### ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 156-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

#### FEBRUARY 18, 2003

## Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Abolishes plea of guilty but mentally ill and reinstates exculpation by reason of insanity. (BDR 14-131)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes. Effect on the State: Yes.

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

AN ACT relating to criminal procedure; abolishing the plea of guilty but mentally ill; reinstating exculpation by reason of insanity; requiring persons who provide reports or evaluations to the court concerning the competency of a defendant to stand trial or receive pronouncement of judgment to be certified by the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources; requiring the Division to adopt regulations concerning the certification of such persons; providing a procedure for committing a person to a mental health facility who is acquitted by reason of insanity; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

**Section 1.** NRS 169.195 is hereby amended to read as follows: 169.195 1. "Trial" means that portion of a criminal action which:

1 2

3

5

6

- (a) If a jury is used, begins with the impaneling of the jury and ends with the return of the verdict, both inclusive.
- (b) If no jury is used, begins with the opening statement, or if there is no opening statement, when the first witness is sworn, and ends with the closing argument or upon submission of the cause to the court without argument, both inclusive.



2. "Trial" does not include any proceeding had upon a plea of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] to determine the degree of guilt or to fix the punishment.

**Sec. 2.** NRS 173.035 is hereby amended to read as follows:

173.035 1. An information may be filed against any person for any offense when the person:

- (a) Has had a preliminary examination as provided by law before a justice of the peace, or other examining officer or magistrate, and has been bound over to appear at the court having jurisdiction; or
  - (b) Has waived his right to a preliminary examination.
- 2. If, however, upon the preliminary examination the accused has been discharged, or the affidavit or complaint upon which the examination has been held has not been delivered to the clerk of the proper court, the Attorney General when acting pursuant to a specific statute or the district attorney may, upon affidavit of any person who has knowledge of the commission of an offense, and who is a competent witness to testify in the case, setting forth the offense and the name of the person or persons charged with the commission thereof, upon being furnished with the names of the witnesses for the prosecution, by leave of the court first had, file an information, and process must forthwith be issued thereon. The affidavit need not be filed in cases where the defendant has waived a preliminary examination, or upon a preliminary examination has been bound over to appear at the court having jurisdiction.
- 3. The information must be filed within 15 days after the holding or waiver of the preliminary examination. Each information must set forth the crime committed according to the facts.
- 4. If, with the consent of the prosecuting attorney, a defendant waives his right to a preliminary examination in accordance with an agreement by the defendant to plead guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or at least one but not all, of the initial charges, the information filed against the defendant pursuant to this section may contain only the offense or offenses to which the defendant has agreed to enter a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere. If, for any reason, the agreement is rejected by the district court or withdrawn by the defendant, the prosecuting attorney may file an amended information charging all of the offenses which were in the criminal complaint upon which the preliminary examination was waived. The defendant must then be arraigned in accordance with the amended information.
  - **Sec. 3.** NRS 173.125 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 173.125 The prosecution is not required to elect between the different offenses or counts set forth in the indictment or information, and a plea of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] to one



or more offenses charged in the indictment or information does not preclude prosecution for the other offenses.

**Sec. 4.** NRS 174.035 is hereby amended to read as follows:

174.035 1. A defendant may plead not guilty, guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or, with the consent of the court, nolo contendere. The court may refuse to accept a plea of guilty. [or guilty but mentally ill.]

- 2. If a plea of guilty is made in a written plea agreement, the agreement must be in substantially the form prescribed in NRS 174.063. If a plea of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] is made orally, the court shall not accept such a plea or a plea of nolo contendere without first addressing the defendant personally and determining that the plea is made voluntarily with understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of the plea. [In addition, the court shall not accept a plea of guilty but mentally ill without complying with the provisions of NRS 174.041.]
- 3. With the consent of the court and the district attorney, a defendant may enter a conditional plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere, reserving in writing the right, on appeal from the judgment, to a review of the adverse determination of any specified pretrial motion. A defendant who prevails on appeal must be allowed to withdraw the plea.
- 4. [A plea of guilty but mentally ill is not a defense to the alleged offense. A defendant who enters such a plea is subject to the same penalties as a defendant who pleads guilty.] The defendant may, in the alternative or in addition to any one of the pleas permitted by subsection 1, plead not guilty by reason of insanity. A plea of not guilty by reason of insanity must be entered not less than 21 days before the date set for trial. A defendant who has not so pleaded may offer the defense of insanity during trial upon good cause shown. Under such a plea or defense, the burden of proof is upon the defendant to establish his insanity by a preponderance of the evidence.
- 5. If a defendant refuses to plead [,] *or* if the court refuses to accept a plea of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] or if a defendant corporation fails to appear, the court shall enter a plea of not guilty.
- 6. A defendant may not enter a plea of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] pursuant to a plea bargain for an offense punishable as a felony for which:
  - (a) Probation is not allowed; or
- (b) The maximum prison sentence is more than 10 years.
- unless the plea bargain is set forth in writing and signed by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, if he is represented by counsel, and the prosecuting attorney.



**Sec. 5.** NRS 174.055 is hereby amended to read as follows:

174.055 In the justice's court, if the defendant pleads guilty, for guilty but mentally ill, the court may, before entering such a plea or pronouncing judgment, examine witnesses to ascertain the gravity of the offense committed. If it appears to the court that a higher offense has been committed than the offense charged in the complaint, the court may order the defendant to be committed or admitted to bail [,] or to answer any indictment that may be found against him or any information which may be filed by the district attorney.

**Sec. 6.** NRS 174.061 is hereby amended to read as follows:

174.061 1. If a prosecuting attorney enters into an agreement with a defendant in which the defendant agrees to testify against another defendant in exchange for a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for a recommendation of a reduced sentence, the agreement:

- (a) Is void if the defendant's testimony is false.
- (b) Must be in writing and include a statement that the agreement is void if the defendant's testimony is false.
- 2. A prosecuting attorney shall not enter into an agreement with a defendant which:
- (a) Limits the testimony of the defendant to a predetermined formula.
- (b) Is contingent on the testimony of the defendant contributing to a specified conclusion.
  - **Sec. 7.** NRS 174.065 is hereby amended to read as follows: 174.065 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 174.061:
- 1. On a plea of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] to an information or indictment accusing a defendant of a crime divided into degrees, when consented to by the prosecuting attorney in open court and approved by the court, the plea may specify the degree, and in such event the defendant shall not be punished for a higher degree than that specified in the plea.
- 2. On a plea of guilty for guilty but mentally ill] to an indictment or information for murder of the first degree, when consented to by the prosecuting attorney in open court and approved by the court, the plea may specify a punishment less than death. The specified punishment, or any lesser punishment, may be imposed by a single judge.
  - **Sec. 8.** NRS 174.075 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 174.075 1. Pleadings in criminal proceedings are the indictment, the information and, in justice's court, the complaint, and the pleas of guilty, [guilty but mentally ill,] not guilty and nolo contendere.



- 2. All other pleas, and demurrers and motions to quash are abolished, and defenses and objections raised before trial which could have been raised by one or more of them may be raised only by motion to dismiss or to grant appropriate relief, as provided in this title.
- **Sec. 9.** Chapter 175 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. Where on a trial a defense of insanity is interposed by the defendant and he is acquitted by reason of that defense, the finding of the jury pending the judicial determination pursuant to subsection 2 has the same effect as if he were regularly adjudged insane, and the judge must:
- (a) Order a peace officer to take the person into protective custody and transport him to a forensic facility for detention pending a hearing to determine his mental health;
- (b) Order the examination of the person by two psychiatrists, two psychologists, or one psychiatrist and one psychologist who are employed by a division facility; and
- (c) At a hearing in open court, receive the report of the examining advisers and allow counsel for the State and for the person to examine the advisers, introduce other evidence and cross-examine witnesses.
  - 2. If the court finds, after the hearing:

- (a) That there is not clear and convincing evidence that the person is a mentally ill person, the court must order his discharge; or
- (b) That there is clear and convincing evidence that the person is a mentally ill person, the court must order that he be committed to the custody of the Administrator of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources until he is regularly discharged therefrom in accordance with law.
- The court shall issue its finding within 90 days after the defendant is acquitted.
  - 3. The Administrator shall make the same reports and the court shall proceed in the same manner in the case of a person committed to the custody of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services pursuant to this section as of a person committed because he is incompetent to stand trial pursuant to NRS 178.400 to 178.460, inclusive, and section 23.5 of this act, except that the determination to be made by the Administrator and the district judge on the question of release is whether the person has recovered from his mental illness or has improved to such an extent that he is no longer a mentally ill person.



4. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Division facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 433.094.
- (b) "Forensic facility" means a secure facility of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources for mentally disordered offenders and defendants. The term includes, without limitation, Lakes Crossing Center.
- (c) "Mentally ill person" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 433A.115.
  - **Sec. 10.** NRS 175.282 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 175.282 If a prosecuting attorney enters into an agreement with a defendant in which the defendant agrees to testify against another defendant in exchange for a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for a recommendation of a reduced sentence, the court shall:
- 1. After excising any portion it deems irrelevant or prejudicial, permit the jury to inspect the agreement;
- 2. If the defendant who is testifying has not entered his plea or been sentenced pursuant to the agreement, instruct the jury regarding the possible related pressures on the defendant by providing the jury with an appropriate cautionary instruction; and
- 3. Allow the defense counsel to cross-examine fully the defendant who is testifying concerning the agreement.
  - **Sec. 11.** NRS 175.552 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 175.552 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, in every case in which there is a finding that a defendant is guilty of murder of the first degree, whether or not the death penalty is sought, the court shall conduct a separate penalty hearing. The separate penalty hearing must be conducted as follows:
- (a) If the finding is made by a jury, the separate penalty hearing must be conducted in the trial court before the trial jury, as soon as practicable.
- (b) If the finding is made upon a plea of guilty for guilty but mentally ill or a trial without a jury and the death penalty is sought, the separate penalty hearing must be conducted before a panel of three district judges, as soon as practicable.
- (c) If the finding is made upon a plea of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] or a trial without a jury and the death penalty is not sought, the separate penalty hearing must be conducted before the judge who conducted the trial or who accepted the plea [,] of guilty, as soon as practicable.



2. In a case in which the death penalty is not sought, the parties may by stipulation waive the separate penalty hearing required in subsection 1. When stipulating to such a waiver, the parties may also include an agreement to have the sentence, if any, imposed by the trial judge. Any stipulation pursuant to this subsection must be in writing and signed by the defendant, his attorney, if any, and the prosecuting attorney.

- 3. In the hearing, evidence may be presented concerning aggravating and mitigating circumstances relative to the offense, defendant or victim and on any other matter which the court deems relevant to sentence, whether or not the evidence is ordinarily admissible. Evidence may be offered to refute hearsay matters. No evidence which was secured in violation of the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Nevada may be introduced. The State may introduce evidence of additional aggravating circumstances as set forth in NRS 200.033, other than the aggravated nature of the offense itself, only if it has been disclosed to the defendant before the commencement of the penalty hearing.
- 4. In a case in which the death penalty is not sought, the jury or the trial judge shall determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to life with the possibility of parole or life without the possibility of parole.

**Sec. 12.** NRS 175.558 is hereby amended to read as follows:

175.558 When any person is convicted of murder of the first degree upon a plea of guilty for guilty but mentally ill, or a trial without a jury f, and the death penalty is sought, the Supreme Court shall appoint two district judges from judicial districts other than the district in which the plea is made, who shall with the district judge before whom the plea is made, or his successor in office, conduct the required penalty hearing to determine the presence of aggravating and mitigating circumstances, and give sentence accordingly. A sentence of death may be given only by unanimous vote of the three judges, but any other sentence may be given by the vote of a majority.

**Sec. 13.** NRS 176.059 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176.059 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, when a defendant pleads guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] or is found guilty of a misdemeanor, including the violation of any municipal ordinance, the justice or judge shall include in the sentence the sum prescribed by the following schedule as an administrative assessment and render a judgment against the defendant for the assessment:



1	Fine	Assessment
2	\$5 to \$49	\$15
3	50 to 59	30
4	60 to 69	35
5	70 to 79	40
6	80 to 89	45
7	90 to 99	50
8	100 to 199	60
9	200 to 299	\$70
10	300 to 399	80
11	400 to 499	90
12	500 to 1,000	105
13	,	

- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to:
- (a) An ordinance regulating metered parking; or

- (b) An ordinance which is specifically designated as imposing a civil penalty or liability pursuant to NRS 244.3575 or 268.019.
- 3. The money collected for an administrative assessment must not be deducted from the fine imposed by the justice or judge but must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the fine. The money collected for an administrative assessment must be stated separately on the court's docket and must be included in the amount posted for bail. If the defendant is found not guilty or the charges are dismissed, the money deposited with the court must be returned to the defendant. If the justice or judge cancels a fine because the fine has been determined to be uncollectible, any balance of the fine and the administrative assessment remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be uncollectible and the defendant is not required to pay it. If a fine is determined to be uncollectible, the defendant is not entitled to a refund of the fine or administrative assessment he has paid and the justice or judge shall not recalculate the administrative assessment.
- 4. If the justice or judge permits the fine and administrative assessment to be paid in installments, the payments must be first applied to the unpaid balance of the administrative assessment. The city treasurer shall distribute partially collected administrative assessments in accordance with the requirements of subsection 5. The county treasurer shall distribute partially collected administrative assessments in accordance with the requirements of subsection 6.
- 5. The money collected for administrative assessments in municipal court must be paid by the clerk of the court to the city treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The city treasurer shall distribute, on or before the 15th day



of that month, the money received in the following amounts for each assessment received:

- (a) Two dollars to the county treasurer for credit to a special account in the county general fund for the use of the county's juvenile court or for services to juvenile offenders. Any money remaining in the special account after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the county general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a juvenile court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special account.
- (b) Seven dollars for credit to a special revenue fund for the use of the municipal courts. Any money remaining in the special revenue fund after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the municipal general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The city treasurer shall provide, upon request by a municipal court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special revenue fund.
- (c) The remainder of each assessment to the State Controller for credit to a special account in the State General Fund.
- 6. The money collected for administrative assessments in justices' courts must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The county treasurer shall distribute, on or before the 15th day of that month, the money received in the following amounts for each assessment received:
- (a) Two dollars for credit to a special account in the county general fund for the use of the county's juvenile court or for services to juvenile offenders. Any money remaining in the special account after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the county general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a juvenile court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special account.
- (b) Seven dollars for credit to a special revenue fund for the use of the justices' courts. Any money remaining in the special revenue fund after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the county general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a justice's court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special revenue fund.
- (c) The remainder of each assessment to the State Controller for credit to a special account in the State General Fund.
- 7. The money apportioned to a juvenile court, a justice's court or a municipal court pursuant to this section must be used, in addition to providing services to juvenile offenders in the juvenile court, to improve the operations of the court, or to acquire



appropriate advanced technology or the use of such technology, or both. Money used to improve the operations of the court may include expenditures for:

- (a) Training and education of personnel;
- (b) Acquisition of capital goods;
  - (c) Management and operational studies; or
- (d) Audits.

2

3

4

5

6

7

10

11

12 13

15 16

17

18 19

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36

37 38

39 40

41

42

43

44

- 8. Of the total amount deposited in the State General Fund pursuant to subsections 5 and 6, the State Controller shall distribute the money received to the following public agencies in the following manner:
- (a) Not less than 51 percent to the Office of the Court Administrator for allocation as follows:
- (1) Eighteen and one-half percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the administration of the courts.
- (2) Nine percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the development of a uniform system for judicial records.
- (3) Nine percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for continuing judicial education.
- (4) Sixty percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the Supreme Court.
- (5) Three and one-half percent of the amount distributed to the Office of the Court Administrator for the payment for the services of retired justices and retired district judges.
- (b) Not more than 49 percent must be used to the extent of legislative authorization for the support of:
- (1) The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History;
  - (2) The Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission;
- (3) The operation by the Nevada Highway Patrol of a computerized switching system for information related to law enforcement;
  - (4) The Fund for the Compensation of Victims of Crime; and
  - (5) The Advisory Council for Prosecuting Attorneys.
  - 9. As used in this section, "juvenile court" means:
- (a) In any judicial district that includes a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the family division of the district court; or
- (b) In any other judicial district, the juvenile division of the district court.
  - **Sec. 14.** NRS 176.0611 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 176.0611 1. A county or a city, upon recommendation of the appropriate court, may, by ordinance, authorize the justices or



judges of the justices' or municipal courts within its jurisdiction to impose for not longer than 25 years, in addition to an administrative assessment imposed pursuant to NRS 176.059, an administrative assessment for the provision of court facilities.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, in any jurisdiction in which an administrative assessment for the provision of court facilities has been authorized, when a defendant pleads guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] or is found guilty of a misdemeanor, including the violation of any municipal ordinance, the justice or judge shall include in the sentence the sum of \$10 as an administrative assessment for the provision of court facilities and render a judgment against the defendant for the assessment.
  - 3. The provisions of subsection 2 do not apply to:
  - (a) An ordinance regulating metered parking; or
- (b) An ordinance that is specifically designated as imposing a civil penalty or liability pursuant to NRS 244.3575 or 268.019.
- 4. The money collected for an administrative assessment for the provision of court facilities must not be deducted from the fine imposed by the justice or judge but must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the fine. The money collected for such an administrative assessment must be stated separately on the court's docket and must be included in the amount posted for bail. If the defendant is found not guilty or the charges are dismissed, the money deposited with the court must be returned to the defendant. If the justice or judge cancels a fine because the fine has been determined to be uncollectible, any balance of the fine and the administrative assessment remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be uncollectible and the defendant is not required to pay it. If a fine is determined to be uncollectible, the defendant is not entitled to a refund of the fine or administrative assessment he has paid and the justice or judge shall not recalculate the administrative assessment.
- 5. If the justice or judge permits the fine and administrative assessment for the provision of court facilities to be paid in installments, the payments must be applied in the following order:
- (a) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment imposed pursuant to NRS 176.059;
- (b) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment for the provision of court facilities pursuant to this section; and
  - (c) To pay the fine.

6. The money collected for administrative assessments for the provision of court facilities in municipal courts must be paid by the clerk of the court to the city treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The city treasurer shall deposit the money received in a special revenue fund. The city may use the money in the special revenue fund only to:



(a) Acquire land on which to construct additional facilities for the municipal courts or a regional justice center that includes the municipal courts.

- (b) Construct or acquire additional facilities for the municipal courts or a regional justice center that includes the municipal courts.
- (c) Renovate or remodel existing facilities for the municipal
- (d) Acquire furniture, fixtures and equipment necessitated by the construction or acquisition of additional facilities or the renovation of an existing facility for the municipal courts or a regional justice center that includes the municipal courts. This paragraph does not authorize the expenditure of money from the fund for furniture, fixtures or equipment for judicial chambers.
- (e) Acquire advanced technology for use in the additional or renovated facilities.
  - (f) Pay debt service on any bonds issued pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 350.020 for the acquisition of land or facilities or the construction or renovation of facilities for the municipal courts or a regional justice center that includes the municipal courts.
  - Any money remaining in the special revenue fund after 5 fiscal years must be deposited in the municipal general fund for the continued maintenance of court facilities if it has not been committed for expenditure pursuant to a plan for the construction or acquisition of court facilities or improvements to court facilities. The city treasurer shall provide, upon request by a municipal court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special revenue fund.
  - 7. The money collected for administrative assessments for the provision of court facilities in justices' courts must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The county treasurer shall deposit the money received to a special revenue fund. The county may use the money in the special revenue fund only to:
  - (a) Acquire land on which to construct additional facilities for the justices' courts or a regional justice center that includes the justices' courts.
  - (b) Construct or acquire additional facilities for the justices' courts or a regional justice center that includes the justices' courts.
  - (c) Renovate or remodel existing facilities for the justices' courts.
  - (d) Acquire furniture, fixtures and equipment necessitated by the construction or acquisition of additional facilities or the renovation of an existing facility for the justices' courts or a regional justice center that includes the justices' courts. This paragraph does not



authorize the expenditure of money from the fund for furniture, fixtures or equipment for judicial chambers.

- (e) Acquire advanced technology for use in the additional or renovated facilities.
- (f) Pay debt service on any bonds issued pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 350.020 for the acquisition of land or facilities or the construction or renovation of facilities for the justices' courts or a regional justice center that includes the justices' courts

Any money remaining in the special revenue fund after 5 fiscal years must be deposited in the county general fund for the continued maintenance of court facilities if it has not been committed for expenditure pursuant to a plan for the construction or acquisition of court facilities or improvements to court facilities. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a justice's court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special revenue fund.

8. If money collected pursuant to this section is to be used to acquire land on which to construct a regional justice center, to construct a regional justice center or to pay debt service on bonds issued for these purposes, the county and the participating cities shall, by interlocal agreement, determine such issues as the size of the regional justice center, the manner in which the center will be used and the apportionment of fiscal responsibility for the center.

**Sec. 15.** NRS 176.062 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176.062 1. When a defendant pleads guilty for guilty but mentally ill] or is found guilty of a felony or gross misdemeanor, the judge shall include in the sentence the sum of \$25 as an administrative assessment and render a judgment against the defendant for the assessment.

- 2. The money collected for an administrative assessment:
- (a) Must not be deducted from any fine imposed by the judge;
- (b) Must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the fine; and
  - (c) Must be stated separately on the court's docket.
- 3. The money collected for administrative assessments in district courts must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The county treasurer shall distribute, on or before the 15th day of that month, the money received in the following amounts for each assessment received:
- (a) Five dollars for credit to a special account in the county general fund for the use of the district court.
  - (b) The remainder of each assessment to the State Controller.



- 4. The State Controller shall credit the money received pursuant to subsection 3 to a special account for the assistance of criminal justice in the State General Fund, and distribute the money from the account to the Attorney General as authorized by the Legislature. Any amount received in excess of the amount authorized by the Legislature for distribution must remain in the account
  - **Sec. 16.** NRS 176.135 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 176.135 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 176.151, the Division shall make a presentence investigation and report to the court on each defendant who pleads guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to or is found guilty of a felony.
- 2. If a defendant is convicted of a felony that is a sexual offense, the presentence investigation and report:
- (a) Must be made before the imposition of sentence or the granting of probation; and
- (b) If the sexual offense is an offense for which the suspension of sentence or the granting of probation is permitted, must include a psychosexual evaluation of the defendant.
- 3. If a defendant is convicted of a felony other than a sexual offense, the presentence investigation and report must be made before the imposition of sentence or the granting of probation unless:
  - (a) A sentence is fixed by a jury; or

- (b) Such an investigation and report on the defendant has been made by the Division within the 5 years immediately preceding the date initially set for sentencing on the most recent offense.
- 4. Upon request of the court, the Division shall make presentence investigations and reports on defendants who plead guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to or are found guilty of gross misdemeanors.
  - **Sec. 17.** NRS 176.151 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 176.151 1. If a defendant pleads guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to or is found guilty of one or more category E felonies, but no other felonies, the Division shall not make a presentence investigation and report on the defendant pursuant to NRS 176.135, unless the Division has not made a presentence investigation and report on the defendant pursuant to NRS 176.135 within the 5 years immediately preceding the date initially set for sentencing on the category E felony or felonies and:
  - (a) The court requests a presentence investigation and report; or
- (b) The prosecuting attorney possesses evidence that would support a decision by the court to deny probation to the defendant pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 176A.100.



- 2. If the Division does not make a presentence investigation and report on a defendant pursuant to subsection 1, the Division shall, not later than 45 days after the date on which the defendant is sentenced, make a general investigation and report on the defendant that contains:
  - (a) Any prior criminal record of the defendant;

- (b) Information concerning the characteristics of the defendant, the circumstances affecting his behavior and the circumstances of his offense that may be helpful to persons responsible for the supervision or correctional treatment of the defendant;
- (c) Information concerning the effect that the offense committed by the defendant has had upon the victim, including, without limitation, any physical or psychological harm or financial loss suffered by the victim, to the extent that such information is available from the victim or other sources, but the provisions of this paragraph do not require any particular examination or testing of the victim, and the extent of any investigation or examination and the extent of the information included in the report is solely at the discretion of the Division;
- (d) Data or information concerning reports and investigations thereof made pursuant to chapter 432B of NRS that relate to the defendant and are made available pursuant to NRS 432B.290; and
- (e) Any other information that the Division believes may be helpful to persons responsible for the supervision or correctional treatment of the defendant.
  - **Sec. 18.** NRS 176.165 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 176.165 Except as otherwise provided in this section, a motion to withdraw a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere may be made only before sentence is imposed or imposition of sentence is suspended. To correct manifest injustice, the court after sentence may set aside the judgment of conviction and permit the defendant to withdraw his plea.
- **Sec. 19.** NRS 176A.255 is hereby amended to read as follows: 176A.255 1. A justice's court or a municipal court may, upon approval of the district court, transfer original jurisdiction to the district court of a case involving an eligible defendant.
- 2. As used in this section, "eligible defendant" means a person who:
- (a) Has not tendered a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of, an offense that is a misdemeanor:
  - (b) Appears to suffer from mental illness; and
- (c) Would benefit from assignment to a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.250.



**Sec. 20.** NRS 176A.260 is hereby amended to read as follows: 176A.260 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if a defendant who suffers from mental illness tenders a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty of, any offense for which the suspension of sentence or the granting of probation is not prohibited by statute, the court may, without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the defendant, suspend further proceedings and place the defendant on probation upon terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful completion of a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.250.

- 2. If the offense committed by the defendant involved the use or threatened use of force or violence or if the defendant was previously convicted in this state or in any other jurisdiction of a felony that involved the use or threatened use of force or violence, the court may not assign the defendant to the program unless the prosecuting attorney stipulates to the assignment.
  - 3. Upon violation of a term or condition:

- (a) The court may enter a judgment of conviction and proceed as provided in the section pursuant to which the defendant was charged.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (e) of subsection 2 of NRS 193.130, the court may order the defendant to the custody of the Department of Corrections if the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
- 4. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings against him. Discharge and dismissal pursuant to this section is without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or license or questionnaire or for any other public or private purpose, but is a conviction for the purpose of additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions or the setting of bail. Discharge and dismissal restores the defendant, in the contemplation of the law, to the status occupied before the arrest, indictment or information. The defendant may not be held thereafter under any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of failure to recite or acknowledge that arrest, indictment, information or trial in response to an inquiry made of him for any purpose.
- **Sec. 21.** NRS 177.015 is hereby amended to read as follows: 177.015 The party aggrieved in a criminal action may appeal only as follows:
  - 1. Whether that party is the State or the defendant:



(a) To the district court of the county from a final judgment of the justice's court.

2

3 4

5

7

10

11

12 13

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25 26

27

28

29

33

34

35

36 37

38

39 40

41

42

43

44

- (b) To the Supreme Court from an order of the district court granting a motion to dismiss, a motion for acquittal or a motion in arrest of judgment, or granting or refusing a new trial.
- 2. The State may, upon good cause shown, appeal to the Supreme Court from a pretrial order of the district court granting or denying a motion to suppress evidence made pursuant to NRS 174.125. Notice of the appeal must be filed with the clerk of the district court within 2 judicial days and with the Clerk of the Supreme Court within 5 judicial days after the ruling by the district court. The clerk of the district court shall notify counsel for the defendant or, in the case of a defendant without counsel, the defendant within 2 judicial days after the filing of the notice of appeal. The Supreme Court may establish such procedures as it determines proper in requiring the appellant to make a preliminary showing of the propriety of the appeal and whether there may be a miscarriage of justice if the appeal is not entertained. If the Supreme Court entertains the appeal, or if it otherwise appears necessary, it may enter an order staying the trial for such time as may be required.
- 3. The defendant only may appeal from a final judgment or verdict in a criminal case.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of NRS 174.035, the defendant in a criminal case shall not appeal a final judgment or verdict resulting from a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere that the defendant entered into voluntarily and with a full understanding of the nature of the charge and the consequences of the plea, unless the appeal is based upon reasonable constitutional, jurisdictional or other grounds that challenge the legality of the proceedings. The Supreme Court may establish procedures to require the defendant to make a preliminary showing of the propriety of the appeal.

**Sec. 22.** NRS 177.055 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 177.055 1. When upon a plea of not guilty *or not guilty by reason of insanity* a judgment of death is entered, an appeal is deemed automatically taken by the defendant without any action by him or his counsel, unless the defendant or his counsel affirmatively waives the appeal within 30 days after the rendition of the judgment.
- 2. Whether or not the defendant or his counsel affirmatively waives the appeal, the sentence must be reviewed on the record by the Supreme Court, which shall consider, in a single proceeding if an appeal is taken:
  - (a) Any errors enumerated by way of appeal;



- (b) Whether the evidence supports the finding of an aggravating circumstance or circumstances;
- (c) Whether the sentence of death was imposed under the influence of passion, prejudice or any arbitrary factor; and
- (d) Whether the sentence of death is excessive, considering both the crime and the defendant.
  - 3. The Supreme Court, when reviewing a death sentence, may:
  - (a) Affirm the sentence of death;

- (b) Set the sentence aside and remand the case for a new penalty hearing:
- (1) If the original penalty hearing was before a jury, before a newly impaneled jury; or
- (2) If the original penalty hearing was before a panel of judges, before a panel of three district judges which must consist, insofar as possible, of the members of the original panel; or
- (c) Set aside the sentence of death and impose the sentence of imprisonment for life without possibility of parole.

**Sec. 23.** NRS 177.075 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 177.075 1. Except where appeal is automatic, an appeal from a district court to the Supreme Court is taken by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the district court. Bills of exception and assignments of error in cases governed by this chapter are abolished.
- 2. When a court imposes sentence upon a defendant who has not pleaded guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] and who is without counsel, the court shall advise the defendant of his right to appeal, and if he so requests, the clerk shall prepare and file forthwith a notice of appeal on his behalf.
  - 3. A notice of appeal must be signed:
  - (a) By the appellant or appellant's attorney; or
  - (b) By the clerk if prepared by him.
- **Sec. 23.5.** Chapter 178 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. A person may not provide a report or an evaluation concerning the competency of a defendant to stand trial or receive pronouncement of judgment pursuant to this section and NRS 178.400 to 178.460, inclusive, unless the person is certified by the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources for that purpose.
- 2. The Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services shall adopt regulations to establish:
- (a) Requirements for certification of a person who provides reports and evaluations concerning the competency of a defendant pursuant to this section and NRS 178.400 to 178.460, inclusive;
- (b) Reasonable fees for issuing and renewing such certificates; and



- (c) Requirements for continuing education for the renewal of a certificate.
  - 3. The fees so collected must be used only to:

- (a) Defray the cost of issuing and renewing certificates; and
- (b) Pay any other expenses incurred by the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services in carrying out its duties pursuant to this section.
- 4. The Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services shall establish and administer examinations to determine the eligibility of any person who applies for certification. An applicant is entitled to certification upon satisfaction of the requirements of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services. The Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services may enter into a contract with another person, organization or agency to carry out or assist in carrying out the provisions of this subsection.
  - **Sec. 24.** NRS 178.388 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 178.388 1. Except as otherwise provided in this title, the defendant must be present at the arraignment, at every stage of the trial including the impaneling of the jury and the return of the verdict, and at the imposition of sentence. A corporation may appear by counsel for all purposes.
  - 2. In prosecutions for offenses not punishable by death:
- (a) The defendant's voluntary absence after the trial has been commenced in his presence must not prevent continuing the trial to and including the return of the verdict.
- (b) If the defendant was present at the trial through the time he pleads guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] or is found guilty but at the time of his sentencing is incarcerated in another jurisdiction, he may waive his right to be present at the sentencing proceedings and agree to be sentenced in this state in his absence. The defendant's waiver is valid only if it is:
- (1) Made knowingly, intelligently and voluntarily after consulting with an attorney licensed to practice in this state;
- (2) Signed and dated by the defendant and notarized by a notary public or judicial officer; and
- (3) Signed and dated by his attorney after it has been signed by the defendant and notarized.
- 3. In prosecutions for offenses punishable by fine or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, the court, with the written consent of the defendant, may permit arraignment, plea, trial and imposition of sentence in the defendant's absence, if the court determines that the defendant was fully aware of his applicable constitutional rights when he gave his consent.



4. The presence of the defendant is not required at the arraignment or any preceding stage if the court has provided for the use of a closed-circuit television to facilitate communication between the court and the defendant during the proceeding. If closed-circuit television is provided for, members of the news media may observe and record the proceeding from both locations unless the court specifically provides otherwise.

2

3

4

5

7

10

11

12 13

15

16

17 18

19

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31 32

33

34 35

36

37 38

39 40

41 42

43

- 5. The defendant's presence is not required at the settling of jury instructions.
- **Sec. 24.5.** NRS 178.415 is hereby amended to read as follows: 178.415 1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the court shall appoint two psychiatrists, two psychologists, or one psychiatrist and one psychologist, to examine the defendant. If the defendant is accused of a misdemeanor, the court of jurisdiction shall appoint a psychiatric social worker, or other person who is especially qualified by the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources, to examine the defendant.
- 2. At a hearing in open court, the judge shall receive the report of the examination and shall permit counsel for both sides to examine the person or persons appointed to examine the defendant. The prosecuting attorney and the defendant may introduce other evidence and cross-examine one another's witnesses.
- 3. The court shall then make and enter its finding of competence or incompetence.
- 4. The court shall not appoint a person to provide a report or an evaluation pursuant to this section, unless the person is certified by the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services pursuant to section 23.5 of this act.

**Sec. 25.** (Deleted by amendment.)

**Sec. 25.5.** NRS 178.455 is hereby amended to read as follows: 178.455 1. Except as otherwise provided for persons charged with or convicted of a misdemeanor, the Administrator of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources or his designee shall appoint a licensed psychiatrist and a licensed psychologist from the treatment team who is certified pursuant to section 23.5 of this act to evaluate the defendant. The Administrator or his designee shall also appoint a third evaluator who must be a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist, must be certified pursuant to section 23.5 of this act and must not be a member of the treatment team. Upon the completion of the evaluation and treatment of the defendant, the Administrator or his designee shall report to the court in writing his specific findings and opinion upon:



- (a) Whether the person is of sufficient mentality to understand the nature of the offense charged;
- (b) Whether the person is of sufficient mentality to aid and assist counsel in the defense of the offense charged, or to show cause why judgment should not be pronounced; and
- (c) If the person is not of sufficient mentality pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) to be placed upon trial or receive pronouncement of judgment, whether there is a substantial probability that he will attain competency in the foreseeable future.
  - 2. A copy of the report must be:

- (a) Maintained by the Administrator of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services or his designee and incorporated in the medical record of the person; and
- (b) Sent to the office of the district attorney and to the counsel for the outpatient or person committed.
- 3. In the case of a person charged with or convicted of a misdemeanor, the judge shall, upon receipt of the report set forth in NRS 178.450 from the Administrator of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services or his designee:
- (a) Send a copy of the report by the Administrator or his designee to the prosecuting attorney and to the defendant's counsel;
- (b) Hold a hearing, if one is requested within 10 days after the report is sent pursuant to paragraph (a), at which the attorneys may examine the Administrator or his designee or the members of the defendant's treatment team on the determination of the report; and
- (c) Within 10 days after the hearing, if any, or 20 days after the report is sent if no hearing is requested, enter his finding of competence or incompetence in the manner set forth in subsection 4 of NRS 178.460.
  - **Sec. 26.** 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 his 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 of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources 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 20 days after the report is sent, if no hearing is requested, the judge shall make and enter his



finding of competence or incompetence, and if he finds the defendant to be incompetent:

- (a) Whether there is substantial probability that the defendant 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 to society.
  - 4. If the judge finds the defendant:

- (a) Competent, the judge shall, within 10 days, forward his 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 he will attain competency to stand trial or receive pronouncement of judgment in the foreseeable future and finds that he is dangerous to himself or to society, the judge shall recommit the defendant.
- (c) Incompetent, but there is a substantial probability that he will attain competency to stand trial or receive pronouncement of judgment in the foreseeable future and finds that he is not dangerous to himself 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 his obligations as an outpatient if, within 10 days, a petition is not filed to commit the person pursuant to NRS 433A.200. After the initial 10 days, the defendant may remain an outpatient or in custody under the provisions of this chapter only as long as the petition is pending unless the defendant is involuntarily committed pursuant to chapter 433A of NRS.
- 5. No person who is committed under the provisions of this chapter may be held in the custody of the Administrator of the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources or his designee longer than the longest period of incarceration provided for the crime or crimes with which he is charged [.] or 10 years, whichever period is shorter. Upon expiration of the applicable period, the defendant must be returned to the committing court for a determination as to whether or not involuntary commitment pursuant to chapter 433A of NRS is required.



**Sec. 27.** NRS 179.225 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179.225 1. If the punishment of the crime is the confinement of the criminal in prison, the expenses must be paid from money appropriated to the Office of the Attorney General for that purpose, upon approval by the State Board of Examiners. After the appropriation is exhausted, the expenses must be paid from the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account upon approval by the State Board of Examiners. In all other cases, they must be paid out of the county treasury in the county wherein the crime is alleged to have been committed. The expenses are:

- (a) If the prisoner is returned to this state from another state, the fees paid to the officers of the state on whose governor the requisition is made;
- (b) If the prisoner is returned to this state from a foreign country or jurisdiction, the fees paid to the officers and agents of this state or the United States; or
- (c) If the prisoner is temporarily returned for prosecution to this state from another state pursuant to this chapter or chapter 178 of NRS and is then returned to the sending state upon completion of the prosecution, the fees paid to the officers and agents of this state.
- and the necessary traveling expenses and subsistence allowances in the amounts authorized by NRS 281.160 incurred in returning the prisoner.
- 2. If a person is returned to this state pursuant to this chapter or chapter 178 of NRS and is convicted of, or pleads guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to the criminal charge for which he was returned or a lesser criminal charge, the court shall conduct an investigation of the financial status of the person to determine his ability to make restitution. In conducting the investigation, the court shall determine if the person is able to pay any existing obligations for:
  - (a) Child support;

- (b) Restitution to victims of crimes; and
- (c) Any administrative assessment required to be paid pursuant to NRS 62.2175, 176.059 and 176.062.
- 3. If the court determines that the person is financially able to pay the obligations described in subsection 2, it shall, in addition to any other sentence it may impose, order the person to make restitution for the expenses incurred by the Attorney General or other governmental entity in returning him to this state. The court shall not order the person to make restitution if payment of restitution will prevent him from paying any existing obligations described in subsection 2. Any amount of restitution remaining



unpaid constitutes a civil liability arising upon the date of the
 completion of his sentence.
 The Attorney General may adopt regulations to carry out the

4. The Attorney General may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

**Sec. 28.** NRS 34.735 is hereby amended to read as follows:

34.735 A petition must be in substantially the following form, with appropriate modifications if the petition is filed in the Supreme Court:

_	,	
0	0 Case No	
1	1 Dept. No	
2	2	
3	3 IN THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT O	F THE
4	4 STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY O	F
5	5	
6	6	
7	7 Petitioner,	
8	8 v. PETITION F	OR WRIT
9	9 OF HABEAS	<b>CORPUS</b>
20	0 (POSTCONV	/ICTION
21	1	
22	2 Respondent.	

#### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

(1) This petition must be legibly handwritten or typewritten, signed by the petitioner and verified.

- (2) Additional pages are not permitted except where noted or with respect to the facts which you rely upon to support your grounds for relief. No citation of authorities need be furnished. If briefs or arguments are submitted, they should be submitted in the form of a separate memorandum.
- (3) If you want an attorney appointed, you must complete the Affidavit in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis. You must have an authorized officer at the prison complete the certificate as to the amount of money and securities on deposit to your credit in any account in the institution.
- (4) You must name as respondent the person by whom you are confined or restrained. If you are in a specific institution of the Department of Corrections, name the warden or head of the institution. If you are not in a specific institution of the Department but within its custody, name the Director of the Department of Corrections.
- (5) You must include all grounds or claims for relief which you may have regarding your conviction or sentence. Failure to raise all



grounds in this petition may preclude you from filing future petitions challenging your conviction and sentence.

4 5

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

- (6) You must allege specific facts supporting the claims in the petition you file seeking relief from any conviction or sentence. Failure to allege specific facts rather than just conclusions may cause your petition to be dismissed. If your petition contains a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, that claim will operate to waive the attorney-client privilege for the proceeding in which you claim your counsel was ineffective.
- (7) When the petition is fully completed, the original and one copy must be filed with the clerk of the state district court for the county in which you were convicted. One copy must be mailed to the respondent, one copy to the Attorney General's Office, and one copy to the district attorney of the county in which you were convicted or to the original prosecutor if you are challenging your original conviction or sentence. Copies must conform in all particulars to the original submitted for filing.

**PETITION** 

19 20 1. Name of institution and county in which you are presently 21 imprisoned or where and how you are presently restrained of your 22 23 liberty: 24 • 25 2. Name and location of court which entered the judgment of 26 conviction under attack: 27 28 3. Date of judgment of conviction: ..... 29 4. Case number: ..... 30 5. (a) Length of sentence: 31 32 (b) If sentence is death, state any date upon which execution is 33 scheduled: 34 6. Are you presently serving a sentence for a conviction other 35 than the conviction under attack in this motion? Yes ...... No ...... If "yes," list crime, case number and sentence being served at this 36 time: 37 38 39 40 7. Nature of offense involved in conviction being 41 challenged: 42 ..... 43 8. What was your plea? (check one) (a) Not guilty ...... 44 (b) Guilty ...... 45



1	(c) [Guilty but mentally ill
2	— (d) Nolo contendere
3	9. If you entered a plea of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] to
4	one count of an indictment or information, and a plea of not guilty
5	to another count of an indictment or information, or if a plea of
6	guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] was negotiated, give details:
7	
8	
9	10. If you were found guilty after a plea of not guilty, was the
10	finding made by: (check one)
11	(a) Jury
12	(b) Judge without a jury
13	11. Did you testify at the trial? Yes No
14	12. Did you appeal from the judgment of conviction? Yes
15	No
16	13. If you did appeal, answer the following:
17	(a) Name of court:
18	(b) Case number or citation:
19	(c) Result:
20	(d) Date of result:
21	(Attach copy of order or decision, if available.)
22	14. If you did not appeal, explain briefly why you did not:
23	
24	
25	15. Other than a direct appeal from the judgment of conviction
26	and sentence, have you previously filed any petitions, applications
27	or motions with respect to this judgment in any court, state or
28	federal? Yes No
29	16. If your answer to No. 15 was "yes," give the following
30	information:
31	(a) (1) Name of court:
32	(2) Nature of proceeding:
33	
34	(3) Grounds raised:
35	
36	
37	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition,
38	application or motion? Yes No
39	(5) Result:
40	(6) Date of result:
41	(7) If known, citations of any written opinion or date of
42	orders entered pursuant to such result:
43	_



1	(b) As to any second petition, application or motion, give the
2	same information:
3	(1) Name of court:
4	(2) Nature of proceeding:
5	(3) Grounds raised:
6	(4) Did you receive an evidentiary hearing on your petition
7	application or motion? Yes No
8	(5) Result:
9	(6) Date of result:
10	(7) If known, citations of any written opinion or date of
11	orders entered pursuant to such result:
12	*
13	(c) As to any third or subsequent additional applications or
14	motions, give the same information as above, list them on a separate
15	sheet and attach.
16	(d) Did you appeal to the highest state or federal court having
17	jurisdiction, the result or action taken on any petition, application of
18	motion?
19	(1) First petition, application or motion? Yes No
20	Citation or date of decision:
21	(2) Second petition, application or motion? Yes
22	No
23	Citation or date of decision:
24	(3) Third or subsequent petitions, applications or motions?
25	Yes No
26	Citation or date of decision:
27	(e) If you did not appeal from the adverse action on any petition
28	application or motion, explain briefly why you did not. (You must
29	relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response may
30	be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to the
31	petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or
32	typewritten pages in length.)
33	
34	
35	17. Has any ground being raised in this petition been
36	previously presented to this or any other court by way of petition for
37	habeas corpus, motion, application or any other postconviction
38	proceeding? If so, identify:
39	(a) Which of the grounds is the same:
40	
41	(b) The proceedings in which these grounds were raised:
42	
43	(c) Briefly explain why you are again raising these grounds
44	(You must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your
45	response may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches



2	handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)
3	
4 5	18. If any of the grounds listed in Nos. 23(a), (b), (c) and (d) or listed on any additional pages you have attached, were not
6	previously presented in any other court, state or federal, list briefly
7	what grounds were not so presented, and give your reasons for no
8	presenting them. (You must relate specific facts in response to this
9	question. Your response may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by
10 11	11 inches attached to the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or typewritten pages in length.)
12	Tive handwritten of typewritten pages in length.)
13	19. Are you filing this petition more than 1 year following the
14	filing of the judgment of conviction or the filing of a decision or
15	direct appeal? If so, state briefly the reasons for the delay. (You
16	must relate specific facts in response to this question. Your response
17	may be included on paper which is 8 1/2 by 11 inches attached to
18	the petition. Your response may not exceed five handwritten or
19	typewritten pages in length.)
20	20. Do you have any matition or amount now more in
21 22	20. Do you have any petition or appeal now pending in any court, either state or federal, as to the judgment under attack?
23	Yes No
24	If yes, state what court and the case number:
25	
26 27	21. Give the name of each attorney who represented you in the proceeding resulting in your conviction and on direct appeal:
28	
29	22. Do you have any future sentences to serve after you
30	complete the sentence imposed by the judgment under attack?
31 32	Yes No If yes, specify where and when it is to be served, if you know:
33	if yes, specify where and when it is to be served, if you know
34	23. State concisely every ground on which you claim that you
35	are being held unlawfully. Summarize briefly the facts supporting
36	each ground. If necessary you may attach pages stating additional
37	grounds and facts supporting same.
38	(a) Ground one:
39	
40	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or
41	law.):
42 43	
44	(b) Ground two:
45	(b) Ground two.



1 2	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
3	
5	(c) Ground three:
6 7 8 9	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
10 11 12	(d) Ground four:
13 14 15	Supporting FACTS (Tell your story briefly without citing cases or law.):
16 17 18 19 20	WHEREFORE, petitioner prays that the court grant petitioner relief to which he may be entitled in this proceeding.  EXECUTED at
21	Signature of petitioner
22 23 24	Address
25 26 27	Signature of attorney (if any)
28	Attorney for petitioner
29 30	Address
31 32 33	VERIFICATION
33 34 35 36 37 38	Under penalty of perjury, the undersigned declares that he is the petitioner named in the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the pleading is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters stated on information and belief, and as to such matters he believes them to be true.
40 41	Petitioner
42 43	Attorney for petitioner



1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL
2	
3	I,, hereby certify pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b)
4	that on this day of the month of of the year,
5	mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing PETITION FOR
6	WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS addressed to:
7	
8 9	
9	Respondent prison or jail official
10	
11	Address
12	
13	Attorney General
14	Heroes' Memorial Building
15	Capitol Complex
16	Carson City, Nevada 89710
17	
18	
19	District Attorney of County of Conviction
20	A 11
21	Address
22	
23	Signature of Petitioner
24	G 40 NDC 24 010 ' 1 1 1 1 1 C 11
25	Sec. 29. NRS 34.810 is hereby amended to read as follows:
26	34.810 1. The court shall dismiss a petition if the court

34.810 1. The court shall dismiss a petition if the court determines that:

- (a) The petitioner's conviction was upon a plea of guilty for guilty but mentally ill] and the petition is not based upon an allegation that the plea was involuntarily or unknowingly entered or that the plea was entered without effective assistance of counsel.
- (b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:
  - (1) Presented to the trial court;

27

28

29

30

33

34 35

36

37

38 39

40

41

- (2) Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus or postconviction relief; or
- (3) Raised in any other proceeding that the petitioner has taken to secure relief from his conviction and sentence,
- unless the court finds both cause for the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.
- 2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice



finds that the failure of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ.

- 3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate:
- (a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and
  - (b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.

The petitioner shall include in the petition all prior proceedings in which he challenged the same conviction or sentence.

- 4. The court may dismiss a petition that fails to include any prior proceedings of which the court has knowledge through the record of the court or through the pleadings submitted by the respondent.
  - **Sec. 30.** NRS 41B.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 41B.070 "Convicted" and "conviction" mean a judgment based upon:
  - 1. A plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere;
  - 2. A finding of guilt by a jury or a court sitting without a jury;
- 3. An adjudication of delinquency or finding of guilt by a court having jurisdiction over juveniles; or
- 4. Any other admission or finding of guilt in a criminal action or a proceeding in a court having jurisdiction over juveniles.
  - **Sec. 31.** NRS 48.061 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 48.061 Evidence of domestic violence as defined in NRS 33.018 and expert testimony concerning the effect of domestic violence on the beliefs, behavior and perception of the person alleging the domestic violence is admissible in chief and in rebuttal, when determining:
- 1. Whether a person is excepted from criminal liability pursuant to subsection [6] 7 of NRS 194.010, to show the state of mind of the defendant.
- 2. Whether a person in accordance with NRS 200.200 has killed another in self-defense, toward the establishment of the legal defense.
  - **Sec. 32.** NRS 48.125 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 48.125 1. Evidence of a plea of guilty for guilty but mentally ill, later withdrawn, or of an offer to plead guilty for guilty but mentally ill to the crime charged or any other crime is not admissible in a criminal proceeding involving the person who made the plea or offer.
- 2. Evidence of a plea of nolo contendere or of an offer to plead nolo contendere to the crime charged or any other crime is not admissible in a civil or criminal proceeding involving the person who made the plea or offer.



**Sec. 33.** NRS 50.068 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 2

- 50.068 1. A defendant is not incompetent to be a witness solely by reason of the fact that he enters into an agreement with the prosecuting attorney in which he agrees to testify against another defendant in exchange for a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for a recommendation of a reduced sentence.
- 2. The testimony of the defendant who is testifying may be admitted whether or not he has entered his plea or been sentenced pursuant to the agreement with the prosecuting attorney.
  - **Sec. 34.** NRS 51.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 51.295 1. Evidence of a final judgment, entered after trial or upon a plea of guilty, [or guilty but mentally ill,] but not upon a plea of nolo contendere, adjudging a person guilty of a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of 1 year, is not inadmissible under the hearsay rule to prove any fact essential to sustain the judgment.
- 2. This section does not make admissible, when offered by the State in a criminal prosecution for purposes other than impeachment, a judgment against a person other than the accused.
- 3. The pendency of an appeal may be shown but does not affect admissibility.
  - **Sec. 35.** NRS 193.210 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 193.210 A person is of sound mind who *is not affected with insanity and who* has arrived at the age of 14 years, or before that age if he knew the distinction between good and evil.
  - **Sec. 36.** NRS 193.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 193.220 No act committed by a person while in a state of [insanity or] voluntary intoxication shall be deemed less criminal by reason of his condition, but whenever the actual existence of any particular purpose, motive or intent is a necessary element to constitute a particular species or degree of crime, the fact of his [insanity or] intoxication may be taken into consideration in determining the purpose, motive or intent.
  - Sec. 37. NRS 194.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 194.010 All persons are liable to punishment except those belonging to the following classes:
  - 1. Children under the age of 8 years.
- 2. Children between the ages of 8 years and 14 years, in the absence of clear proof that at the time of committing the act charged against them they knew its wrongfulness.
- 3. Persons who committed the act charged or made the omission charged in a state of insanity.
- 4. Persons who committed the act or made the omission charged under an ignorance or mistake of fact, which disproves any



criminal intent, where a specific intent is required to constitute the offense.

- [4.] 5. Persons who committed the act charged without being conscious thereof.
- [5.] 6. Persons who committed the act or made the omission charged, through misfortune or by accident, when it appears that there was no evil design, intention or culpable negligence.
- [6.] 7. Persons, unless the crime is punishable with death, who committed the act or made the omission charged under threats or menaces sufficient to show that they had reasonable cause to believe, and did believe, their lives would be endangered if they refused, or that they would suffer great bodily harm.
  - **Sec. 38.** NRS 200.485 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 200.485 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 200.481, a person convicted of a battery that constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018:
- (a) For the first offense within 7 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to:
- (1) Imprisonment in the city or county jail or detention facility for not less than 2 days, but not more than 6 months; and
- (2) Perform not less than 48 hours, but not more than 120 hours, of community service.
- The person shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$200, but not more than \$1,000. A term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to this paragraph may be served intermittently at the discretion of the judge or justice of the peace, except that each period of confinement must be not less than 4 consecutive hours and must occur at a time when the person is not required to be at his place of employment or on a weekend.
- (b) For the second offense within 7 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to:
- (1) Imprisonment in the city or county jail or detention facility for not less than 10 days, but not more than 6 months; and
- (2) Perform not less than 100 hours, but not more than 200 hours, of community service.
- The person shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$500, but not more than \$1,000.
- (c) For the third and any subsequent offense within 7 years, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- 2. In addition to any other penalty, if a person is convicted of a battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, the court shall:
- (a) For the first offense within 7 years, require him to participate in weekly counseling sessions of not less than 1 1/2 hours per week



for not less than 6 months, but not more than 12 months, at his expense, in a program for the treatment of persons who commit domestic violence that has been certified pursuant to NRS 228.470.

4 5

- (b) For the second offense within 7 years, require him to participate in weekly counseling sessions of not less than 1 1/2 hours per week for 12 months, at his expense, in a program for the treatment of persons who commit domestic violence that has been certified pursuant to NRS 228.470.
- 3. An offense that occurred within 7 years immediately preceding the date of the principal offense or after the principal offense constitutes a prior offense for the purposes of this section when evidenced by a conviction, without regard to the sequence of the offenses and convictions. The facts concerning a prior offense must be alleged in the complaint, indictment or information, must not be read to the jury or proved at trial but must be proved at the time of sentencing and, if the principal offense is alleged to be a felony, must also be shown at the preliminary examination or presented to the grand jury.
- 4. In addition to any other fine or penalty, the court shall order such a person to pay an administrative assessment of \$35. Any money so collected must be paid by the clerk of the court to the State Controller on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month for credit to the Account for Programs Related to Domestic Violence established pursuant to NRS 228.460.
- 5. In addition to any other penalty, the court may require such a person to participate, at his expense, in a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs that has been certified by the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources.
- 6. If it appears from information presented to the court that a child under the age of 18 years may need counseling as a result of the commission of a battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, the court may refer the child to an agency which provides child welfare services. If the court refers a child to an agency which provides child welfare services, the court shall require the person convicted of a battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 to reimburse the agency for the costs of any services provided, to the extent of his ability to pay.
- 7. If a person is charged with committing a battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, a prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss such a charge in exchange for a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows, or it is obvious, that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A court shall not grant



probation to and, except as otherwise provided in NRS 4.373 and 5.055, a court shall not suspend the sentence of such a person.

8. As used in this section:

- (a) "Agency which provides child welfare services" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 432B.030.
- (b) "Battery" has the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 200.481.
- (c) "Offense" includes a battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 or a violation of the law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct.
  - **Sec. 39.** NRS 202.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 202.270 1. A person who destroys, or attempts to destroy, with dynamite, nitroglycerine, gunpowder or other high explosive, any dwelling house or other building, knowing or having reason to believe that a human being is therein at the time, is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:
  - (a) For life without the possibility of parole;
- (b) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or
- (c) For a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served, in the discretion of the jury, or of the court upon a plea of guilty. [or guilty but mentally ill.]
- 2. A person who conspires with others to commit the offense described in subsection 1 shall be punished in the same manner.
  - **Sec. 40.** NRS 202.885 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 202.885 1. A person may not be prosecuted or convicted pursuant to NRS 202.882 unless a court in this state or any other jurisdiction has entered a judgment of conviction against a culpable actor for:
  - (a) The violent or sexual offense against the child; or
- (b) Any other offense arising out of the same facts as the violent or sexual offense against the child.
- 2. For any violation of NRS 202.882, an indictment must be found or an information or complaint must be filed within 1 year after the date on which:
- (a) A court in this state or any other jurisdiction has entered a judgment of conviction against a culpable actor as provided in subsection 1; or
- (b) The violation is discovered,
- 42 whichever occurs later.
  - 3. For the purposes of this section:



- (a) A court in "any other jurisdiction" includes, without limitation, a tribal court or a court of the United States or the Armed Forces of the United States.
  - (b) "Convicted" and "conviction" mean a judgment based upon:
- (1) A plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere;
- (2) A finding of guilt by a jury or a court sitting without a jury;
- (3) An adjudication of delinquency or finding of guilt by a court having jurisdiction over juveniles; or
- (4) Any other admission or finding of guilt in a criminal action or a proceeding in a court having jurisdiction over juveniles.
- (c) A court "enters" a judgment of conviction against a person on the date on which guilt is admitted, adjudicated or found, whether or not:
- (1) The court has imposed a sentence, a penalty or other sanction for the conviction; or
  - (2) The person has exercised any right to appeal the conviction.
    - (d) "Culpable actor" means a person who:

- (1) Causes or perpetrates an unlawful act;
- (2) Aids, abets, commands, counsels, encourages, hires, induces, procures or solicits another person to cause or perpetrate an unlawful act; or
- (3) Is a principal in any degree, accessory before or after the fact, accomplice or conspirator to an unlawful act.
  - **Sec. 41.** NRS 207.016 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 207.016 1. A conviction pursuant to NRS 207.010, 207.012 or 207.014 operates only to increase, not to reduce, the sentence otherwise provided by law for the principal crime.
- 2. If a count pursuant to NRS 207.010, 207.012 or 207.014 is included in an information charging the primary offense, each previous conviction must be alleged in the accusatory pleading, but no such conviction may be alluded to on trial of the primary offense, nor may any allegation of the conviction be read in the presence of a jury trying the offense or a grand jury considering an indictment for the offense. A count pursuant to NRS 207.010, 207.012 or 207.014 may be separately filed after conviction of the primary offense, but if it is so filed, sentence must not be imposed, or the hearing required by subsection 3 held, until 15 days after the separate filing.
- 3. If a defendant charged pursuant to NRS 207.010, 207.012 or 207.014 pleads guilty <u>for guilty but mentally ill to,</u> to or is found guilty of <u>f,</u> the primary offense <u>f,</u> but denies any previous conviction charged, the court shall determine the issue of the previous conviction after hearing all relevant evidence presented on



the issue by the prosecution and the defendant. At such a hearing, the defendant may not challenge the validity of a previous conviction. The court shall impose sentence:

- (a) Pursuant to NRS 207.010 upon finding that the defendant has suffered previous convictions sufficient to support an adjudication of habitual criminality;
- (b) Pursuant to NRS 207.012 upon finding that the defendant has suffered previous convictions sufficient to support an adjudication of habitual felon; or
- (c) Pursuant to NRS 207.014 upon finding that the defendant has suffered previous convictions sufficient to support an adjudication of habitually fraudulent felon.
- 4. Nothing in the provisions of this section, NRS 207.010, 207.012 or 207.014 limits the prosecution in introducing evidence of prior convictions for purposes of impeachment.
- 5. For the purposes of NRS 207.010, 207.012 and 207.014, a certified copy of a felony conviction is prima facie evidence of conviction of a prior felony.
- 6. Nothing in the provisions of this section, NRS 207.010, 207.012 or 207.014 prohibits a court from imposing an adjudication of habitual criminality, adjudication of habitual felon or adjudication of habitually fraudulent felon based upon a stipulation of the parties.

**Sec. 42.** NRS 207.193 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 207.193 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, if a person is convicted of coercion or attempted coercion in violation of paragraph (a) of subsection 2 of NRS 207.190, the court shall, at the request of the prosecuting attorney, conduct a separate hearing to determine whether the offense was sexually motivated. A request for such a hearing may not be submitted to the court unless the prosecuting attorney, not less than 72 hours before the commencement of the trial, files and serves upon the defendant a written notice of his intention to request such a hearing.
- 2. A hearing requested pursuant to subsection 1 must be conducted before:
  - (a) The court imposes its sentence; or
  - (b) A separate penalty hearing is conducted.
- 3. At the hearing, only evidence concerning the question of whether the offense was sexually motivated may be presented. The prosecuting attorney must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the offense was sexually motivated.
- 4. A person may stipulate that his offense was sexually motivated before a hearing held pursuant to subsection 1 or as part of an agreement to plead nolo contendere [, guilty] or guilty. [but mentally ill.]
  - 5. The court shall enter in the record:



- (a) Its finding from a hearing held pursuant to subsection 1; or
- (b) A stipulation made pursuant to subsection 4.

- 6. For the purposes of this section, an offense is "sexually motivated" if one of the purposes for which the person committed the offense was his sexual gratification.
  - **Sec. 43.** NRS 212.189 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 212.189 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, a prisoner who is in lawful custody or confinement, other than residential confinement, shall not knowingly:
  - (a) Store or stockpile any human excrement or bodily fluid;
- (b) Sell, supply or provide any human excrement or bodily fluid to any other person;
- (c) Buy, receive or acquire any human excrement or bodily fluid from any other person; or
- (d) Use, propel, discharge, spread or conceal, or cause to be used, propelled, discharged, spread or concealed, any human excrement or bodily fluid:
- (1) With the intent to have the excrement or bodily fluid come into physical contact with any portion of the body of an officer or employee of a prison or any other person, whether or not such physical contact actually occurs; or
- (2) Under circumstances in which the excrement or bodily fluid is reasonably likely to come into physical contact with any portion of the body of an officer or employee of a prison or any other person, whether or not such physical contact actually occurs.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if a prisoner violates any provision of subsection 1, the prisoner is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 10 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
- 3. If a prisoner violates any provision of paragraph (d) of subsection 1 and, at the time of the offense, the prisoner knew that any portion of the excrement or bodily fluid involved in the offense contained a communicable disease that causes or is reasonably likely to cause substantial bodily harm, whether or not the communicable disease was transmitted to a victim as a result of the offense, the prisoner is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:
- (a) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or
- (b) For a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000.



4. A sentence imposed upon a prisoner pursuant to subsection 2 or 3:

4 5

- (a) Is not subject to suspension or the granting of probation; and
- (b) Must run consecutively after the prisoner has served any sentences imposed upon him for the offense or offenses for which the prisoner was in lawful custody or confinement when he violated the provisions of subsection 1.
- 5. In addition to any other penalty, the court shall order a prisoner who violates any provision of paragraph (d) of subsection 1 to reimburse the appropriate person or governmental body for the cost of any examinations or testing:
- (a) Conducted pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection 7; or
- (b) Paid for pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (c) of subsection 7.
- 6. The warden, sheriff, administrator or other person responsible for administering a prison shall immediately and fully investigate any act described in subsection 1 that is reported or suspected to have been committed in the prison.
- 7. If there is probable cause to believe that an act described in paragraph (d) of subsection 1 has been committed in a prison:
- (a) Each prisoner believed to have committed the act or to have been the bodily source of any portion of the excrement or bodily fluid involved in the act must submit to any appropriate examinations and testing to determine whether each such prisoner has any communicable disease.
- (b) If possible, a sample of the excrement or bodily fluid involved in the act must be recovered and tested to determine whether any communicable disease is present in the excrement or bodily fluid.
- (c) If the excrement or bodily fluid involved in the act came into physical contact with any portion of the body of an officer or employee of a prison or any other person:
- (1) The results of any examinations or testing conducted pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) must be provided to each such officer, employee or other person; and
- (2) For each such officer or employee, the person or governmental body operating the prison where the act was committed shall pay for any appropriate examinations and testing requested by the officer or employee to determine whether a communicable disease was transmitted to him as a result of the act.
- (d) The results of the investigation conducted pursuant to subsection 6 and the results of any examinations or testing conducted pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) must be submitted to the district attorney of the county in which the act was committed or



to the office of the Attorney General for possible prosecution of each prisoner who committed the act.

- 8. If a prisoner is charged with committing an act described in paragraph (d) of subsection 1 and a victim or an intended victim of the act was an officer or employee of a prison, the prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss the charge in exchange for a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless the prosecuting attorney knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial.
- 9. The provisions of this section do not apply to a prisoner who commits an act described in subsection 1 if the act:
- (a) Is otherwise lawful and is authorized by the warden, sheriff, administrator or other person responsible for administering the prison, or his designee, and the prisoner performs the act in accordance with the directions or instructions given to him by that person;
- (b) Involves the discharge of human excrement or bodily fluid directly from the body of the prisoner and the discharge is the direct result of a temporary or permanent injury, disease or medical condition afflicting the prisoner that prevents the prisoner from having physical control over the discharge of his own excrement or bodily fluid; or
- (c) Constitutes voluntary sexual conduct with another person in violation of the provisions of NRS 212.187.
  - **Sec. 44.** NRS 453.3363 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 453.3363 1. If a person who has not previously been convicted of any offense pursuant to NRS 453.011 to 453.552, inclusive, or pursuant to any statute of the United States or of any state relating to narcotic drugs, marijuana, or stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic substances tenders a plea of guilty, [guilty but mentally ill,] nolo contendere or similar plea to a charge pursuant to subsection 2 or 3 of NRS 453.336, NRS 453.411 or 454.351, or is found guilty of one of those charges, the court, without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the accused, may suspend further proceedings and place him on probation upon terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful completion of an educational program or, in the case of a person dependent upon drugs, of a program of treatment and rehabilitation pursuant to NRS 453.580.
- 2. Upon violation of a term or condition, the court may enter a judgment of conviction and proceed as provided in the section pursuant to which the accused was charged. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (e) of subsection 2 of NRS 193.130, upon



violation of a term or condition, the court may order the person to the custody of the Department of Corrections.

conviction.

- 3. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge the accused and dismiss the proceedings against him. A nonpublic record of the dismissal must be transmitted to and retained by the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety solely for the use of the courts in determining whether, in later proceedings, the person qualifies under this section.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, discharge and dismissal under this section is without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or license or questionnaire or for any other public or private purpose, but is a conviction for the purpose of additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions or the setting of bail. Discharge and dismissal restores the person discharged, in the contemplation of the law, to the status occupied before the arrest, indictment or information. He may not be held thereafter under any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of failure to recite or acknowledge that arrest, indictment, information or trial in response to an inquiry made of him for any purpose. Discharge and dismissal under this section may occur only once with respect to any person.
- 5. A professional licensing board may consider a proceeding under this section in determining suitability for a license or liability to discipline for misconduct. Such a board is entitled for those purposes to a truthful answer from the applicant or licensee concerning any such proceeding with respect to him.

**Sec. 45.** NRS 453.348 is hereby amended to read as follows: 453.348 In any proceeding brought under NRS 453.316, 453.321, 453.322, 453.333, 453.334, 453.337, 453.338 or 453.401, any previous convictions of the offender for a felony relating to controlled substances must be alleged in the indictment or information charging the primary offense, but the conviction may not be alluded to on the trial of the primary offense nor may any evidence of the previous offense be produced in the presence of the jury except as otherwise prescribed by law. If the offender pleads guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] to or is convicted of the primary offense but denies any previous conviction charged, the court shall determine the issue after hearing all relevant evidence. A certified copy of a conviction of a felony is prima facie evidence of the

**Sec. 46.** NRS 453.575 is hereby amended to read as follows: 453.575 1. If a defendant pleads guilty for guilty but mentally ill to, to or is found guilty of , any violation of this



chapter and an analysis of a controlled substance or other substance or drug was performed in relation to his case, the court shall include in the sentence an order that the defendant pay the sum of \$60 as a fee for the analysis of the controlled substance or other substance or

2

4 5

6 7

10

11

12 13

15

16

17

18

19

21 22

23 24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

33 34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any money collected for such an analysis must not be deducted from, and is in addition to, any fine otherwise imposed by the court and must be:
- (a) Collected from the defendant before or at the same time that the fine is collected.
- (b) Stated separately in the judgment of the court or on the court's docket.
- 3. The money collected pursuant to subsection 1 in any district, municipal or justice's court must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county or city treasurer, as appropriate, on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month.
- 4. The board of county commissioners of each county shall by ordinance create in the county treasury a fund to be designated as the fund for forensic services. The governing body of each city shall create in the city treasury a fund to be designated as the fund for forensic services. Upon receipt, the county or city treasurer, as appropriate, shall deposit any fee for the analyses of controlled substances or other substances or drugs in the fund. The money from such deposits must be accounted for separately within the fund.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, each month the treasurer shall, from the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3, pay any amount owed for forensic services and deposit any remaining money in the county or city general fund, as appropriate.
- 6. In counties which do not receive forensic services under a contract with the State, the money deposited in the fund for forensic services pursuant to subsection 4 must be expended, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:
- (a) To pay for the analyses of controlled substances or other substances or drugs performed in connection with criminal investigations within the county;
- (b) To purchase and maintain equipment to conduct these analyses: and
- (c) For the training and continuing education of the employees who conduct these analyses.
- 42 Money from the fund must not be expended to cover the costs of 43 analyses conducted by, equipment used by or training for employees of an analytical laboratory not registered with the Drug Enforcement
- Administration of the United States Department of Justice. 45



**Sec. 47.** NRS 454.358 is hereby amended to read as follows: 454.358 1. When a defendant pleads guilty for guilty but mentally ill to, to or is found guilty of [,] any violation of this chapter and an analysis of a dangerous drug was performed in relation to his case, the justice or judge shall include in the sentence the sum of \$50 as a fee for the analysis of the dangerous drug.

- 2. The money collected for such an analysis must not be deducted from the fine imposed by the justice or judge, but must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the fine. The money collected for such an analysis must be stated separately on the court's docket and must be included in the amount posted for bail. If the defendant is found not guilty or the charges are dropped, the money deposited with the court must be returned to the defendant.
- 3. The money collected pursuant to subsection 1 in municipal court must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the [5th] *fifth* day of each month for the preceding month.
- 4. The money collected pursuant to subsection 1 in justices' courts must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the [5th] *fifth* day of each month for the preceding month.
- 5. The board of county commissioners of each county shall by ordinance, before September 1, 1987, create in the county treasury a fund to be designated as the fund for forensic services. Upon receipt, the county treasurer shall deposit any fee for the analyses of dangerous drugs in the fund.
- 6. In counties which receive forensic services under a contract with the State, any money in the fund for forensic services must be paid monthly by the county treasurer to the State Treasurer for deposit in the State General Fund, after retaining 2 percent of the money to cover his administrative expenses.
- 7. In counties which do not receive forensic services under a contract with the State, money in the fund for forensic services must be expended, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:
- (a) To pay for the analyses of dangerous drugs performed in connection with criminal investigations within the county;
- (b) To purchase and maintain equipment to conduct these analyses; and
- (c) For the training and continuing education of the employees who conduct these analyses.
- Money from the fund must not be expended to cover the costs of analyses conducted by, equipment used by or training for employees of an analytical laboratory not registered with the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States Department of Justice.



- **Sec. 48.** NRS 483.560 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 483.560 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, any person who drives a motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access at a time when his driver's license has been cancelled, revoked or suspended is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the license of the person was suspended, revoked or restricted because of:
  - (a) A violation of NRS 484.379, 484.3795 or 484.384;

- (b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795; or
- (c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b),
- the person shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months or by serving a term of residential confinement for not less than 60 days nor more than 6 months, and shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000. A person who is punished pursuant to this subsection may not be granted probation, and a sentence imposed for such a violation may not be suspended. A prosecutor may not dismiss a charge of such a violation in exchange for a plea of guilty [, of guilty but mentally ill] or of nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason, unless in his judgment the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at trial. The provisions of this subsection do not apply if the period of revocation has expired but the person has not reinstated his license.
- 3. A term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be served intermittently at the discretion of the judge or justice of the peace. This discretion must be exercised after considering all the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the family and employment of the person convicted. However, the full term of imprisonment must be served within 6 months after the date of conviction, and any segment of time the person is imprisoned must not consist of less than 24 hours.
- 4. Jail sentences simultaneously imposed pursuant to this section and NRS 484.3792, 484.37937 or 484.3794 must run consecutively.
- 5. If the Department receives a record of the conviction or punishment of any person pursuant to this section upon a charge of driving a vehicle while his license was:
- (a) Suspended, the Department shall extend the period of the suspension for an additional like period.



(b) Revoked, the Department shall extend the period of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to drive for an additional 1 year.

- (c) Restricted, the Department shall revoke his restricted license and extend the period of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to drive for an additional 1 year.
- (d) Suspended or cancelled for an indefinite period, the Department shall suspend his license for an additional 6 months for the first violation and an additional 1 year for each subsequent violation.
- 6. Suspensions and revocations imposed pursuant to this section must run consecutively.
- **Sec. 49.** NRS 484.3792 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.3792 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 484.3795, a person who violates the provisions of NRS 484.379:
- (a) For the first offense within 7 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Unless he is allowed to undergo treatment as provided in NRS 484.37937, the court shall:
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (4) or subsection 6, order him to pay tuition for an educational course on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by the Department and complete the course within the time specified in the order, and the court shall notify the Department if he fails to complete the course within the specified time;
- (2) Unless the sentence is reduced pursuant to NRS 484.37937, sentence him to imprisonment for not less than 2 days nor more than 6 months in jail, or to perform not less than 48 hours, but not more than 96 hours, of community service while dressed in distinctive garb that identifies him as having violated the provisions of NRS 484.379;
  - (3) Fine him not less than \$400 nor more than \$1,000; and
- (4) If he is found to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath, order him to attend a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs pursuant to the provisions of NRS 484.37945.
- (b) For a second offense within 7 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Unless the sentence is reduced pursuant to NRS 484.3794, the court shall:
  - (1) Sentence him to:
- (I) Imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months in jail; or
- 43 (II) Residential confinement for not less than 10 days nor 44 more than 6 months, in the manner provided in NRS 4.376 to 45 4.3766, inclusive, or 5.0755 to 5.078, inclusive;



(2) Fine him not less than \$750 nor more than \$1,000;

1 2

- (3) Order him to perform not less than 100 hours, but not more than 200 hours, of community service while dressed in distinctive garb that identifies him as having violated the provisions of NRS 484.379, unless the court finds that extenuating circumstances exist; and
- (4) Order him to attend a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs pursuant to the provisions of NRS 484.37945.
- A person who willfully fails or refuses to complete successfully a term of residential confinement or a program of treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) For a third or subsequent offense within 7 years, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, and shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. An offender so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.
- 2. An offense that occurred within 7 years immediately preceding the date of the principal offense or after the principal offense constitutes a prior offense for the purposes of this section when evidenced by a conviction, without regard to the sequence of the offenses and convictions. The facts concerning a prior offense must be alleged in the complaint, indictment or information, must not be read to the jury or proved at trial but must be proved at the time of sentencing and, if the principal offense is alleged to be a felony, must also be shown at the preliminary examination or presented to the grand jury.
- 3. A person convicted of violating the provisions of NRS 484.379 must not be released on probation, and a sentence imposed for violating those provisions must not be suspended except, as provided in NRS 4.373, 5.055, 484.37937 and 484.3794, that portion of the sentence imposed that exceeds the mandatory minimum. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of NRS 484.379 in exchange for a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial.
- 4. A term of confinement imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be served intermittently at the discretion of the judge or justice of the peace, except that a person who is convicted



of a second or subsequent offense within 7 years must be confined for at least one segment of not less than 48 consecutive hours. This discretion must be exercised after considering all the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the family and employment of the offender, but any sentence of 30 days or less must be served within 6 months after the date of conviction or, if the offender was sentenced pursuant to NRS 484.37937 or 484.3794 and the suspension of his sentence was revoked, within 6 months after the date of revocation. Any time for which the offender is confined must consist of not less than 24 consecutive hours.

- 5. Jail sentences simultaneously imposed pursuant to this section and NRS 482.456, 483.560 or 485.330 must run consecutively.
- 6. If the person who violated the provisions of NRS 484.379 possesses a driver's license issued by a state other than the State of Nevada and does not reside in the State of Nevada, in carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1, the court shall:
- (a) Order the person to pay tuition for and submit evidence of completion of an educational course on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by a governmental agency of the state of his residence within the time specified in the order; or
- (b) Order him to complete an educational course by correspondence on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by the Department within the time specified in the order.

and the court shall notify the Department if the person fails to complete the assigned course within the specified time.

- 7. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.
- 33 8. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise 34 requires:
  - (a) "Concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath" means 0.18 gram or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of this breath.
    - (b) "Offense" means:

- (1) A violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795;
- (2) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795; or



- (3) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b)
  - **Sec. 50.** NRS 484.3795 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.3795 1. A person who:
  - (a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

- (b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath;
- (c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath;
- (d) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance:
- (e) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle; or
- (f) Has a prohibited substance in his blood or urine in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 of NRS 484.379,
- and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while driving or in actual physical control of any vehicle on or off the highways of this state, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the death of, or substantial bodily harm to, a person other than himself, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years and must be further punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. A person so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.
- 2. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of subsection 1 in exchange for a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 1 may not be suspended nor may probation be granted.
- 3. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his blood or breath was tested, to cause him to



have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

- 4. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.
- **Sec. 51.** NRS 484.3797 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.3797 1. The judge or judges in each judicial district shall cause the preparation and maintenance of a list of the panels of persons who:
- (a) Have been injured or had members of their families or close friends injured or killed by a person who was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or who was engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct; and
- (b) Have, by contacting the judge or judges in the district, expressed their willingness to discuss collectively the personal effect of those crimes.
- The list must include the name and telephone number of the person to be contacted regarding each such panel and a schedule of times and locations of the meetings of each such panel. The judge or judges shall establish, in cooperation with representatives of the members of the panels, a fee, if any, to be paid by defendants who are ordered to attend a meeting of the panel. The amount of the fee, if any, must be reasonable. The panel may not be operated for profit.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a defendant pleads guilty [or guilty but mentally ill to,] to or is found guilty of [,] any violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795, the court shall, in addition to imposing any other penalties provided by law, order the defendant to:
- (a) Attend, at the defendant's expense, a meeting of a panel of persons who have been injured or had members of their families or close friends injured or killed by a person who was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or who was engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct, in order to have the defendant understand the effect such a crime has on other persons; and



(b) Pay the fee, if any, established by the court pursuant to subsection 1.

- The court may, but is not required to, order the defendant to attend such a meeting if one is not available within 60 miles of the defendant's residence.
- 3. A person ordered to attend a meeting pursuant to subsection 2 shall, after attending the meeting, present evidence or other documentation satisfactory to the court that he attended the meeting and remained for its entirety.
- **Sec. 52.** NRS 484.3798 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.3798 1. If a defendant pleads guilty for guilty but mentally ill to, to or is found guilty of finally any violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 and a chemical analysis of his blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance was conducted, the court shall, in addition to any penalty provided by law, order the defendant to pay the sum of \$60 as a fee for the chemical analysis. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any money collected for the chemical analysis must not be deducted from, and is in addition to, any fine otherwise imposed by the court and must be:
- (a) Collected from the defendant before or at the same time that the fine is collected.
- (b) Stated separately in the judgment of the court or on the court's docket.
- 2. All money collected pursuant to subsection 1 must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county or city treasurer, as appropriate, on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month.
- 3. The treasurer shall deposit all money received by him pursuant to subsection 2 in the county or city treasury, as appropriate, for credit to the fund for forensic services created pursuant to NRS 453.575. The money must be accounted for separately within the fund.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each month the treasurer shall, from the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3, pay any amount owed for forensic services and deposit any remaining money in the county or city general fund, as appropriate.
- 5. In counties that do not receive forensic services under a contract with the State, the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3:
  - (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), must be:
  - (1) Expended to pay for the chemical analyses performed within the county:
- (2) Expended to purchase and maintain equipment to conduct such analyses;



- (3) Expended for the training and continuing education of the employees who conduct such analyses; and
- (4) Paid to law enforcement agencies which conduct such analyses to be used by those agencies in the manner provided in this subsection.
- (b) May only be expended to cover the costs of chemical analyses conducted by, equipment used by, or training for employees of an analytical laboratory that is approved by the committee on testing for intoxication created in NRS 484.388.
- **Sec. 53.** NRS 484.3945 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.3945 1. A person required to install a device pursuant to NRS 484.3943 shall not operate a motor vehicle without a device or tamper with the device.
  - 2. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1:
- (a) Must have his driving privilege revoked in the manner set forth in subsection 4 of NRS 483.460; and
  - (b) Shall be:

- (1) Punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months; or
- (2) Sentenced to a term of not less than 60 days in residential confinement nor more than 6 months, and by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.
- No person who is punished pursuant to this section may be granted probation, and no sentence imposed for such a violation may be suspended. No prosecutor may dismiss a charge of such a violation in exchange for a plea of guilty [, of guilty but mentally ill] or of nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless, in his judgment, the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at trial.
  - **Sec. 54.** NRS 488.420 is hereby amended to read as follows: 488.420 1. A person who:
  - (a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;
- (b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath:
- (c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath;
- (d) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance;
- (e) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders him incapable of safely



operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail; or

(f) Has a prohibited substance in his blood or urine in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 of NRS 488.410,

and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while operating or being in actual physical control of any vessel under power or sail, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the death of, or substantial bodily harm to, a person other than himself, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years and shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. A person so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

- 2. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of subsection 1 in exchange for a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 1 must not be suspended, and probation must not be granted.
- 3. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after operating or being in actual physical control of the vessel under power or sail, and before his blood was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.
- 4. If a person less than 15 years of age was in the vessel at the time of the defendant's violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

Sec. 55. NRS 488.440 is hereby amended to read as follows:

488.440 1. If a defendant pleads guilty for guilty but mentally ill to, to or is found guilty of, a violation of NRS 488.410 or 488.420 and a chemical analysis of his blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance was conducted, the court shall, in addition to any penalty provided by law, order the defendant to pay the sum of \$60 as a fee for the chemical analysis. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any money collected for the chemical analysis



must not be deducted from, and is in addition to, any fine otherwise imposed by the court and must be:

- (a) Collected from the defendant before or at the same time that the fine is collected.
- (b) Stated separately in the judgment of the court or on the court's docket.
- 2. All money collected pursuant to subsection 1 must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county or city treasurer, as appropriate, on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month.
- 3. The treasurer shall deposit all money received by him pursuant to subsection 2 in the county or city treasury, as appropriate, for credit to the fund for forensic services created pursuant to NRS 453.575. The money must be accounted for separately within the fund.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each month the treasurer shall, from the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3, pay any amount owed for forensic services and deposit any remaining money in the county or city general fund, as appropriate.
- 5. In counties that do not receive forensic services under a contract with the State, the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3:
  - (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), must be:
- (1) Expended to pay for the chemical analyses performed within the county;
- (2) Expended to purchase and maintain equipment to conduct such analyses;
- (3) Expended for the training and continuing education of the employees who conduct such analyses; and
  - (4) Paid to law enforcement agencies which conduct such analyses to be used by those agencies in the manner provided in this subsection.
  - (b) May only be expended to cover the costs of chemical analyses conducted by, equipment used by or training for employees of an analytical laboratory that is approved by the committee on testing for intoxication created in NRS 484.388.
    - **Sec. 56.** NRS 489.421 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 489.421 The following grounds, among others, constitute grounds for disciplinary action under NRS 489.381:
  - 1. Revocation or denial of a license issued pursuant to this chapter or an equivalent license in any other state, territory or country.
- 2. Failure of the licensee to maintain any other license required by any political subdivision of this state.



- 3. Failure to respond to a notice served by the Division as provided by law within the time specified in the notice.
- 4. Failure to take the corrective action required in a notice of violation issued pursuant to NRS 489.291.
- 5. Failure or refusing to permit access by the Administrator to documentary materials set forth in NRS 489.231.
- 6. Disregarding or violating any order of the Administrator, any agreement with the Division, or any provision of this chapter or any regulation adopted under it.
- 7. Conviction of a misdemeanor for violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.
- 8. Conviction of or entering a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime of moral turpitude in this state or any other state, territory or country.
- 9. Any other conduct that constitutes deceitful, fraudulent or dishonest dealing.
  - **Sec. 57.** NRS 616A.250 is hereby amended to read as follows: 616A.250 "Incarcerated" means confined in:
- 1. Any local detention facility, county jail, state prison, reformatory or other correctional facility as a result of a conviction or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere in a criminal proceeding; or
- 2. Any institution or facility for the mentally ill as a result of a *plea of not guilty by reason of insanity in a* criminal proceeding,
- 25 in this state, another state or a foreign country.

- **Sec. 58.** NRS 624.265 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 624.265 1. An applicant for a contractor's license or a licensed contractor and each officer, director, partner and associate thereof must possess good character. Lack of character may be established by showing that the applicant or licensed contractor, or any officer, director, partner or associate thereof, has:
- (a) Committed any act which would be grounds for the denial, suspension or revocation of a contractor's license;
  - (b) A bad reputation for honesty and integrity;
- (c) Entered a plea of nolo contendere [, guilty] or guilty [but mentally ill] to, been found guilty of or been convicted of a crime arising out of, in connection with or related to the activities of such person in such a manner as to demonstrate his unfitness to act as a contractor, and the time for appeal has elapsed or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal; or
- (d) Had a license revoked or suspended for reasons that would preclude the granting or renewal of a license for which the application has been made.
- 2. Upon the request of the Board, an applicant for a contractor's license, and any officer, director, partner or associate of



- the applicant, must submit to the Board completed fingerprint cards and a form authorizing an investigation of the applicant's 2 background and the submission of his fingerprints to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The fingerprint cards and authorization form submitted must be those that are provided to the applicant by the Board. The applicant's fingerprints may be taken by an agent of the Board or an agency of law enforcement.
  - 3. The Board shall keep the results of the investigation confidential and not subject to inspection by the general public.
  - 4. The Board shall establish by regulation the fee for processing the fingerprints to be paid by the applicant. The fee must not exceed the sum of the amounts charged by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for processing the fingerprints.
  - 5. The Board may obtain records of a law enforcement agency or any other agency that maintains records of criminal history, including, without limitation, records of:
    - (a) Arrests;
    - (b) Guilty pleas;
  - (c) Sentencing;
  - (d) Probation;
  - (e) Parole:
  - (f) Bail;

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

26

29

30

33 34

35

36 37

- (g) Complaints; and
- (h) Final dispositions,
- 27 for the investigation of a licensee or an applicant for a contractor's 28
  - **Sec. 59.** NRS 632.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 632.320 The Board may deny, revoke or suspend any license or certificate applied for or issued pursuant to this chapter, or take other disciplinary action against a licensee or holder of a certificate, upon determining that he:
  - 1. Is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license or certificate pursuant to this chapter.
    - 2. Is guilty of a felony or any offense:
    - (a) Involving moral turpitude; or
  - (b) Related to the qualifications, functions or duties of a licensee or holder of a certificate.
- 40 in which case the record of conviction is conclusive evidence thereof. 41
- 42 3. Has been convicted of violating any of the provisions of 43 NRS 616D.200, 616D.220, 616D.240 or 616D.300 to 616D.440, inclusive.



- 4. Is unfit or incompetent by reason of gross negligence or recklessness in carrying out usual nursing functions.
- 5. Uses any controlled substance, dangerous drug as defined in chapter 454 of NRS, or intoxicating liquor to an extent or in a manner which is dangerous or injurious to any other person or which impairs his ability to conduct the practice authorized by his license or certificate.
  - 6. Is mentally incompetent.

- 7. Is guilty of unprofessional conduct, which includes, but is not limited to, the following:
- (a) Conviction of practicing medicine without a license in violation of chapter 630 of NRS, in which case the record of conviction is conclusive evidence thereof.
- (b) Impersonating any applicant or acting as proxy for an applicant in any examination required pursuant to this chapter for the issuance of a license or certificate.
- (c) Impersonating another licensed practitioner or holder of a certificate.
- (d) Permitting or allowing another person to use his license or certificate to practice as a licensed practical nurse, registered nurse or nursing assistant.
- (e) Repeated malpractice, which may be evidenced by claims of malpractice settled against him.
  - (f) Physical, verbal or psychological abuse of a patient.
- (g) Conviction for the use or unlawful possession of a controlled substance or dangerous drug as defined in chapter 454 of NRS.
- 8. Has willfully or repeatedly violated the provisions of this chapter. The voluntary surrender of a license or certificate issued pursuant to this chapter is prima facie evidence that the licensee or certificate holder has committed or expects to commit a violation of this chapter.
- 9. Is guilty of aiding or abetting any person in a violation of this chapter.
- 10. Has falsified an entry on a patient's medical chart concerning a controlled substance.
- 11. Has falsified information which was given to a physician, pharmacist, podiatric physician or dentist to obtain a controlled substance.
- 12. Has been disciplined in another state in connection with a license to practice nursing or a certificate to practice as a nursing assistant or has committed an act in another state which would constitute a violation of this chapter.
- 13. Has engaged in conduct likely to deceive, defraud or endanger a patient or the general public.



14. Has willfully failed to comply with a regulation, subpoena or order of the Board.

For the purposes of this section, a plea or verdict of guilty **[or guilty but mentally ill]** or a plea of nolo contendere constitutes a conviction of an offense. The Board may take disciplinary action pending the appeal of a conviction.

**Sec. 60.** NRS 639.006 is hereby amended to read as follows:

639.006 "Conviction" means a plea or verdict of guilty [or guilty but mentally ill] or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere to a charge of a felony, any offense involving moral turpitude or any violation of the provisions of this chapter or chapter 453 or 454 of NRS.

**Sec. 61.** NRS 645.330 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 645.330 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Division may approve an application for a license for a person who meets all the following requirements:
- (a) Has a good reputation for honesty, trustworthiness and integrity and who offers proof of those qualifications satisfactory to the Division.
- (b) Has not made a false statement of material fact on his application.
- (c) Is competent to transact the business of a real estate broker, broker-salesman or salesman in a manner which will safeguard the interests of the public.
- (d) Has submitted the statement required pursuant to NRS 645.358 if the person is a natural person.
  - (e) Has passed the examination.
  - 2. The Division:

- (a) May deny a license to any person who has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to, forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, engaging in a real estate business without a license, possessing for the purpose of sale any controlled substance or any crime involving moral turpitude, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States or elsewhere; and
- (b) Shall not issue a license to such a person until at least 3 years after:
- (1) The person pays any fine or restitution ordered by the court; or
- (2) The expiration of the period of the person's parole, probation or sentence,
- whichever is later.
- 3. Suspension or revocation of a license pursuant to this chapter or any prior revocation or current suspension in this or any



other state, district or territory of the United States or any foreign country within 10 years before the date of the application is grounds for refusal to grant a license.

- 4. A person may not be licensed as a real estate broker unless he has been actively engaged as a full-time licensed real estate broker-salesman or salesman in this state, or actively engaged as a full-time licensed real estate broker, broker-salesman or salesman in another state or the District of Columbia, for at least 2 of the 4 years immediately preceding the issuance of a broker's license.
  - **Sec. 62.** NRS 645.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 645.350 1. An application for a license as a real estate broker, broker-salesman or salesman must be submitted in writing to the Division upon blanks prepared or furnished by the Division.
- 2. Every application for a real estate broker's, broker-salesman's or salesman's license must set forth the following information:
- (a) The name, age and address of the applicant. If the applicant is a partnership or an association which is applying to do business as a real estate broker, the application must contain the name and address of each member thereof. If the application is for a corporation which is applying to do business as a real estate salesman, real estate broker-salesman or real estate broker, the application must contain the name and address of each officer and director thereof. If the applicant is a limited-liability company which is applying to do business as a real estate broker, the company's articles of organization must designate a manager, and the name and address of the manager and each member must be listed in the application.
- (b) In the case of a broker, the name under which the business is to be conducted. The name is a fictitious name if it does not contain the name of the applicant or the names of the members of the applicant's company, firm, partnership or association. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 645.387, a license must not be issued under a fictitious name which includes the name of a real estate salesman or broker-salesman. A license must not be issued under the same fictitious name to more than one licensee within the State. All licensees doing business under a fictitious name shall comply with other pertinent statutory regulations regarding the use of fictitious names.
- (c) In the case of a broker, the place or places, including the street number, city and county, where the business is to be conducted.
- (d) If the applicant is a natural person, the social security number of the applicant.



(e) The business or occupation engaged in by the applicant for at least 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application, and the location thereof.

- (f) The time and place of the applicant's previous experience in the real estate business as a broker or salesman.
- (g) Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of or is under indictment for a felony or has entered a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a charge of felony, and if so, the nature of the felony.
- (h) Whether the applicant has been convicted of or entered a plea of nolo contendere to forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, engaging in the business of selling real estate without a license or any crime involving moral turpitude.
- (i) Whether the applicant has been refused a real estate broker's, broker-salesman's or salesman's license in any state, or whether his license as a broker or salesman has been revoked or suspended by any other state, district or territory of the United States or any other country.
- (j) If the applicant is a member of a limited-liability company, partnership or association, or an officer of a corporation, the name and address of the office of the limited-liability company, partnership, association or corporation of which the applicant is a member or officer.
- 3. An applicant for a license as a broker-salesman or salesman shall provide a verified statement from the broker with whom he will be associated, expressing the intent of that broker to associate the applicant with him and to be responsible for the applicant's activities as a licensee.
- 4. If a limited-liability company, partnership or association is to do business as a real estate broker, the application for a broker's license must be verified by at least two members thereof. If a corporation is to do business as a real estate broker, the application must be verified by the president and the secretary thereof.
  - **Sec. 63.** NRS 645.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 645.350 1. Application for license as a real estate broker, broker-salesman or salesman must be made in writing to the Division upon blanks prepared or furnished by the Division.
- 2. Every application for a real estate broker's, broker-salesman's or salesman's license must set forth the following information:
- (a) The name, age and address of the applicant. If the applicant is a partnership or an association which is applying to do business as a real estate broker, the application must contain the name and address of each member thereof. If the application is for a



corporation which is applying to do business as a real estate salesman, real estate broker-salesman or real estate broker, the application must contain the name and address of each officer and director thereof. If the applicant is a limited-liability company which is applying to do business as a real estate broker, the company's articles of organization must designate a manager, and the name and address of the manager and each member must be listed in the application.

- (b) In the case of a broker, the name under which the business is to be conducted. The name is a fictitious name if it does not contain the name of the applicant or the names of the members of the applicant's company, firm, partnership or association. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 645.387, a license must not be issued under a fictitious name which includes the name of a real estate salesman or broker-salesman. A license must not be issued under the same fictitious name to more than one licensee within the State. All licensees doing business under a fictitious name shall comply with other pertinent statutory regulations regarding the use of fictitious names.
- (c) In the case of a broker, the place or places, including the street number, city and county, where the business is to be conducted.
- (d) The business or occupation engaged in by the applicant for at least 2 years immediately preceding the date of the application, and the location thereof.
- (e) The time and place of the applicant's previous experience in the real estate business as a broker or salesman.
- (f) Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of or is under indictment for a felony or has entered a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a charge of felony, and if so, the nature of the felony.
- (g) Whether the applicant has been convicted of or entered a plea of nolo contendere to forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud, engaging in the business of selling real estate without a license or any crime involving moral turpitude.
- (h) Whether the applicant has been refused a real estate broker's, broker-salesman's or salesman's license in any state, or whether his license as a broker or salesman has been revoked or suspended by any other state, district or territory of the United States or any other country.
- (i) If the applicant is a member of a limited-liability company, partnership or association, or an officer of a corporation, the name and address of the office of the limited-liability company,



partnership, association or corporation of which the applicant is a member or officer.

- 3. An applicant for a license as a broker-salesman or salesman shall provide a verified statement from the broker with whom he will be associated, expressing the intent of that broker to associate the applicant with him and to be responsible for the applicant's activities as a licensee.
- 4. If a limited-liability company, partnership or association is to do business as a real estate broker, the application for a broker's license must be verified by at least two members thereof. If a corporation is to do business as a real estate broker, the application must be verified by the president and the secretary thereof.
- **Sec. 64.** NRŠ 645.633 is hereby amended to read as follows: 645.633 1. The Commission may take action pursuant to NRS 645.630 against any person subject to that section who is guilty of:
- (a) Willfully using any trade name, service mark or insigne of membership in any real estate organization of which the licensee is not a member, without the legal right to do so.
- (b) Violating any order of the Commission, any agreement with the Division, any of the provisions of this chapter, chapter 116, 119, 119A, 119B, 645A or 645C of NRS or any regulation adopted thereunder.
- (c) Paying a commission, compensation or a finder's fee to any person for performing the services of a broker, broker-salesman or salesman who has not secured his license pursuant to this chapter. This subsection does not apply to payments to a broker who is licensed in his state of residence.
- (d) A felony, or has entered a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to a charge of felony or any crime involving fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or moral turpitude.
- (e) Guaranteeing, or having authorized or permitted any person to guarantee, future profits which may result from the resale of real property.
- (f) Failure to include a fixed date of expiration in any written brokerage agreement or to leave a copy of the brokerage agreement with the client.
- (g) Accepting, giving or charging any undisclosed commission, rebate or direct profit on expenditures made for a client.
- (h) Gross negligence or incompetence in performing any act for which he is required to hold a license pursuant to this chapter, chapter 119, 119A or 119B of NRS.
- (i) Any other conduct which constitutes deceitful, fraudulent or dishonest dealing.



(j) Any conduct which took place before he became licensed, which was in fact unknown to the Division and which would have been grounds for denial of a license had the Division been aware of the conduct.

- (k) Knowingly permitting any person whose license has been revoked or suspended to act as a real estate broker, broker-salesman or salesman, with or on behalf of the licensee.
- (1) Recording or causing to be recorded a claim pursuant to the provisions of NRS 645.8701 to 645.8811, inclusive, that is determined by a district court to be frivolous and made without reasonable cause pursuant to NRS 645.8791.
- 2. The Commission may take action pursuant to NRS 645.630 against a person who is subject to that section for the suspension or revocation of a real estate broker's, broker-salesman's or salesman's license issued to him by any other jurisdiction.
- 3. The Commission may take action pursuant to NRS 645.630 against any person who:
- (a) Holds a permit to engage in property management issued pursuant to NRS 645.6052; and
- (b) In connection with any property for which the person has obtained a written brokerage agreement to manage the property pursuant to NRS 645.6056:
- (1) Is convicted of violating any of the provisions of NRS 202.470;
- (2) Has been notified in writing by the appropriate governmental agency of a potential violation of NRS 244.360, 244.3603 or 268.4124, and has failed to inform the owner of the property of such notification; or
- (3) Has been directed in writing by the owner of the property to correct a potential violation of NRS 244.360, 244.3603 or 268.4124, and has failed to correct the potential violation, if such corrective action is within the scope of the person's duties pursuant to the written brokerage agreement.
- 4. The Division shall maintain a log of any complaints that it receives relating to activities for which the Commission may take action against a person holding a permit to engage in property management pursuant to subsection 3.
- 5. On or before February 1 of each odd-numbered year, the Division shall submit to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau a written report setting forth, for the previous biennium:
  - (a) Any complaints included in the log maintained by the Division pursuant to subsection 4; and
- (b) Any disciplinary actions taken by the Commission pursuant to subsection 3.



- **Sec. 65.** NRS 645C.290 is hereby amended to read as follows: 645C.290 An application for a certificate or license must be in writing upon a form prepared and furnished by the Division. The application must include the following information:
  - 1. The name, age and address of the applicant.

- 2. The place or places, including the street number, city and county, where the applicant intends to conduct business as an appraiser.
- 3. The business, occupation or other employment of the applicant during the 5 years immediately preceding the date of the application, and the location thereof.
- 4. The periods during which, and the locations where, he gained his experience as an intern.
- 5. Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of, is under indictment for, or has entered a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to:
  - (a) A felony, and if so, the nature of the felony.
- (b) Forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud or any crime involving moral turpitude.
- 6. Whether the applicant has ever been refused a certificate, license or permit to act as an appraiser, or has ever had such a certificate, license or permit suspended or revoked, in any other jurisdiction.
- 7. If the applicant is a member of a partnership or association or is an officer of a corporation, the name and address of the principal office of the partnership, association or corporation.
  - 8. Any other information the Division requires.
- **Sec. 66.** NRS 645C.320 is hereby amended to read as follows: 645C.320 1. The Administrator shall issue a certificate or license, as appropriate, to any person:
  - (a) Of good moral character, honesty and integrity;
- (b) Who meets the educational requirements and has the experience prescribed in NRS 645C.330;
- (c) Who submits the statement required pursuant to NRS 645C.295; and
- (d) Who, except as otherwise provided in NRS 645C.360, has satisfactorily passed a written examination approved by the Commission.
- 2. The Administrator may deny an application for a certificate or license to any person who:
- (a) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to, forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud or any crime involving moral turpitude;



- (b) Makes a false statement of a material fact on his application; or
- (c) Has had a certificate, license or registration card suspended or revoked pursuant to this chapter, or a certificate, license or permit to act as an appraiser suspended or revoked in any other jurisdiction, within the 10 years immediately preceding the date of his application.
- **Sec. 67.** NRS 645C.320 is hereby amended to read as follows: 645C.320 1. The Administrator shall issue a certificate or license, as appropriate, to any person:
  - (a) Of good moral character, honesty and integrity;

- (b) Who meets the educational requirements and has the experience prescribed in NRS 645C.330; and
- (c) Who, except as otherwise provided in NRS 645C.360, has satisfactorily passed a written examination approved by the Commission.
- 2. The Administrator may deny an application for a certificate or license to any person who:
- (a) Has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty [, guilty but mentally ill] or nolo contendere to, forgery, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, larceny, extortion, conspiracy to defraud or any crime involving moral turpitude;
- (b) Makes a false statement of a material fact on his application; or
- (c) Has had a certificate, license or registration card suspended or revoked pursuant to this chapter, or a certificate, license or permit to act as an appraiser suspended or revoked in any other jurisdiction, within the 10 years immediately preceding the date of his application.
- Sec. 68. NRS 690B.029 is hereby amended to read as follows: 690B.029 1. A policy of insurance against liability arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle delivered or issued for delivery in this state to a person who is 55 years of age or older must contain a provision for the reduction in the premiums for 3-year periods if the insured:
- (a) Successfully completes, after attaining 55 years of age and every 3 years thereafter, a course of traffic safety approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles; and
- (b) For the 3-year period before completing the course of traffic safety and each 3-year period thereafter:
- (1) Is not involved in an accident involving a motor vehicle for which the insured is at fault;
  - (2) Maintains a driving record free of violations; and



(3) Has not been convicted of or entered a plea of guilty <del>[, guilty but mentally ill]</del> or nolo contendere to a moving traffic violation or an offense involving:

- (I) The operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or
- (II) Any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct.
- 2. The reduction in the premiums provided for in subsection 1 must be based on the actuarial and loss experience data available to each insurer and must be approved by the Commissioner. Each reduction must be calculated based on the amount of the premium before any reduction in that premium is made pursuant to this section, and not on the amount of the premium once it has been reduced.
- 3. A course of traffic safety that an insured is required to complete as the result of moving traffic violations must not be used as the basis for a reduction in premiums pursuant to this section.
- 4. The organization that offers a course of traffic safety approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles shall issue a certificate to each person who successfully completes the course. A person must use the certificate to qualify for the reduction in the premiums pursuant to this section.
- 5. The Commissioner shall review and approve or disapprove a policy of insurance that offers a reduction in the premiums pursuant to subsection 1. An insurer must receive written approval from the commissioner before delivering or issuing a policy with a provision containing such a reduction.
- **Sec. 69.** NRS 174.041, 176.127 and 176.129 are hereby repealed.
- **Sec. 70.** The Division of Mental Health and Developmental Services of the Department of Human Resources shall adopt regulations pursuant to section 23.5 of this act by not later than December 31, 2003, and shall begin administering examinations to determine eligibility for certification to provide reports and evaluations concerning the competency of a defendant pursuant to NRS 178.400 to 178.460, inclusive, by not later than March 1, 2004.
- Sec. 71. The Legislative Counsel shall, in preparing the reprint and supplements to the Nevada Revised Statutes, remove or appropriately change any references to "guilty but mentally ill."

  Sec. 72. 1. This section and sections 1 to 23, inclusive, 24.
  - Sec. 72. 1. This section and sections 1 to 23, inclusive, 24, 26 to 61, inclusive, 64, 65 and 68 to 71, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2003.



2. Section 23.5 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2003, for the purpose of adopting regulations and on July 1, 2004, for all other purposes.

2

3

4 5

10

11

12

- 3. Sections 62 and 66 of this act become effective on July 1, 2003, and expire by limitation on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.
- 4. Sections 24.5 and 25.5 of this act become effective on July 1, 2004.
- 5. Sections 63 and 67 of this act become effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures for withholding, suspending and restricting the professional, occupational and recreational licenses for child support arrearages and for noncompliance with certain processes relating to paternity or child support proceedings.

## TEXT OF REPEALED SECTIONS

## 174.041 Plea of guilty but mentally ill: Hearing; examination of defendant and testimony; plea is not defense to offense charged; acceptance of plea.

- 1. If a plea of guilty but mentally ill is entered by a defendant, the court shall hold a hearing within a reasonable time to determine whether the defendant was mentally ill at the time of the commission of the alleged offense to which the plea is entered.
- 2. The court may order the examination of the defendant or receive the testimony of any expert witness offered by the defendant or the prosecuting attorney, or both.
- 3. At the hearing, the court shall advise the defendant that a plea of guilty but mentally ill is a plea of guilty and not a defense to the alleged offense.
- 4. The court shall accept the plea of guilty but mentally ill only if it determines that the defendant was mentally ill at the time of the alleged offense to which the plea is entered.

## 176.127 Determination of mental condition of defendant; treatment if defendant mentally ill at time of sentencing.

1. If a court accepts a plea of guilty but mentally ill pursuant to NRS 174.041, the court shall, before imposing sentence, afford the defendant an opportunity to present evidence of his present mental



condition. If the defendant claims that he is mentally ill at the time of sentencing, the burden of proof is upon the defendant to establish that fact by a preponderance of the evidence.

- 2. If the defendant has been ordered to the custody of the Department of Corrections, the court may order the Department to cause an examination of the defendant to be conducted to determine his mental condition, and may receive the evidence of any expert witness offered by the defendant or the prosecuting attorney.
  - 3. If the court finds:
- (a) That the defendant is not mentally ill at the time of sentencing, it shall impose any sentence that it is authorized to impose upon a defendant who pleads or is found guilty of the same offense.
- (b) By a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is mentally ill at the time of sentencing, it shall impose any sentence that it is authorized to impose upon a defendant who pleads or is found guilty of the same offense and include in that sentence an order that the defendant, during the period of his confinement or probation, be given such treatment as is available for his mental illness if the court determines that the relative risks and benefits of the available treatment are such that a reasonable person would consent to such treatment. The treatment must be provided by the Department of Corrections.

**176.129** Final judgment of guilty but mentally ill deemed judgment of guilty. Except for the purposes of NRS 176.127, a final judgment of guilty but mentally ill shall be deemed to be a final judgment of guilty.



