter,] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, to determine whether the person or his or her responsible relatives pursuant to NRS 433A.610 are capable of paying for all or a portion of the costs that will be
- 2. If a person is admitted to a division facility pursuant to a court order, that person and his or her responsible relatives are responsible for the payment of the actual cost of the treatment and services rendered during his or her admission to the division facility unless the investigation reveals that the person and his or her relatives are not capable of paying the full amount of the costs.

incurred during the period of admission.

Sec. 43. NRS 433A.740 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.740 Any public officer or employee who transports or delivers or assists in transporting or delivering or detains or assists in detaining any person pursuant to the provisions of [this chapter shall not be] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, is not rendered civilly or criminally liable thereby unless it is shown that [such] the officer or employee acted maliciously or in bad faith or that his or her negligence resulted in bodily harm to [such] the person.



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- **Sec. 44.** NRS 433A.750 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433A.750 1. A person who:
- (a) Without probable cause for believing a person to be mentally ill causes or conspires with or assists another to cause the involuntary court-ordered admission of the person under [this chapter;] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive; or
- (b) Causes or conspires with or assists another to cause the denial to any person of any right accorded to the person under [this chapter.] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive,
- → is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- 2. Unless a greater penalty is provided in subsection 1, a person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of [this chapter] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, regarding the admission of a person to, or discharge of a person from, a public or private mental health facility is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
- 3. A person who, without probable cause for believing another person to be mentally ill, executes a petition, application or certificate pursuant to [this chapter,] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, by which the person secures or attempts to secure the apprehension, hospitalization, detention or restraint of the person alleged to be mentally ill, or any physician, psychiatrist or licensed psychologist who knowingly makes any false certificate or application pursuant to [this chapter] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, as to the mental condition of any person is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- **Sec. 45.** NRS 433B.260 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433B.260 1. Physicians and other professional staff employed within any division facility must receive a reasonable fee for evaluations, examinations or court testimony when directed by the court to perform those services, singularly or as a member of an evaluation team established pursuant to [chapter 433A of NRS.] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive.
- 2. If the evaluation or testimony is provided while the physician or other professional person is acting as an employee of a division facility, the fee must be received by the division facility at which he or she is employed.
- **Sec. 46.** NRS 433B.350 is hereby amended to read as follows: 433B.350 1. Nothing in this chapter purports to deprive any person of any legal rights without due process of law.
- 2. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the provisions of NRS 433.456 to 433.543, inclusive, 433.545 to 433.551, inclusive, and [chapter 433A of NRS] 433A.010 to 433A.750,





inclusive, apply to all persons subject to the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 47. NRS 160.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 160.160 1. In any proceeding under the laws of this State for involuntary court-ordered admission of a person alleged to be mentally ill or otherwise in need of confinement in a hospital or other institution for his or her care, the court may order the admission of that person to the Department of Veterans Affairs or another agency of the Federal Government, whenever:
- (a) It is determined, after such adjudication of the status of that person as may be required by [chapter 433A of NRS,] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, that involuntary court-ordered admission to a hospital for mental disease or another institution is necessary for safekeeping or treatment; and
- (b) It appears that the person is eligible for care or treatment by the Department of Veterans Affairs or any other agency that has facilities available and that the person is eligible for care or treatment therein.
- 2. The person whose involuntary court-ordered admission is sought must be personally served with notice of the pending proceeding in the manner provided by [chapter 433A of NRS.] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive. This chapter does not affect that person's right to appear and be heard in the proceedings.

Sec. 48. NRS 178.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 178.460 1. If requested by the district attorney or counsel for the defendant within 10 days after the report by the Administrator or the Administrator's designee is sent to them, the judge shall hold a hearing within 10 days after the request at which the district attorney and the defense counsel may examine the members of the treatment team on their report.
- 2. If the judge orders the appointment of a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist who is not employed by the Division to perform an additional evaluation and report concerning the defendant, the cost of the additional evaluation and report is a charge against the county.
- 3. Within 10 days after the hearing or 10 days after the report is sent, if no hearing is requested, the judge shall make and enter a finding of competence or incompetence, and if the judge finds the defendant to be incompetent:
- (a) Whether there is substantial probability that the defendant can receive treatment to competency and will attain competency to stand trial or receive pronouncement of judgment in the foreseeable future; and
- (b) Whether the defendant is at that time a danger to himself or herself or to society.





4. If the judge finds the defendant:

- (a) Competent, the judge shall, within 10 days, forward the finding to the prosecuting attorney and counsel for the defendant. Upon receipt thereof, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the sheriff of the county or chief of police of the city that the defendant has been found competent and prearrange with the facility for the return of the defendant to that county or city for trial upon the offense there charged or the pronouncement of judgment, as the case may be.
- (b) Incompetent, but there is a substantial probability that the defendant can receive treatment to competency and will attain competency to stand trial or receive pronouncement of judgment in the foreseeable future and finds that the defendant is dangerous to himself or herself or to society, the judge shall recommit the defendant and may order the involuntary administration of medication for the purpose of treatment to competency.
- (c) Incompetent, but there is a substantial probability that the defendant can receive treatment to competency and will attain competency to stand trial or receive pronouncement of judgment in the foreseeable future and finds that the defendant is not dangerous to himself or herself or to society, the judge shall order that the defendant remain an outpatient or be transferred to the status of an outpatient under the provisions of NRS 178.425.
- (d) Incompetent, with no substantial probability of attaining competency in the foreseeable future, the judge shall order the defendant released from custody or, if the defendant is an outpatient, released from any obligations as an outpatient if, within 10 judicial days, the prosecuting attorney has not filed a motion pursuant to NRS 178.461 or if, within 10 judicial days, a petition is not filed to commit the person pursuant to NRS 433A.200. After the initial 10 judicial days, the person may remain an outpatient or in custody under the provisions of this chapter only as long as the motion or petition is pending unless the person is committed to the custody of the Administrator pursuant to NRS 178.461 or involuntarily committed pursuant to [chapter 433A of NRS.] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 of NRS 178.461, no person who is committed under the provisions of this chapter may be held in the custody of the Administrator or the Administrator's designee longer than the longest period of incarceration provided for the crime or crimes with which the person is charged or 10 years, whichever period is shorter. Upon expiration of the applicable period provided in this section, subsection 4 of NRS 178.461 or subsection 4 of NRS 178.463, the person must be returned to the committing court for a determination





as to whether or not involuntary commitment pursuant to [chapter 433A of NRS] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, is required.

Sec. 49. NRS 432B.6078 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 432B.6078 1. Not later than 5 days after a child who is in the custody of an agency which provides child welfare services has been admitted to a facility pursuant to NRS 432B.6076, the agency which provides child welfare services shall inform the child of his or her legal rights and the provisions of NRS 432B.607 to 432B.6085, inclusive, 433.456 to 433.543, inclusive, [and] 433.545 to 433.551, inclusive, [and chapters 433A] 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, and *chapter* 433B of NRS and, if the child or the child's attorney desires, assist the child in requesting the court to authorize a second examination by an evaluation team that includes a physician, psychiatrist or licensed psychologist who are not employed by, connected to or otherwise affiliated with the facility other than a physician, psychiatrist or licensed psychologist who performed an original examination which authorized the court to order the admission of the child to the facility. A second examination must be conducted not later than 5 business days after the court authorizes the examination.
- 2. If the court authorizes a second examination of the child, the examination must:
- (a) Include, without limitation, an evaluation concerning whether the child should remain in the facility and a recommendation concerning the appropriate placement of the child which must be provided to the facility; and
- (b) Be paid for by the governmental entity that is responsible for the agency which provides child welfare services, if such payment is not otherwise provided by the State Plan for Medicaid.
- **Sec. 50.** NRS 432B.6082 is hereby amended to read as follows:

432B.6082 In addition to the personal rights set forth in NRS 432B.607 to 432B.6085, inclusive, 433.456 to 433.543, inclusive, [and] 433.545 to 433.551, inclusive, [and chapters 433A] 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, and chapter 433B of NRS, a child who is in the custody of an agency which provides child welfare services and who is admitted to a facility has the following personal rights, a list of which must be prominently posted in all facilities providing evaluation, treatment or training services to such children and must be otherwise brought to the attention of the child by such additional means as prescribed by regulation:

1. To receive an education as required by law; and



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- 2. To receive an allowance from the agency which provides child welfare services in an amount equivalent to any allowance required to be provided to children who reside in foster homes.
- **Sec. 51.** NRS 432B.6085 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 432B.6085 1. Nothing in this chapter purports to deprive any person of any legal rights without due process of law.
- 2. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the provisions of NRS 432B.607 to 432B.6085, inclusive, 433.456 to 433.543, inclusive, [and] 433.545 to 433.551, inclusive, [and chapters 433A] 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive, and chapter 433B of NRS apply to all children who are in the custody of an agency which provides child welfare services.
 - **Sec. 52.** NRS 450.470 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 450.470 1. If the county hospital is located at the county seat, the board of hospital trustees shall, at all times, provide a suitable room that may be used for the examination of persons who are alleged to have mental illness and who are to be brought before the judge of the district court for proceedings to determine the issue of involuntary court-ordered admission as provided in [chapter 433A of NRS.] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive. This section does not prohibit or limit the examination of persons alleged to have mental illness at a private hospital as provided in [chapter 433A of NRS.] NRS 433A.010 to 433A.750, inclusive.
- 2. The board of trustees of such a county hospital, in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies, may provide a suitable room that may be used for the custodial supervision of persons who are alleged to:
- (a) Have mental illness; or
 - (b) Be dangerous to themselves or others.
- Sec. 53. The amendatory provisions of sections 3 to 31, inclusive, of this act apply to all persons convicted of a sexually dangerous offense, as that term is defined in section 12 of this act, whether or not:
- 1. The offense was committed before, on or after October 1, 2011;
- 2. The person was sentenced for the offense before, on or after October 1, 2011; or
- 3. The person was released from confinement before, on or after October 1, 2011.
- **Sec. 54.** The provisions of NRS 354.599 do not apply to any additional expenses of a local government that are related to the provisions of this act.



