ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 303-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF WASHOE COUNTY)

MARCH 13, 2003

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions pertaining to local facilities for detention. (BDR 16-578)

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

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

AN ACT relating to incarceration; authorizing the sheriff to declare a state of emergency because of the overcrowding of prisoners in a county jail; providing that certain persons, courts and agencies may take certain actions to reduce overcrowding in a county jail; revising the provisions governing the requirement of prisoners in local facilities for detention to perform labor; revising certain provisions pertaining to the release of prisoners from local facilities for detention; 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. Chapter 211 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act.

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- Sec. 2. As used in sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 to 10, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
- 8 **Sec. 3.** "County jail" means a facility operated by a county for the physical detention and correction of prisoners.



- Sec. 4. "Maximum operational capacity" means the number of prisoners that may be managed in a county jail in a safe and secure manner as provided in section 12 of this act.
- Sec. 5. 1. "Offense that poses a threat to the public safety" means an offense that is designated pursuant to section 21 of this act, whether the offense is committed in this state or another jurisdiction.
- 2. The term includes, without limitation, an offense prosecuted in:
 - (a) A tribal court.

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- (b) A court of the United States or the Armed Forces of the United States.
- Sec. 6. "Overcrowded county jail" means a county jail whose prisoner population exceeds the maximum operational capacity of the county jail pursuant to section 12 of this act.
- Sec. 7. "Prisoner" means a person who is physically detained in a county jail.
- Sec. 8. "Prisoner population" means the number of prisoners physically detained in a county jail on a given date.
- Sec. 9. "Sheriff" means the sheriff of the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located.
- Sec. 10. "State of emergency" means a state of emergency declared by the sheriff pursuant to section 13 of this act.
- Sec. 11. The provisions of sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act:
- 1. Are applicable to all persons who are sentenced to a county jail, including, without limitation, those who are sentenced to the county jail as a condition of probation.
- 2. Must not be applied to reduce or otherwise affect the total period of probation imposed by the court.
- 31. Are not applicable if the prisoner population of a county 32 jail exceeds the maximum operational capacity as the direct result 33 of a natural disaster or deliberate destruction of property.
 - Sec. 12. 1. To determine the prisoner population, the prisoners:
- 36 (a) Must be counted between the hours of 12:01 a.m. and 37 4:00 a.m.; and
 - (b) May be counted on any day.
 - 2. The maximum operational capacity of a county jail may be determined:
- 41 (a) By considering the classification of prisoners and the 42 number of permanent beds available to the prisoner population in 43 the county jail; or
 - (b) By a court, if before July 1, 2003:



- (1) The court prescribes a maximum operational capacity that is less than the maximum operational capacity prescribed in paragraph (a); and
- (2) The prisoner population exceeds that maximum operational capacity for 7 consecutive days or a shorter period if a shorter period is prescribed by the court before July 1, 2003.
- Sec. 13. 1. If the prisoner population in a county jail exceeds the maximum operational capacity prescribed in section 12 of this act, the sheriff shall:
- (a) Certify in writing that the population has exceeded the maximum operational capacity; and
- (b) Provide notice of the written certification by first class mail or personal delivery to the following persons:
 - (1) The chief judge of the district court;
- (2) The chief judicial officer of each municipal court and each justices' court in the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located;
- (3) The chief judicial officer of each justices' court in the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located;
- (4) The chairman of the board of county commissioners; and
- 22 (5) The county manager.

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- 2. The sheriff shall declare a state of emergency if, not later than 3 business days after the receipt of the notice of certification, a majority of the persons who are notified do not find that the sheriff acted in error.
- 3. If the sheriff declares a state of emergency, the sheriff shall provide written notice of the state of emergency by first class mail or personal delivery to the following persons:
 - (a) The persons who are notified pursuant to subsection 1;
- (b) The district attorney of the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located; and
- (c) The chief law enforcement officer of each state, county and municipal law enforcement agency that is located in the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located.
- Sec. 14. A person, court, agency or governmental entity may take any lawful action to reduce the prisoner population of the overcrowded county jail if the action is within the scope of authority of the person, court, agency or governmental entity, including, without limitation, any lawful action taken pursuant to this section. To reduce the prisoner population of an overcrowded county jail:
 - 1. A court may:
- (a) Reduce bail to expedite the release of prisoners from the overcrowded county jail.



- (b) Accelerate pending court proceedings for prisoners who are subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and who will be returned to the Department of Corrections regardless of the outcome of the pending proceedings.
- (c) Order probation, fines, community service or restitution as alternatives to commitment to the overcrowded county jail.
- (d) Accept credit cards for payments of bonds, fines and court costs.
- (e) Delay sentencing as an alternative to commitment to the overcrowded county jail.
- (f) Release prisoners from the overcrowded county jail on their own recognizance.
- (g) Release prisoners on a conditional basis from the overcrowded county jail.
- 2. The prosecuting attorney may utilize appropriate methods of pre-trial diversion.
 - 3. The sheriff may:

- (a) Place prisoners in work programs.
- (b) Place prisoners in alternative housing arrangements.
- (c) Refuse to commit persons to the overcrowded county jail who are not required by law to be committed to the overcrowded county jail.
- 4. The appropriate persons, courts, agencies or governmental entities may:
- (a) Use alternative methods to process and book persons, including issuing citations in lieu of booking persons into the overcrowded county jail.
- (b) Use alternative arrangements for commitment in lieu of committing persons into the overcrowded county jail.
- (c) Accelerate the transfer of prisoners to the Department of Corrections if the prisoners are sentenced to the state prison system or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.
- (d) Use community mental health and private mental health resources in the county as alternatives to committing persons to or retaining prisoners in the overcrowded county jail if:
- (1) The person or prisoner qualifies for placement in a mental health program; and
- (2) Placement in a mental health program is appropriate for that person or prisoner.
- (e) Use community and private substance abuse programs and other therapeutic programs as alternatives to committing persons to or retaining prisoners in the overcrowded county jail if:
- 44 (1) The person or prisoner qualifies for placement in a 45 substance abuse program; and



- (2) Placement in a substance abuse program is appropriate for that person or prisoner.
- (f) Enter into agreements which allow the sheriff to commit prisoners to facilities operated by other governmental entities.
- (g) Review agreements which allow other governmental entities to commit their prisoners to the overcrowded county jail to determine whether the agreements may be terminated.
- (h) Prepare a long-range plan for addressing the problem of overcrowding in the county jails, including, without limitation, recommendations to the county board of commissioners regarding:
 - (1) The construction of new county jails;

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- (2) Funding for construction of new county jails; and
- (3) Other options designed to alleviate the problem of overcrowding in county jails.
- (i) Review sentencing procedures, including, 16 without limitation:
 - (1) Accelerating the preparation of presentence reports for prisoners awaiting sentence; and
 - (2) Staggering the dates on which prisoners start serving county jail sentences to minimize fluctuating demands on the capacity of county jails.
 - Sec. 15. The actions taken to reduce the prisoner population of the overcrowded county jail pursuant to sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act must reduce the prisoner population to whichever is the greater prisoner population of the following:
 - 1. Ninety percent of the maximum operational capacity of the county jail or, if a court prescribes a lower percentage before July 1, 2003, that percentage; or
 - 2. For a county jail with a maximum operational capacity:
 - (a) Of less than 500 beds, the prisoner population which leaves at least 5 percent of the beds unoccupied.
 - (b) Of 500 beds or more, the prisoner population which leaves at least 10 percent of the beds unoccupied.
 - Sec. 16. 1. If the prisoner population is not reduced pursuant to section 15 of this act within 14 days after the declaration of a state of emergency, the sheriff shall provide to the chief judge of the district court and the chief judicial officer of each municipal court and justices' court in the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located the following information for each prisoner in the overcrowded county jail on that date:
 - (a) The name of the prisoner;
 - (b) The offense for which the prisoner was convicted;
 - (c) The length of sentence imposed for the prisoner;
 - (d) The name of the judge who imposed the sentence;



- (e) The date on which the prisoner began serving the sentence; and
- (f) The date on which the prisoner is scheduled to be released from the county jail according to the terms of the sentence, including calculations concerning deductions of days from the term of imprisonment pursuant to NRS 211.310 to 211.340, inclusive.
- 2. The judges who receive the information listed in subsection 1 shall:
 - (a) Review the information;

- (b) Classify the prisoners into the following two groups:
- (1) Prisoners who, if released, would present a high risk to the public safety; and
- (2) Prisoners who, if released, would not present a high risk to the public safety; and
- (c) Determine a minimum and a maximum percentage by which the sentences may be reduced.
- Sec. 17. 1. After the judges make their determinations pursuant to subsection 2 of section 16 of this act, the sheriff shall reduce the sentences of all prisoners:
- (a) Who, if released, would not present a high risk to the public safety.
- (b) By a percentage which is within the minimum and maximum percentages pursuant to subsection 2 of section 16 of this act.
- 2. The sheriff may continue to reduce the sentences of prisoners pursuant to this section if the problem of overcrowding continues.
- Sec. 18. If the actions taken to reduce the prisoner population in an overcrowded county jail pursuant to sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act do not reduce the prisoner population to the level prescribed in section 15 of this act within 28 days of the declaration of the state of emergency, the sheriff shall reduce the original sentence of each prisoner in the overcrowded county jail on that date by the least possible percentage, not to exceed 30 percent, which is necessary to reduce the prisoner population to the level prescribed in section 15 of this act.
- Sec. 19. 1. The sheriff shall not reduce the sentences of prisoners after the state of emergency ends or after the sheriff orders a reduction of sentence pursuant to section 18 of this act, whichever occurs first.
- 2. If the sentence of a prisoner is reduced more than once pursuant to the provisions of sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act, the sentence must not be reduced in total by more than 35 percent of the original sentence.



- 3. The provisions of sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act do not limit the authority of a sheriff to deduct days from a prisoner's term of imprisonment pursuant to NRS 211.310 to 211.340, inclusive.
- Sec. 20. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if the actions taken to reduce the prisoner population in an overcrowded county jail pursuant to sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act do not reduce the prisoner population to the level prescribed in section 15 of this act within 42 days after the declaration of the state of emergency, the sheriff shall defer the acceptance of persons sentenced or otherwise committed to the overcrowded county jail until the state of emergency ends pursuant to section 22 of this act.
- 2. The sheriff shall not defer the acceptance of persons who are sentenced or otherwise committed to the overcrowded county jail if:
- (a) The person is sentenced or otherwise committed to the overcrowded county jail for an offense that poses a threat to the public safety as designated pursuant to section 21 of this act; or
- (b) The sheriff or the judge who sentenced or otherwise committed the person to the overcrowded county jail provides to the chief judge of the district court and the chief judicial officer of each municipal court and justices' court in the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located information which shows that deferring the acceptance of the prisoner into the county jail would constitute a threat to the public safety and, based upon the information, the chief judge of the district court approves of the acceptance of the person into the overcrowded county jail.
- Sec. 21. 1. The Attorney General shall establish guidelines to designate which offenses constitute offenses that pose a threat to the public safety. In making this determination, the Attorney General shall consider the following categories of offenses:
 - (a) Sexual offenses;

- (b) Offenses involving deadly weapons, explosives or firearms;
- (c) Offenses involving assault;
- 36 (d) Offenses involving the use or threatened use of force or37 violence;
 - (e) Offenses involving controlled substances;
 - (f) Offenses involving escape from prison or jail; or
 - (g) Any other offense that poses a threat to the public safety.
- 41 2. In developing the guidelines pursuant to this section, the 42 Attorney General shall consult with state and local law 43 enforcement agencies.



- Sec. 22. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the sheriff shall end the state of emergency:
- (a) At any time during the state of emergency if the prisoner population of the overcrowded county jail is reduced to the level prescribed in section 15 of this act; or
- (b) Not later than 70 days after the date of the declaration of the state of emergency.
- 2. If the sheriff determines that the state of emergency must end, the sheriff shall:
- (a) Certify in writing that the state of emergency must end; and
- (b) Provide notice of the written certification by first class mail or personal delivery to the following persons:
 - (1) The chief judge of the district court;
- (2) The chief judicial officer of each municipal court in the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located;
- (3) The chief judicial officer of each justices' court in the county in which the overcrowded county jail is located;
- (4) The chairman of the board of county commissioners; and
 - (5) The county manager.

- 3. The sheriff shall not end the state of emergency if, not later than 3 business days after the receipt of the written certification, a majority of the persons who are notified pursuant to subsection 2 find that the sheriff acted in error.
 - **Sec. 23.** NRS 211.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 211.130 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, all prisoners sentenced by the judge of any district court, [or by] the justice of the peace of any justice's court [,] or the judge of any municipal court and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in any county, city or town jail or detention facility shall be deemed to have been also sentenced to labor during such term. [, unless the judge or justice of the peace sentencing the prisoner, for good cause, orders otherwise.]
- 2. A board of county commissioners or the governing body of a city may authorize the sheriff or chief of police of the municipality to establish a program pursuant to NRS 211.171 to 211.200, inclusive, for the voluntary exchange by a prisoner sentenced to confinement in a jail or detention facility of 10 hours of labor on public works for 1 day of physical confinement, unless the sentencing court has otherwise ordered in a particular case or has restricted the prisoner's eligibility.
- **Sec. 24.** NRS 211.240 is hereby amended to read as follows: 211.240 1. [The sheriff with] *With* respect to a county jail, [or the officer in charge with respect to a city jail, may apply to the



presiding judge, or to the judges jointly if there is no presiding judge,] the sheriff may apply to the chief judge of the judicial district for authority to release prisoners pursuant to [the provisions of this section. The duration of this authority if granted must not exceed 30 days.

- 2. At any time within the duration of an authority granted when the number of prisoners exceeds the number of beds available in the jail, the sheriff or other officer in charge may release the lesser of:
 - (a) The number of prisoners eligible under this section; or
- 10 (b) The difference between the number of prisoners and the number of beds.
 - 3. A prisoner is eligible for release only if:

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- 13 (a) He is serving a sentence of fixed duration and has already 14 served at least 90 percent of the sentence after deduction of any 15 credit; and
- (b) His sentence would expire or he would otherwise be released
 within 5 days.
- 18 4. Among prisoners eligible, priority must be given to those
 19 whose expiration of sentence or other release is closest.] an order
 20 entered by the chief judge.
- 2. With respect to a city jail, the officer in charge may apply to the chief judicial officer of the municipal court for authority to release prisoners pursuant to an order entered by the chief judicial officer.
 - **Sec. 25.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2003.



