SENATE BILL NO. 164–SENATORS SCHEIBLE, D. HARRIS AND OHRENSCHALL

MARCH 2, 2021

JOINT SPONSORS: ASSEMBLYMEN NGUYEN; GONZÁLEZ AND WATTS

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to victims of human trafficking. (BDR 15-57)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

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

AN ACT relating to crimes; providing that victims of human trafficking are immune from civil and criminal liability for the commission of certain offenses; prohibiting a law enforcement officer from arresting or issuing a citation to a victim of human trafficking for certain offenses relating to prostitution; requiring the release from custody of or dismissal of charges against a person who is determined to be a victim of human trafficking in certain circumstances; requiring that victims of human trafficking be referred to certain local resources, programs and services; requiring that certain state agencies be notified of certain victims of human trafficking; revising provisions governing the requirement for persons who are arrested for certain crimes to submit to a test to detect exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law prohibits pandering, sex trafficking, living from the earnings of a prostitute and advancing prostitution. (NRS 201.300, 201.320, 201.395) **Section 1** of this bill defines a victim of those crimes as a "victim of human trafficking."

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Section 1 provides that any person who is determined by a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or court to be a victim of human trafficking is immune from any civil or criminal liability for: (1) unlawfully engaging in prostitution or





solicitation for prostitution; (2) unlawfully offering or agreeing to engage in or aiding and abetting any act of prostitution; or (3) any other crime that the person committed in his or her capacity as a victim of human trafficking. **Section 1** also prohibits a law enforcement officer from arresting or issuing a citation to a person who has or is alleged to have unlawfully engaged in prostitution or solicitation for prostitution or offered or agreed to engage in or aided and abetted any act of prostitution if it reasonably appears to the law enforcement officer that the person is a victim of human trafficking.

Section 1 additionally provides that if a person is arrested for or charged with engaging in prostitution or solicitation for prostitution or offering or agreeing to engage in or aiding and abetting any act of prostitution, and the person is subsequently determined by a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or court to be a victim of human trafficking, the charges against the person must be dismissed and, unless the person has been charged with another offense, he or she must be released from custody. Section 1 further provides that if a person is arrested for or charged with the commission of any crime other than such offenses relating to prostitution and is subsequently determined by a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or court to be a victim of human trafficking and to have committed the crime in his or her capacity as such a victim, the charges against the person must be dismissed and the person must be released from custody. Finally, section 1 requires law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys and courts to: (1) refer victims of human trafficking to available local resources, programs or services for victims of human trafficking; (2) notify the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Health and Human Services if a victim of human trafficking is less than 18 years of age; and (3) notify the Aging and Disability Services Division of the Department of Health and Human Services if a victim of human trafficking is an older person or a vulnerable person.

Section 2 of this bill makes a conforming change to indicate the placement of section 1 in the Nevada Revised Statutes. Sections 3 and 5 of this bill make conforming changes to indicate that the provisions of section 1 constitute an exception to the provisions of law that prohibit offenses relating to prostitution. Sections 3 and 6 of this bill remove provisions of existing law that are no longer necessary because of the provisions of section 1.

Existing law requires any person who is arrested for unlawfully engaging in prostitution or solicitation for prostitution to submit to a test to detect exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus. (NRS 201.356) **Section 4** of this bill provides that such a person is exempt from that requirement if the person is determined to be a victim of human trafficking after his or her arrest but before the test is performed.

Section 7 of this bill provides that the amendatory provisions of this bill apply to an offense committed: (1) on or after October 1, 2021; and (2) before October 1, 2021, if the person is not convicted before October 1, 2021.

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

Section 1. Chapter 201 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who:

(a) Is determined by a law enforcement officer to be a victim of human trafficking as a result of a person:





(1) Reporting to a law enforcement agency that he, she or another person is a victim of human trafficking or abuse; or

(2) Seeking or receiving health care services, including, without limitation, as a result of being a victim of human trafficking or abuse; or

(b) Is otherwise determined by a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or court to be a victim of human trafficking,

is immune from any civil or criminal liability resulting from a violation of NRS 201.354, paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 207.030 or any other crime that the person committed in his or her capacity as a victim of human trafficking.

2. If a law enforcement officer detains a person who has committed or is alleged to have committed a violation of NRS 201.354 or paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 207.030 and it reasonably appears to the law enforcement officer that the person is a victim of human trafficking, the law enforcement officer shall not arrest or issue a citation to the person for a violation of NRS 201.354 or paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 207.030.

3. If a person is arrested for or charged with a violation of:

(a) NRS 201.354 or paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 207.030 and it is subsequently determined by a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or court that the person is a victim of human trafficking, the charges against the person must be dismissed and, unless the person is also subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) and all required determinations have not yet been made pursuant to that paragraph, the person must be released from custody.

(b) Any crime other than a violation of NRS 201.354 or paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 207.030 and it is subsequently determined by a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or court that the person is a victim of human trafficking and committed the crime in his or her capacity as a victim of human trafficking, the charges against the person must be dismissed and the person must be released from custody.

4. Upon making a determination that a person is a victim of human trafficking pursuant to subsection 1, releasing a person from detention pursuant to subsection 2 or dismissing charges against a person and releasing the person from custody pursuant to subsection 3, the law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney or court, as applicable, shall:

(a) Refer the person to available local resources, programs or services for victims of human trafficking;

(b) If the person is less than 18 years of age, notify the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Health and Human Services; and





- (c) If the person is an older person or a vulnerable person, notify the Aging and Disability Services Division of the Department of Health and Human Services. For the purposes of this paragraph:
- (1) "Older person" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 200.5092.
- (2) "Vulnerable person" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 200.5092.
- 5. As used in this section, "victim of human trafficking" means a person who is a victim of:
 - (a) Pandering or sex trafficking in violation of NRS 201.300;
 - (b) A violation of NRS 201.320 or 201.395.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 201.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 201.295 As used in NRS 201.295 to 201.440, inclusive, *and section 1 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - 1. "Adult" means a person 18 years of age or older.
 - 2. "Child" means a person less than 18 years of age.
 - 3. "Induce" means to persuade, encourage, inveigle or entice.
- 4. "Prostitute" means a male or female person who for a fee, monetary consideration or other thing of value engages in sexual intercourse, oral-genital contact or any touching of the sexual organs or other intimate parts of a person for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of either person.
- 5. "Prostitution" means engaging in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee, monetary consideration or other thing of value.
 - 6. "Sexual conduct" means any of the acts enumerated in subsection 4.
 - 7. "Transports" means to transport or cause to be transported, by any means of conveyance, into, through or across this State, or to aid or assist in obtaining such transportation.
 - **Sec. 3.** NRS 201.354 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 201.354 Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1 of section 1 of this act:
 - 1. It is unlawful for any person to engage in prostitution or solicitation therefor, except in a licensed house of prostitution.
 - 2. Any person who violates subsection 1 by soliciting for prostitution:
 - (a) A peace officer who is posing as a child; or
- (b) A person who is assisting a peace officer by posing as a child,
- \rightarrow is guilty of soliciting a child for prostitution.





- 3. A prostitute who violates subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor. [A] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 of section 1 of this act, a peace officer who:
- (a) Detains, but does not arrest or issue a citation to a prostitute for a violation of subsection 1 shall, before releasing the prostitute, provide information regarding and opportunities for connecting with social service agencies that may provide assistance to the prostitute. The Department of Health and Human Services shall assist law enforcement agencies in providing information regarding and opportunities for connecting with such social service agencies pursuant to this paragraph.
- (b) Arrests or issues a citation to a prostitute for a violation of subsection 1 shall, before the prostitute is released from custody or cited:
- (1) Inform the prostitute that he or she may be eligible for assignment to a preprosecution diversion program established pursuant to NRS 174.032; and
- (2) Provide the information regarding and opportunities for connecting with social service agencies described in paragraph (a).
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, a customer who violates this section:
- (a) For a first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.150, and by a fine of not less than \$400.
- (b) For a second offense, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.140, and by a fine of not less than \$800.
- (c) For a third or subsequent offense, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.140, and by a fine of not less than \$1,300.
- 5. In addition to any other penalty imposed, the court shall order a person who violates subsection 4 to pay a civil penalty of not less than \$200 per offense. The civil penalty must be paid to the district attorney or city attorney of the jurisdiction in which the violation occurred. If the civil penalty imposed pursuant to this subsection:
- (a) Is not within the person's present ability to pay, in lieu of paying the penalty, the court may allow the person to perform community service for a reasonable number of hours, the value of which would be commensurate with the civil penalty.
- (b) Is not entirely within the person's present ability to pay, in lieu of paying the entire civil penalty, the court may allow the person to perform community service for a reasonable number of hours, the value of which would be commensurate with the amount of the reduction of the civil penalty.





- 6. A customer who violates this section by soliciting a child for prostitution:
- (a) For a first offense, is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130, and by a fine of not more than \$5,000.
- (b) For a second offense, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- (c) For a third or subsequent offense, 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 maximum term of not more than 6 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$15,000. The court shall not grant probation to or suspend the sentence of a person punished pursuant to this paragraph.
- 7. Any civil penalty collected by a district attorney or city attorney pursuant to subsection 5 must be deposited in the county or city treasury, as applicable, to be used for:
 - (a) The enforcement of this section; and
- (b) Programs of treatment for persons who solicit prostitution which are certified by the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services.
- → Not less than 50 percent of the money deposited in the county or city treasury, as applicable, pursuant to this subsection must be used for the enforcement of this section.
- 8. If a person who violates subsection 1 is ordered pursuant to NRS 4.373 or 5.055 to participate in a program for the treatment of persons who solicit prostitution, upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of the program, the court may discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person. If the court discharges the person and dismisses the proceedings against the person, a nonpublic record of the discharge and 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 for participation in a program of treatment for persons who solicit prostitution. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, discharge and dismissal under this subsection is without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction 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 a second or subsequent conviction or the setting of bail. Discharge and dismissal restores the person discharged, in the contemplation of the law, to the status occupied before the proceedings. The person 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



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acknowledge the proceedings in response to an inquiry made of the person for any purpose. Discharge and dismissal under this subsection may occur only once with respect to any person. A professional licensing board may consider a proceeding under this subsection 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 the applicant or licensee.

- 9. Except as limited by subsection 10, if a person is discharged and the proceedings against the person are dismissed pursuant to subsection 8, the court shall, without a hearing, order sealed all documents, papers and exhibits in that person's record, minute book entries and entries on dockets, and other documents relating to the case in the custody of such other agencies and officers as are named in the court's order. The court shall cause a copy of the order to be sent to each agency or officer named in the order. Each such agency or officer shall notify the court in writing of its compliance with the order.
- 10. A professional licensing board is entitled, for the purpose of determining suitability for a license or liability to discipline for misconduct, to inspect and to copy from a record sealed pursuant to this section.
- [11. If, at any time before the trial of a prostitute charged with a violation of subsection 1, the prosecuting attorney has reason to believe that the prostitute is a victim of sex trafficking, the prosecuting attorney shall dismiss the charge. As used in this subsection, "sex trafficking" means a violation of subsection 2 of NRS 201.300.1
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 201.356 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 201.356 1. [Any] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, any person who is arrested for a violation of NRS 201.354 must submit to a test, approved by regulation of the State Board of Health, to detect exposure to the human immunodeficiency virus. The State Board of Health shall not approve a test for use that does not provide the arresting law enforcement agency with the results of the test within 30 days after a person submits to the test. If the person is convicted of a violation of NRS 201.354, the person shall pay the sum of \$100 for the cost of the test.
- 2. The person performing the test shall immediately transmit the results of the test to the arresting law enforcement agency. If the results of the test are negative, the agency shall inform the court of that fact. If the results of the test are positive, the agency shall upon receipt:





- (a) Mail the results by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the person arrested at his or her last known address and place the returned receipt in the agency's file; or
- (b) If the person arrested is in the custody of the agency, personally deliver the results to him or her and place an affidavit of service in the agency's file.
- → If before receiving the results pursuant to this subsection, the person arrested requests the agency to inform him or her of the results and the agency has received those results, the agency shall deliver the results to the person arrested, whether positive or negative, and place an affidavit of service in the agency's file.
- 3. The court shall, when the person arrested is arraigned, order the person to reappear before the court 45 days after the arraignment to determine whether the person has received the results of the test. The court shall inform the person that the failure to appear at the appointed time will result in the issuance of a bench warrant, unless the order is rescinded pursuant to this subsection. If the court is informed by the agency that the results of the person's test were negative, the court clerk shall rescind the order for reappearance and so notify the person. If, upon receiving notice from the agency that the results of the test were positive, the person notifies the court clerk in writing that he or she has received the results, the clerk shall inform the court and rescind the order for reappearance for that determination.
- 4. The court shall, upon the person's reappearance ordered pursuant to subsection 3, ask the person whether he or she has received the results of the test. If the person answers that he or she has received them, the court shall note the person's answer in the court records. If the person answers that he or she has not received them, the court shall have the results delivered to the person and direct that an affidavit of service be placed in the agency's file.
- 5. If the person does not reappear as ordered and has not notified the court clerk of his or her receipt of the results of the test in the manner set forth in subsection 3, the court shall cause a bench warrant to be issued and that person arrested and brought before the court as upon contempt. The court shall also proceed in the manner set forth in subsection 4 to ensure that the person receives the results of the test.
- 6. If a person is arrested for a violation of NRS 201.354 but is subsequently determined to be a victim of human trafficking in accordance with section 1 of this act before a test is performed pursuant to this section, the person is exempt from the provisions of this section. As used in this subsection, "victim of human trafficking" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 1 of this act.





- **Sec. 5.** NRS 207.030 is hereby amended to read as follows: 207.030 1. It is unlawful to:
- (a) Offer or agree to engage in or engage in lewd or dissolute conduct in any public place or in any place open to the public or exposed to public view;
- (b) Offer or agree to engage in, engage in or aid and abet any act of prostitution;
- (c) Be a pimp, panderer or procurer or live in or about houses of prostitution:
- (d) Seek admission to a house upon frivolous pretexts for no other apparent motive than to see who may be therein, or to gain an insight of the premises;
 - (e) Keep a place where lost or stolen property is concealed;
- (f) Loiter in or about any toilet open to the public for the purpose of engaging in or soliciting any lewd or lascivious or any unlawful act; or
- (g) Lodge in any building, structure or place, whether public or private:
- (1) Where a notice of default and election to sell has been recorded, unless the person is the owner, tenant or entitled to the possession or control thereof;
- (2) Which has been placed on a registry of vacant, abandoned or foreclosed property by a local government, unless the person is the owner, tenant or entitled to the possession or control thereof; or
- (3) Without the permission of the owner or person entitled to the possession or in control thereof.
- 2. [A] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1 of section 1 of this act, a person who violates a provision of subsection 1 shall be punished:
- (a) For the first violation of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection 1 and for each subsequent violation of the same paragraph occurring more than 3 years after the first violation, for a misdemeanor.
- (b) For the second violation of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection 1 within 3 years after the first violation of the same paragraph, by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months and by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000.
- (c) For the third or subsequent violation of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection 1 within 3 years after the first violation of the same paragraph, by imprisonment in the county jail for 6 months and by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000.
- (d) For a violation of any provision of paragraphs (d) to (g), inclusive, of subsection 1, for a misdemeanor.





- 3. The terms of imprisonment prescribed by subsection 2 must be imposed to run consecutively.
- 4. A local government may enact an ordinance which regulates the time, place or manner in which a person or group of persons may beg or solicit alms in a public place or place open to the public.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 62C.015 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 62C.015 1. A child must not be adjudicated as delinquent or in need of supervision for engaging in prostitution or solicitation for prostitution pursuant to NRS 201.354 or paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 207.030.
- 2. A child must not be placed in a state or local facility for the detention of children if:
 - (a) The child is alleged to have violated:
 - (1) The provisions of NRS 197.190, 207.200 or 463.350; or
- (2) A county or municipal ordinance imposing a curfew on a child or prohibiting jaywalking or loitering for the purpose of solicitation for prostitution; and
- (b) There is reasonable cause to believe that the child is a commercially sexually exploited child.
- 3. If a court finds that a child committed an act described in subsection 2 and that clear and convincing evidence exists that the child committed the act in connection with commercial sexual exploitation, the court shall not adjudicate the child as a delinquent child or a child in need of supervision based on that act. Upon such a finding, the court shall report the commercial sexual exploitation of the child to an agency which provides child welfare services.
- 4. A juvenile justice agency that has reasonable cause to believe that a child in its custody is or has been a commercially sexually exploited child shall report the commercial sexual exploitation of the child to an agency which provides child welfare services.
 - 5. As used in this section:
- (a) "Commercial sexual exploitation" means [the sex trafficking of a child in violation of NRS 201.300 or] the sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child for the financial benefit of any person or in exchange for anything of value, including, without limitation, monetary or nonmonetary benefits given or received by any person.
- (b) "Commercially sexually exploited child" [has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 424.0195.] means any child who is a victim of sexual abuse or sexually exploited for the financial benefit of any person or in exchange for anything of value, including, without limitation, monetary or nonmonetary benefits given or received by any person.
- (c) "Juvenile justice agency" means the Youth Parole Bureau or a director of juvenile services.





- Sec. 7. The amendatory provisions of this act apply to an 1 offense committed: 2

1. On or after October 1, 2021; and
2. Before October 1, 2021, if the person is not convicted before October 1, 2021. 4 5





