
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 102—COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

FEBRUARY 13, 2003

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Provides that eligibility for parole for prisoner serving consecutive sentences is based upon longest sentence. (BDR 16-445)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State: Yes.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to crimes; providing that prisoners serving two or more consecutive sentences must serve the longer of the sentences before becoming eligible for parole; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

1 **Section 1.** NRS 213.1213 is hereby amended to read as
2 follows:
3 213.1213 If a prisoner is sentenced pursuant to NRS 176.035 to
4 serve two or more concurrent *or consecutive* sentences, whether or
5 not the sentences are identical in length or other characteristics,
6 eligibility for parole from any of the concurrent *or consecutive*
7 sentences must be based on the sentence which requires the longest
8 period before the prisoner is eligible for parole.

