Amendment No. 990

Senate Amendment to Senate Bill No. 412

(BDR 14-1091)

Proposed by: Senate Committee on Judiciary

Amendment Box: Replaces Amendment No. 972.

Amends: Summary: Yes Title: Yes Preamble: No Joint Sponsorship: No Digest: Yes

Adoption of this amendment will ADD an appropriation where one does not currently exist in S.B. 412.

ASSEMBLY	ACT	ION	Initial and Date	SENATE ACTION	ON Initial and Date
Adopted		Lost		Adopted	Lost
Concurred In		Not		Concurred In	Not
Receded		Not	[Receded	Not

EXPLANATION: Matter in (1) *blue bold italics* is new language in the original bill; (2) variations of <u>green bold underlining</u> is language proposed to be added in this amendment; (3) red strikethrough is deleted language in the original bill; (4) purple double strikethrough is language proposed to be deleted in this amendment; (5) <u>orange double underlining</u> is deleted language in the original bill proposed to be retained in this amendment.

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S.B. No. 412-Revises provisions relating to criminal justice. (BDR 14-1091)

SENATE BILL NO. 412-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR)

March 27, 2023

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to criminal justice. (BDR [14-1091)] 15-1091)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. 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 justice; [revising provisions relating to specialty court programs and the deferral of judgment against certain defendants; revising provisions concerning persons accepted into a program for the treatment of problem gambling; revising provisions relating to violations of probation or parole;] revising provisions governing early discharge from probation; Frevising provisions concerning pretrial release hearings;] revising the definition of the term "strangulation" as it relates to the crime of battery; prohibiting certain acts involving the use, possession or carrying of a firearm during the commission of certain drug offenses; [revising the elements of and penalties for certain burglary crimes; reducing the felony threshold for various offenses concerning theft and deceptive trade practices; reducing the number of previous felony convictions for the purposes of a person being considered a habitual criminal; increasing the penalty for a person who is convicted of the possession of a mixture of fentanyl and certain other substances; prohibiting a court from granting probation to or suspending the sentence of a person who possesses fentanyl for the purpose of sale; revising provisions concerning trafficking in certain controlled substances; increasing the minimum and maximum terms of imprisonment for a person who drives under the influence of alcohol or a prohibited substance and causes the death of another person;] revising provisions relating to warnings against trespassing; providing [penalties;] a penalty; making an appropriation to the Department of Public Safety to purchase two machines capable of testing for fentanyl and its derivatives and measuring the concentration thereof in mixtures; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

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[Existing law generally authorizes a court to defer judgment against a criminal defendant to a specified future date and set forth specific terms and conditions for the defendant and, if the court finds that the defendant has completed all such conditions, the court is required to discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings. However, a judgment cannot be deferred if the defendant has been convicted of a violent or sexual offense or certain offenses committed against a child. (NRS 176.211) Section 1 of this bill also prohibits a judgment from being deferred if the defendant has been convicted of abuse or exploitation of an older person or a vulnerable person. Sections 2, 4 and 6 of this bill similarly disqualify a defendant who has committed abuse or exploitation of an older person or a vulnerable person or abuse, neglect or endangerment of a child from being eligible for assignment to certain specialty court programs.

12 Existing law provides that if a defendant who committed a first or second offense of 13 possession of certain controlled substances had his or her judgment deferred and was placed in 14 a specialty court program but then violated a term or condition during the deferral period, the 15 court is authorized to allow the defendant to continue participating in the program or terminate 16 the participation of the defendant in the program. If the court terminates the participation of 17 18 19 the defendant in the program, the court is required to allow the defendant to withdraw his or her plea. (NRS 176.211) Section 1 removes such provisions.

Existing law authorizes a court to assign certain defendants to participate in certain 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 specialty court programs as a condition of probation. Upon a defendant's completion of the terms and conditions of probation, the court is required to discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings or set aside the judgment of conviction unless the defendant has previously been convicted of a felony or failed to complete a specialty court program, in which case the court has the discretion as to whether to discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings or set aside the judgment of conviction. (NRS 176A.240, 176A.260, 176A.290) Sections 2, 4 and 7 of this bill remove the provisions requiring a court to discharge a defendant and instead make the court's discharge of a defendant discretionary unless the defendant has previously been convicted of a felony or failed to complete a specialty court program.

Existing law generally requires a court to order sealed all documents relating to the case of a defendant who is discharged from probation or whose case is dismissed after participating in certain specialty court programs. (NRS 176A.245, 176A.265, 176A.295) Sections 3, 5 and 8 of this bill revise such provisions by requiring a court to order sealed all documents relating to the case of such a defendant only after the case is dismissed.

Existing law provides that a person who has been accepted into a program for the 35 36 treatment of problem gambling and is placed by the court under the supervision of a qualified mental health professional is required to have his or her sentencing deferred and, unless the 37 38 person has a record of two or more felony convictions for two or more separate incidents, have his or her conviction set aside if the qualified mental health professional certifies to the 39 court that the person satisfactorily completed the program and the court approves the 40 certification and determines that the person satisfied the conditions upon the election of 41 treatment. (NRS 458A.220, 458A.240) Section 51 of this bill instead provides that the deferral 42 of the sentencing and the setting aside of the conviction of such a person is discretionary for 43 the court. Existing law provides that the determination of and civil commitment for problem 44 gambling shall not be deemed a criminal conviction. (NRS 458A.250) Section 52 of this bill 45 removes such provisions and instead provides that the setting aside of the conviction of a 46 person under section 51 shall not be deemed a criminal conviction.

47 Existing law requires the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public 48 Safety (hereinafter "Division") to adopt a written system of graduated sanctions for use by 49 parole and probation officers when responding to a technical violation of the conditions of probation or parole. (NRS 176A.510, 213.15101) Sections 9 and 37 of this bill, respectively, 50 51 provide that as part of the system of graduated sanctions, the Division is authorized, in 52 53 54 response to a technical violation of probation or parole, to: (1) impose confinement in a jail or detention facility for a period of not more than 10 days, not to exceed 30 days in the aggregate; or (2) place the person under a system of active electronic monitoring for a period 55 56 of not more than 60 days using an electronic device approved by the Division. Sections 9 and 37 also require a system of graduated sanctions to include guidance on the use of such 57 confinement in a jail or detention facility and electronic monitoring. Sections 9 and 37 58 additionally revise the definition of "technical violation" to exclude certain violations of

 probation, suspension of sentence or parole by a sex offender and termination from a program which provides residential treatment, a program indicated in a parole release plan or a specialty court program, as applicable.

62 Existing law authorizes a court to take certain actions if a probationer commits certain 63 violations of the conditions of probation. (NRS 176A.630) Section 10 of this bill instead 64 authorizes a court to take such actions for any violation of the conditions of probation by a 65 probationer. Existing law provides that a parolee whose parole is revoked for certain reasons: 66 (1) forfeits all credits for good behavior; and (2) is required to serve the part of the unexpired 67 maximum term or maximum aggregate term of his or her original sentence as determined by 68 the State Board of Parole Commissioners (hereinafter "Board"), (NRS 213.1519) Section 38 of this bill provides that such consequences apply to a parolee whose parole is revoked for any 69 reason. Existing law also authorizes a court or the Board, as applicable, to take certain actions 70 71 if a probationer or parolee commits one or more technical violations of the conditions of 72 probation or parole, including: (1) temporarily revoking the probation, suspension of sentence 73 or parole supervision and imposing a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 days for the 74 first temporary revocation, 90 days for the second temporary revocation or 180 days for the 75 third temporary revocation; or (2) fully revoking the probation, suspension of sentence or 76 parole supervision and imposing imprisonment for the remainder of the sentence for a fourth 77 or subsequent revocation. (NRS 176A.630, 213.1519) Sections 10 and 38 remove such 78 provisions.]

Existing law requires the Division <u>of Parole and Probation of the Department of</u>
 <u>Public Safety</u> to petition the court to recommend the early discharge of a person from
 probation if the person satisfies certain requirements, including not having been convicted of a
 violent or sexual offense or abuse, neglect or endangerment of a child. (NRS 176A.840)
 <u>Section 11</u> of this bill adds certain offenses involving a <u>[dangerous weapon or]</u> firearm <u>fresidential burglary]</u> and invasion of the home to such disqualifying offenses for purposes of
 the early discharge of a person from probation.

86 Existing law generally requires a court to hold a pretrial release hearing within 48 hours 87 after a person has been taken into custody. (NRS 178,4849) Section 12 of this bill increases 88 such a period to 72 hours. Section 12 also: (1) prohibits a pretrial release hearing from being 89 held on any day declared to be a legal holiday; (2) requires the court to apply a rebuttable 90 presumption that financial conditions must be imposed on a person who has been arrested for 91 eertain offenses to ensure the appearance of the person at trial; and (3) authorizes a person to <u>92</u> be held without bail if the prosecuting attorney demonstrates by clear and convincing 93 evidence that the person is a flight risk or danger to the community and no conditions will 94 ensure the appearance of the person at trial.]

Existing law establishes the definition of and the penalties for the crime of battery. (NRS 200.481) Section 14 of this bill revises the definition of the term "strangulation" as it relates to the crime of battery.

98 Existing law prohibits the ownership or possession of firearms by certain persons. (NRS 99 202.360) Section 15 of this bill additionally prohibits a person from using or carrying a 100 firearm during and in relation to, or possessing a firearm in furtherance of, the commission of 101 certain drug offenses and provides that a person who violates any such provision is guilty of a 102 category B felony. [Section 15 also provides that for the purposes of prosecuting a violation of 103 the prohibition against the ownership, possession, use or carrying of firearms by certain 104 persons, each firearm owned, possessed, used or carried by, or under the custody of control of, 105 a person constitutes a separate violation.

Existing law establishes the crimes of residential burglary, burglary of a business, 106 burglary of a motor vehicle and burglary of a structure and provides that one of the elements 107 108 of such crimes is that the person unlawfully enters or unlawfully remains in the dwelling, 109 business structure, motor vehicle or other structure, as applicable. (NRS 205.060) Section 16 110 of this bill removes the requirement that a person's entry be unlawful and also removes the 111 requirement that a person unlawfully remains in the dwelling, business structure, motor 112 vehicle or other structure, as applicable. Section 16 also increases the penalties for burglary of 113 a motor vehicle, burglary of a structure and burglary of a business.

Existing law provides that a person who commits theft is guilty of: (1) a misdemeanor if
 the value of the property or services involved in the theft is less than \$1,200; and (2) a
 category D felony if the value of the property or services involved in the theft is \$1,200 or
 more but less than \$5,000. (NRS 205.0835) Section 17 of this bill reduces the felony theft

118 threshold to \$750. Sections 18-35, 53 and 55-57 of this bill make conforming changes to various offenses concerning theft or deceptive trade practices that use monetary thresholds by similarly reducing the felony threshold to \$750.

similarly reducing the felony threshold to \$750.
 Existing law establishes provisions concerning habitual criminals and provides that a person who is convicted of a felony and has previously been convicted of a felony: (1) five times is guilty of a category B felony; or (2) seven times is guilty of a category A felony.
 (NRS 207.010) Section 36 of this bill reduces the number of previous felony convictions for purposes of a person being considered a habitual criminal from five to two for a category B felony and from seven to three for a category A felony. Section 36 also removes provisions exempting certain drug convictions for the purpose of determining the number of previous felony convictions of a person.

129 Existing law generally provides that a person who is convicted of the possession of 130 flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate, or any substance for which either such substance is 131 an immediate precursor, is guilty of a category B felony and must be punished by 132 imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum 133 term of not more than 6 years. (NRS 453.336) Section 45 of this bill provides that a person 134 who is convicted of the possession of a mixture containing fentanyl, carfentanil and a 135 benzimidazole opioid, or any analog thereof, is also guilty of a category B felony and must be 136 punished in the same manner.

137 Existing law prohibits a court from granting probation to or suspending the sentence of 138 eertain persons convicted of possessing flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate, or any 139 substance for which flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor, for 140 the purpose of sale. (NRS 453.337) Section 46 of this bill includes fentanyl in such provisions. 141 Existing law prohibits any person from knowingly or intentionally selling, manufacturing, 142 delivering, bringing into this State or being in actual or constructive possession of 143 flunitrazepam or gamma-hydroxybutyrate, any substance for which flunitrazepam or gamma-144 hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor, any controlled substance listed in schedule I or II 145 other than marijuana or any mixture which contains any such controlled substances. A person 146 who commits such an offense is guilty of: (1) low-level trafficking if the quantity involved is 147 100 grams or more but less than 400 grams and must be punished for a category B-felony by 148 imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum 149 term of not more than 20 years and by a fine of not more than \$100,000; and (2) high-level 150 trafficking if the quantity involved is 400 grams or more and must be punished for a category 151 A felony. (NRS 453.3385) Section 48 of this bill removes schedule II controlled substances 152 from such provisions and also provides that: (1) low-level trafficking involves a quantity of 4 153 grams or more but less than 14 grams; (2) mid-level trafficking involves a quantity of 14 154 grams or more but less than 28 grams; and (3) high-level trafficking involves a quantity of 28 155 grams or more. Section 48 also revises the penalties for low-level trafficking and provides that 156 a person who commits such an offense must be punished by imprisonment for a minimum 157 term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years and by a fine of not 158 more than \$50,000. Section 48 additionally establishes the penalties for mid-level trafficking 159 by applying the current penalties for low-level trafficking to such an offense.

160 Section 40 of this bill generally provides that any person who knowingly or intentionally 161 sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into this State or who is knowingly or intentionally in 162 actual or constructive possession of any controlled substance which is listed in schedule II or 163 any mixture which contains any such controlled substance must be punished: (1) for a 164 eategory C felony if the quantity involved is 28 grams or more but less than 200 grams; (2) for a category B felony if the quantity involved is 200 grams or more but less than 400 grams; and 165 166 (3) for a category A felony if the quantity involved is 400 grams or more. Sections 13, 15, 39, 167 41-47, 49 and 50 of this bill make conforming changes by including a reference to section 40 168 in the provisions of existing law that are currently applicable to schedule II substances to 169 ensure that such provisions remain applicable to schedule II substances given the removal of 170 those substances from the provisions of section 48.

Existing law provides that a person who drives under the influence of alcohol or a prohibited substance and causes the death of or substantial bodily harm to another person is guilty of a category B felony and must be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years. (NRS 484C.430) Section 54 of this bill increases the minimum and maximum terms of

176	imprisonment for a person who causes the death of another person to not less than 5 years and
177	not more than 25 years.]
178	Existing law generally provides that a person who, under circumstances not
179	amounting to a burglary, willfully goes or remains upon any land or in any building
180	after having been warned by the owner or occupant thereof not to trespass is guilty of a
181	misdemeanor. (NRS 207.200) Section 36.5 of this bill requires that such a warning by an
182	owner or occupant must have been given during the previous 24 months.
183	Section 57.5 of this bill makes an appropriation from the State General Fund to the
184	Department of Public Safety for the purpose of purchasing two machines that are
185	capable of testing for fentanyl and its derivatives and measuring the concentration
186	thereof in mixtures.

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

Section 1. [NRS 176.211 is hereby amended to read as follows:	
<u>176.211 1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, upon a plea</u>	of
guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere, but before a judgment of guilt, t	he
court may, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of t	he
defendant, defer judgment on the case to a specified future date and set for	rth
specific terms and conditions for the defendant. The duration of the deferral peri	od
must not exceed the applicable period set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 176A.500	or
the extension of the period pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 176A.500. The co	urt
may not defer judgment pursuant to this subsection if the defendant has entered in	to
a plea agreement with a prosecuting attorney unless the plea agreement allows t	he
deferral.	
2. The terms and conditions set forth for the defendant during the defer	rol
period may include, without limitation, the:	
(a) Payment of restitution;	
(b) Payment of court costs;	
(c) Payment of an assessment in lieu of any fine authorized by law for t	ho
offense:	
(d) Payment of any other assessment or cost authorized by law;	
(a) Completion of a term of community service:	
(f) Placement on probation pursuant to NPS 176A.500 and the ordering of a	224
conditions which can be imposed for probation pursuant to NRS 176A.400; or	
(a) Completion of a specialty court program	
3. The court:	
(a) Upon the concent of the defendant:	
(1) Shall defer judgment for any defendent who has entered a place	\mathbf{of}
	of
guilty, guilty but mentally ill or noto contendere to a violation of paragraph (a) subsection 2 of NRS 453.326; or	01
(2) May defer judgment for any defendant who is placed in a specia	ltx/
court program. The court may extend any deferral period for not more than	12
months to allow for the completion of a specialty court program.	12
(b) Shall not defer judgment for any defendent who has been convicted of	f_0
violent or sevuel offense as defined in NDS 202.876 a arime against a shild	
defined in NDS 170D 0257 abuse on exploitation of an older nerson on	
where the newson pursuant to NPS 200 5000 or [a violation of] abuse neglect	
endangerment of a child pursuant to NRS 200.508.	
4 Upon violation of a term or condition:	
(a) [Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b):	
(a) [Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b):	

1	(1)] The court may enter a judgment of conviction and proceed as provided
2	in the section pursuant to which the defendant was charged.
3	[(2)] (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection 2
4	of NRS 193.130, the court may order the defendant to the custody of the
5	Department of Corrections if the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state
6	prison.
7	[(b) If the defendant has been placed in the program for a first or second
8	violation of paragraph (a) of subsection 2 of NRS 453.336, the court may allow the
9	defendant to continue to participate in the program or terminate the participation of
10	the defendant in the program. If the court terminates the participation of the
10	defendant in the program, the court shall allow the defendant to withdraw his or her
12	blea.]
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	and upon a finding by the court that the terms and conditions have been met, the
15	court shall discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings. Discharge and
16	dismissal pursuant to this section is without adjudication of guilt and is not a
17	conviction for purposes of employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or
18	license or questionnaire or for any other public or private purpose, but is a
19	conviction for the purpose of additional penaltics imposed for second or subsequent
20	convictions or the setting of bail. Discharge and dismissal restores the defendant, in
21	the contemplation of the law, to the status occupied before the arrest, indictment or
22	information.
23	6. The court shall order sealed all documents, papers and exhibits in the
24	defendant's record, minute book entries and entries on dockets, and other
25	documents relating to the case in the custody of such other agencies and officers as
26	are named in the court's order if the defendant fulfills the terms and conditions
27	imposed by the court and the Division. The court shall order those records sealed
28	without a hearing unless the Division or the prosecutor petitions the court, for good
29	cause shown, not to seal the records and requests a hearing thereon.
30	7. If the court orders sealed the record of a defendant discharged pursuant to
31	this section, the court shall send a copy of the order to each agency or officer
32	named in the order. Each such agency or officer shall notify the court in writing of
33	its compliance with the order.
34	8. As used in this section:
35	(a) "Court" means a district court of the State of Nevada.
36	(b) "Specialty court program" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS
37	176A.065.] (Deleted by amendment.)
38	Sec. 2. [NPS 176A.240 is hereby amended to read as follows:
39	
	<u>176A.240</u> 1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (1) of paragraph
40	(a) of subsection 3 of NRS 176.211, if a defendant who suffers from a substance
41	use disorder or any co-occurring disorder tenders a plea of guilty, guilty but
42	mentally ill or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of,
43	any offense for which the suspension of sentence or the granting of probation is not
44	prohibited by statute, the court may:
45	(a) Without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the
46	defendant, suspend or defer further proceedings and place the defendant on
47	probation upon terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful
48	completion of a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.230 if the court
49	determines that the defendant is eligible for participation in such a program; or
50	(b) Enter a judgment of conviction and place the defendant on probation upon
51	terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful completion of a
52	program established pursuant to NRS 176A.230 if the court determines that the
53	defendant is eligible for participation in such a program.

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2	participation in a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.230 if the defendant
3	is diagnosed as having a substance use disorder or any co-occurring disorder:
4	(a) After an in-person clinical assessment by:
5	(a) The an in person chine a association of the second of
6	(2) A duly licensed physician qualified by the Board of Medical Examiners
7	to make such a diagnosis; or
8	(b) Pursuant to a substance use assessment.
9	 A counselor or physician who diagnoses a defendant as having a substance
10	use disorder shall submit a report and recommendation to the court concerning the
11	length and type of treatment required for the defendant.
12	4. If the offense committed by the defendant is a category A felony or a
13	sexual offense as defined in NRS 179D.097 that is punishable as a category B
14	felony, abuse or exploitation of an older person or a vulnerable person pursuant
15	to NRS 200.5099 or abuse, neglect or endangerment of a child pursuant to NRS
16	200.508 , the defendant is not eligible for assignment to the program.
17	<u></u>
18	(a) The court may enter a judgment of conviction, if applicable, and proceed as
19	provided in the section pursuant to which the defendant was charged.
20	(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of NRS
21	193.130, the court may order the defendant to the custody of the Department of
22	Corrections if the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
23	6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, upon fulfillment of the terms
24	and conditions, the court [:
25	(a) Shall] may discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings or set aside
26	the judgment of conviction, as applicable, unless the defendant:
27	[(1)] (a) Has been previously convicted in this State or in any other
28	jurisdiction of a felony; or
29	[(2)] (b) Has previously failed to complete a specialty court program . [; or
30	(b) May discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings or set aside the
31	judgment of conviction, as applicable, if the defendant:
32	(1) Has been previously convicted in this State or in any other jurisdiction
33	of a felony; or
34	(2) Has previously failed to complete a specialty court program.]
35	
36	guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of
37	employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or license or questionnaire or
38	for any other public or private purpose, but is a conviction for the purpose of
39	additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions or the setting of
40	bail. Discharge and dismissal restores the defendant, in the contemplation of the
41	law, to the status occupied before the arrest, indictment or information. The
42	defendant may not be held thereafter under any law to be guilty of perjury or
43	otherwise giving a false statement by reason of failure to recite or acknowledge that
44	arrest, indictment, information or trial in response to an inquiry made of the
45	defendant for any purpose.
46	8. If the defendant was charged with a violation of NRS 200.485, 484C.110
47	or 484C.120, upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the district court, justice
48	court or municipal court, as applicable, may conditionally dismiss the charges or set
49	aside the judgment of conviction, as applicable. If a court conditionally dismisses
50	the charges or sets aside the judgment of conviction, the court shall notify the
51	defendant that any conditionally dismissed charge or judgment of conviction that is
52	set aside is a conviction for the purpose of additional penalties imposed for second
53	or subsequent convictions or the setting of bail in a future case, but is not a
	of subsequent confictions of the setting of our in a future case, but 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. Conditional
dismissal or having a judgment of conviction set aside restores the defendant, in the
contemplation of the law, to the status occupied before the arrest, complaint,
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, complaint, indictment, information or trial in
response to an inquiry made of the defendant for any purpose.] (Deleted by
amendment.)
Sec. 3. [NRS 176A.245 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u>176A.245 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, after [a</u>
defendant is discharged from probation or] a case is dismissed pursuant to NRS
176A.240, the court shall order sealed all documents, papers and exhibits in the
defendant'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 if the defendant fulfills the terms and conditions
imposed by the court and the Division. The court shall order those records sealed
without a hearing unless the Division petitions the court, for good cause shown, not
to seal the records and requests a hearing thereon.
2. If the defendant is charged with a violation of NRS 200.485, 484C.110 or
484C.210 and the charges are conditionally dismissed or the judgment of
conviction is set aside as provided in NRS 176A.240, not sooner than 7 years after
the charges are conditionally dismissed or the judgment of conviction is set aside
and upon the filing of a petition by the defendant, the justice court, municipal court
or district court, as applicable, shall order that all documents, papers and exhibits in
the defendant'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 be sealed. The justice court, municipal court or district court as applicable, shall order those records sealed without a hearing
district court, as applicable, shall order those records sealed without a hearing upless the Division partitions the court for good course shown not to seal the records
unless the Division petitions the court, for good cause shown, not to seal the records
and requests a hearing thereon.
<u>3. If the court orders sealed the record of a defendant [who is discharged from</u>
probation,] whose case is dismissed, whose charges were conditionally dismissed or
whose judgment of conviction was set aside pursuant to NRS 176A.240, the court
shall send a copy of the order 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.] (Deleted by amendment.)
Sec. 4. [NRS 176A.260 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u>176A.260</u> 1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (1) of paragraph
(a) of subsection 3 of NRS 176.211, if a defendant who suffers from mental illness
or is intellectually disabled tenders a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo
contendere to, or is found guilty or guilty but montally ill of, any offense for which
the suspension of sentence or the granting of probation is not prohibited by statute,
(a) Without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the
(a) Without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the
defendant, suspend or defer 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 if the court
determines that the defendant is eligible for participation in such a program; or
(b) Enter a judgment of conviction 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, if the court determines that the
defendant is eligible for participation in such a program.

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2	participation in a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.250 if the defendant
$\frac{2}{3}$	is diagnosed as having a mental illness or an intellectual disability:
4	(a) After an in-person clinical assessment by:
5	(a) Anter an imperson clinical assessment of: (1) A counselor who is licensed or certified to make such a diagnosis; or
6	 (1) A counselor who is necessary of certained to make such a diagnosis, of (2) A duly licensed physician qualified by the Board of Medical Examiners
7	to make such a diagnosis; and
8	(b) If the defendant appears to suffer from a mental illness, pursuant to a
9	mental health screening that indicates the presence of a mental illness.
10	<u>3. A counselor or physician who diagnoses a defendant as having a mental</u>
11	illness or intellectual disability shall submit a report and recommendation to the
12	court concerning the length and type of treatment required for the defendant within
13	the maximum probation terms applicable to the offense for which the defendant is
14	convicted.
15	4. If the offense committed by the defendant is a category A felony, [or] a
16	sexual offense as defined in NRS 179D.097 that is punishable as a category B
17	felony, abuse or exploitation of an older person or a vulnerable person pursuant
18	to NRS 200.5099 or abuse, neglect or endangerment of a child pursuant to NRS
19	200.508 , the defendant is not eligible for assignment to the program.
20	<u>5. Upon violation of a term or condition:</u>
21	(a) The court may enter a judgment of conviction, if applicable, and proceed as
22	provided in the section pursuant to which the defendant was charged.
23	(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (e) of subsection 2 of NRS
24	193.130, the court may order the defendant to the custody of the Department of
25	Corrections if the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
26	6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, upon fulfillment of the terms
27	and conditions, the court [:
28	(a) Shall] may discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings or set aside
29	the judgment of conviction, as applicable, unless the defendant:
30	[(1)] (a) Has been previously convicted in this State or in any other
31	jurisdiction of a felony; or
32	[(2)] (b) Has previously failed to complete a specialty court program . [; or
33	(b) May discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings or set aside the
34	judgment of conviction, as applicable, if the defendant:
35	(1) Has been previously convicted in this State or in any other jurisdiction
36	of a felony; or
37	(2) Has previously failed to complete a specialty court program.]
38	
39	guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of
40	employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or license or questionnaire or
41	for any other public or private purpose, but is a conviction for the purpose of
42	additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions or the setting of
43	bail. Discharge and dismissal restores the defendant, in the contemplation of the
44	law, to the status occupied before the arrest, indictment or information. The
45	defendant may not be held thereafter under any law to be guilty of perjury or
46	otherwise giving a false statement by reason of failure to recite or acknowledge that
47	arrest, indictment, information or trial in response to an inquiry made of the
48	defendant for any purpose.
49	8. If the defendant was charged with a violation of NRS 200.485, 484C.110
50	or 484C.120, upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the district court, justice
51	court or municipal court, as applicable, may conditionally dismiss the charges or set
52	aside the judgment of conviction, as applicable. If a court conditionally dismisses
53	the charges or sets aside the judgment of conviction, the court shall notify the

defendant that any conditionally dismissed charge or judgment of conviction that is 1 2 set aside is a conviction for the purpose of additional penalties imposed for second 3 or subsequent convictions or the setting of bail in a future case, but is not a 4 conviction for purposes of employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or 5 license or questionnaire or for any other public or private purpose. Conditional 6 dismissal or having a judgment of conviction set aside restores the defendant, in the 7 contemplation of the law, to the status occupied before the arrest, complaint, 8 indictment or information. The defendant may not be held thereafter under any law 9 to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of failure to 10 recite or acknowledge that arrest, complaint, indictment, information or trial in 11 response to an inquiry made of the defendant for any purpose.] (Deleted by 12 amendment.) Sec. 5. [NRS 176A.265 is hereby amended to read as follows: 13 14 15 16 176A.260, the court shall order sealed all documents, papers and exhibits in the 17 defendant'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 18 19 are named in the court's order if the defendant fulfills the terms and conditions 20 imposed by the court and the Division. The court shall order those records sealed 21 without a hearing unless the Division petitions the court. for good cause shown, not 22 to seal the records and requests a hearing thereon. 23 If the defendant is charged with a violation of NRS 200.485, 484C.110 or 24 484C.120 and the charges are conditionally dismissed or the judgment of conviction is set aside as provided in NRS 176A.260, not sconer than 7 years after 25 26 the charges are conditionally dismissed or the judgment of conviction is set aside and upon the filing of a petition by the defendant, the justice court, municipal court 27 or district court, as applicable, shall order that all documents, papers and exhibits in 28 the defendant's record, minute book entries and entries on dockets, and other 29 30 documents relating to the case in the custody of such other agencies and officers as 31 are named in the court's order be sealed. The justice court, municipal court or 32 district court, as applicable, shall order those records sealed without a hearing unless the Division petitions the court, for good cause shown, not to seal the records 33 34 and requests a hearing thereon. 35 If the court orders sealed the record of a defendant Twho is discharged from probation,] whose case is dismissed, whose charges were conditionally dismissed or 36 37 whose judgment of conviction was set aside pursuant to NRS 176A.260, the court shall send a copy of the order to each agency or officer named in the order. Each 38 such agency or officer shall notify the court in writing of its compliance with the 39 40 order.] (Deleted by amendment.) 41 Sec. 6. [NRS 176A.287 is hereby amended to read as follows: 176A.287 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a defendant is 42 43 not eligible for assignment to a program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.280 if: 44 (a) The offense committed by the defendant was a category A felony , [or] a sexual offense as defined in NRS 179D.097 that is punishable as a category B 45 46 felony [;], abuse or exploitation of an older person or a vulnerable person 47 pursuant to NRS 200.5099 or abuse, neglect or endangerment of a child pursuant 48 49 to NRS 200,508: or 50 (b) The defendant was discharged or released from the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard under 51

52 dishonorable conditions.

1	2. A defendant described in paragraph (b) of subsection 1 may be assigned to
2	a program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.280 if a justice court,
3	municipal court or district court, as applicable, determines that extraordinary
4	circumstances exist which warrant the assignment of the defendant to the program.]
5	(Deleted by amendment.)
6	Sec. 7. [NRS 176A.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:
7	<u>176A.290</u> 1. Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (1) of paragraph
8	(a) of subsection 3 of NRS 176.211 and NRS 176A.287, if a defendant described in
9	NRS 176A.280 tenders a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere
10	to, or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of:
11	(a) Any offense punishable as a felony or gross misdemeanor for which the
12	suspension of sentence or the granting of probation is not prohibited by statute, the
12	
	district court may:
14	(1) Without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the
15	defendant, suspend or defer further proceedings and place the defendant on
16	probation upon terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful
17	completion of a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.280 if the court
18	determines that the defendant is eligible for participation in such a program; or
19	(2) Enter a judgment of conviction and place the defendant on probation
20	upon terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful completion
21	of a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.280 if the court determines that the
22	defendant is eligible for participation in such a program; or
23	(b) Any offense punishable as a misdemeanor for which the suspension of
24	sentence is not prohibited by statute, the justice court or municipal court, as
25	applicable, may, without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of
26	the defendant, suspend further proceedings upon terms and conditions that must
27	include attendance and successful completion of a program established pursuant to
28	<u>NRS 176A.280.</u>
29	2. Upon violation of a term or condition:
30	(a) The district court, justice court or municipal court, as applicable, may
31	impose sanctions against the defendant for the violation, but allow the defendant to
32	remain in the program. Before imposing a sanction, the court shall notify the
33	defendant of the violation and provide the defendant an opportunity to respond.
34	Any sanction imposed pursuant to this paragraph:
35	(1) Must be in accordance with any applicable guidelines for sanctions
36	established by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals or any
37	successor organization; and
38	(2) May include, without limitation, imprisonment in a county or city jail
39	or detention facility for a term set by the court, which must not exceed 25 days.
40	(b) The district court, justice court or municipal court, as applicable, may enter
41	a judgment of conviction, if applicable, and proceed as provided in the section
42	pursuant to which the defendant was charged.
43	(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (e) of subsection 2 of NRS
44	193.130, the district court may order the defendant to the custody of the
45	Department of Corrections if the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state
46	prison.
47	3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, upon fulfillment of the terms
48	and conditions:
49	(a) The district court [:
50	(1) Shall] may discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings or set
51	aside the judgment of conviction, as applicable, unless the defendant:
52	[(1)] (1) Has been previously convicted in this State or in any other
53	jurisdiction of a felony; or

	(II)] (2) Has previously failed to complete a specialty court program;
[or	
<u>(2)</u>	May discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings or set aside
the judgment	of conviction, as applicable, if the defendant:
(I) Has been previously convicted in this State or in any other
jurisdiction o	Ú a felony; or
	II) Has previously failed to complete a specialty court program;] or
(b)_The	justice court or municipal court, as applicable, shall discharge the
	d dismiss the proceedings.
	harge and dismissal pursuant to this section is without adjudication of
	not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of
	civil rights or any statute or regulation or license or questionnaire or
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	r public or private purpose, but is a conviction for the purpose of
	nalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions or the setting of
	ge and dismissal restores the defendant, in the contemplation of the
	tatus occupied before the arrest, complaint, indictment or information.
	nt may not be held thereafter under any law to be guilty of perjury or
	ring a false statement by reason of failure to recite or acknowledge that
arrest, compl	laint, indictment, information or trial in response to an inquiry made of
the defendan	t for any purpose.
5If_th	e defendant was charged with a violation of NRS 200.485, 484C.110
or 484C.120	, upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the district court, justice
	icipal court, as applicable, may conditionally dismiss the charges or set
aside the iud	gment of conviction, as applicable. If a court conditionally dismisses
	or sets aside the judgment of conviction, the court shall notify the
	at any conditionally dismissed charge or judgment of conviction that is
	conviction for the purpose of additional penalties imposed for second
	at convictions or the setting of bail in a future case, but is not a
	or purposes of employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or
	uestionnaire or for any other public or private purpose. Conditional
	having a judgment of conviction set aside restores the defendant, in the
	n of the law, to the status occupied before the arrest, complaint,
to be quilty	r 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
reche or act	mowledge that arrest, complaint, indictment, information or trial in
	an inquiry made of the defendant for any purpose.] (Deleted by
amendment.	
Sec. 8.	[NRS 176A.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u>176A.29</u>	5 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, after [a
defendant is	-discharged from probation or] a case is dismissed pursuant to NRS
176A.290, tł	ne justice court, municipal court or district court, as applicable, shall
order sealed	all documents, papers and exhibits in the defendant's record, minute
	and entries on dockets, and other documents relating to the case in the
	wh other agencies and officers as are named in the court's order if the
	Ifills the terms and conditions imposed by the court and the Division.
	wourt, municipal court or district court, as applicable, shall order those
	we without a hearing unless the Division petitions the court, for good
	, not to seal the records and requests a hearing thereon.
	e defendant is charged with a violation of NRS 200.485, 484C.110 or
	nd the charges are conditionally dismissed or the judgment of
	set aside as provided in NPS 176A.290, not sconer than 7 years after
	are conditionally dismissed or the judgment of conviction is set aside
and upon the	filing of a petition by the defendant, the justice court, municipal court

or district court, as applicable, shall order that all documents, papers and exhibits in
the defendant'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 be sealed. The justice court, municipal court or
district court, as applicable, shall order those records sealed without a hearing
unless the Division petitions the court, for good cause shown, not to seal the records
and requests a hearing thereon.
<u>3. If the justice court, municipal court or district court, as applicable, orders</u>
sealed the record of a defendant [who is discharged from probation,] whose case is
dismissed, whose charges were conditionally dismissed or whose judgment of
conviction was set aside pursuant to NRS 176A.290, the court shall send a copy of
the order to each agency or officer named in the order. Each such agency or officer
shall notify the justice court, municipal court or district court, as applicable, in
writing of its compliance with the order.] (Deleted by amendment.)
Sec. 9. [NRS 176A.510 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u>176A.510 1. The Division shall adopt a written system of graduated</u>
sanctions for parole and probation officers to use when responding to a technical
violation of the conditions of probation. The system must:
(a) Set forth a menu of presumptive sanctions for the most common violations,
including, without limitation, failure to report, willful failure to pay fines and fees,
failure to participate in a required program or service, failure to complete
community service and failure to refrain from the use of alcohol or controlled
substances.
(b) Take into account factors such as responsivity factors impacting a person's
ability to successfully complete any conditions of supervision, the severity of the
current violation, the person's previous criminal record, the number and severity of
any previous violations and the extent to which graduated sanctions were imposed
for previous violations.
(c) Include guidance on the use of confinement in a jail or detention facility
and alcotronic monitoring nursuant to subscation 2
and electronic monitoring pursuant to subsection 3.
2. The Division shall establish and maintain a program of initial and ongoing training for parole and probation officers regarding the system of graduated
training for parole and probation officers regarding the system of graduated
sanctions.
<u>3. As part of the system of graduated sanctions, the Division may, in</u>
response to a technical violation of the conditions of probation:
(a) Impose confinement in a jail or detention facility for a period of not more
than 10 days. The total number of days of confinement imposed pursuant to this
paragraph must not, in the aggregate, exceed 30 days.
(b) Place the person under a system of active electronic monitoring for a
period of not more than 60 days using an electronic device approved by the
Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but
must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting
information concerning the location of the person.
4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation
officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when
responding to a technical violation.
[4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated
sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction.
The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and
the graduated sanction to be imposed.
[5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may
constitute a technical violation of the conditions of probation.

[6] 7 The Division may not each mynaction of production for a tool	minal
[6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of probation for a teel	hnear
violation of the conditions of probation until all graduated sanctions have	
exhausted. If the Division determines that all graduated sanctions have	
exhausted, the Division shall submit a report to the court or Board outlinin	
reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Div	
to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, inclu	
without limitation, any graduated sanctions imposed before recommendation	nding
revocation.	
(a) "Absconding" [has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.630.] n	teans
that a person is actively avoiding supervision by making his or her wherea	
unknown to the Division for a continuous period of 60 days or more.	
(b) "Responsivity factors" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 213.107.	
(c) "Technical violation" means any alleged violation of the condition	ns of
probation that does not constitute absconding and is not [the] :	
(1) The commission of a:	
[(1)] (I) New felony or gross misdemeanor;	
[(2)] (I) Battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to	NDC
	TTRO
$\frac{200.485}{100}$	
[(3)] (III) Violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120;	
	hable
as a misdemeanor;	
[(5)] (V) Harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571 or stalking or aggra	vated
stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575;	
[(6)] (VI) Violation of a temporary or extended order for protection	sction
against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusion	i ve, a
restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended	order
for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding br	
pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection a	
stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591	
temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to	TTE
<u>200.378; [or</u>	
(7)] (VII) Violation of a stay away order involving a natural person v	/ho-16
the victim of the crime for which the supervised person is being supervised [.	
The term does not include] ; or	
(VIII) Violation of a condition required pursuant to NRS 176A	.410;
07	
(2) Termination from a program which provides residential treatme	nt. as
ordered by a court as a condition of supervision, or termination from a spe	
court program.] (Deleted by amendment.)	ciarcy
Sec. 10. [NRS 176A.630 is hereby amended to read as follows:	
<u>176A.630 [1.] If the probationer is arrested, by or without warran</u>	
another judicial district of this state, the court which granted the probation	
assign the case to the district court of that district, with the consent of that	court.
The court retaining or thus acquiring jurisdiction shall cause the defendant	
brought before it and consider the system of graduated sanctions adopted put	
to NRS 176A.510, if applicable. Upon determining that the probationer has vice	
a condition of probation, the court shall, if practicable, order the probation	or to
make restitution for any necessary expenses incurred by a governmental ent	
returning the probationer to the court for violation of the probation. If the	
finds that the probationer committed a violation of a condition of probation	, [by
	, [by nestic

€	f violence that is punishable as a misdemeanor, harassment pursuant to NRS
Ì	100.571, stalking or aggravated stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575, violation of a
	tay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the crime for which
	he probationer is being supervised, violation of a temporary or extended order for
	protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100.
	nelusive, a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or
€	xtended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or
	proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for
	rotection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to
	IRS 200.591 or a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault
	sursuant to NRS 200.378 or by absconding.] the court may:
1	[(a)] 1. Continue or revoke the probation or suspension of sentence;
_	[(b)] 2. Order the probationer to a term of residential confinement pursuant to
1	T(0)] 2. Order the probability of term of residential commencent pursuant to URS 176A.660:
-	[(c)] 3. Order the probationer to undergo a program of regimental discipline
*	wisuant to NRS 176A.780;
F	[(d)] 4. Cause the sentence imposed to be executed; or
	[(c)] 5. Modify the original sentence imposed by reducing the term of
1	mprisonment and cause the modified sentence to be executed. The court shall not
	nake the term of imprisonment less than the minimum term of imprisonment
	reseribed by the applicable penal statute. If the Chief Parole and Probation Officer
	ecommends that the sentence of a probationer be modified and the modified
- 6	entence be executed, the Chief Parole and Probation Officer shall provide notice of
	he recommendation to any victim of the crime for which the probationer was
	onvieted who has requested in writing to be notified and who has provided a
	urrent address to the Division. The notice must inform the victim that he or she has
	he right to submit documents to the court and to be present and heard at the hearing
ŧ	o determine whether the sentence of a probationer who has violated a condition of
	robation should be modified. The court shall not modify the sentence of a
	robationer and cause the sentence to be executed until it has confirmed that the
-	Chief Parole and Probation Officer has complied with the provisions of this
	paragraph.] subsection. The Chief Parole and Probation Officer must not be held
	esponsible when such notification is not received by the victim if the victim has
	not provided a current address. All personal information, including, but not limited
ŧ	o, a current or former address, which pertains to a victim and which is received by
ŧ	he Division pursuant to this [paragraph] subsection is confidential.
-	[2. If the court finds that the probationer committed one or more technical
à,	iolations of the conditions of probation, the court may:
-	(a) Continue the probation or suspension of sentence;
-	(b) Order the probationer to a term of residential confinement pursuant to NRS
	76A.660;
-	(c) Temporarily revoke the probation or suspension of sentence and impose a
ŧ	erm of imprisonment of not more than:
	(1) Thirty days for the first temporary revocation;
	(1) Thirty days for the second temporary revocation; or
	(3) One hundred and eighty days for the third temporary revocation; or
2	(d) Fully revoke the probation or suspension of sentence and impose
4	mprisonment for the remainder of the sentence for a fourth or subsequent
	evocation.
	3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a probationer who is arrested
	nd detained for committing a technical violation of the conditions of probation
	nust be brought before the court not later than 15 calendar days after the date of
e	rrest and detention. If the person is not brought before the court within 15 calendar

	probationer must be released from detention and returned to probation
status.	Following a probationer's release from detention, the court may
subseque	ntly hold a hearing to determine if a technical violation has occurred. If the
court finc	ls that such a technical violation occurred, the court may:
	Continue probation and modify the terms and conditions of probation; or
	Fully or temporarily revoke probation in accordance with the provisions of
subsectio	
	The commission of one of the following acts by a probationer must not, by
	used as the only basis for the revocation of probation:
	Consuming any alcoholic beverage.
	Cesting positive on a drug or alcohol test.
	Pailing to abide by the requirements of a mental health or substance use
	- program.
	Cailing to seek and maintain employment.
	Failing to pay any required fines or fees.
	ailing to report any changes in residence.
	As used in this section:
(a) "	Absconding" means that a person is actively avoiding supervision by
	is or her whereabouts unknown to the Division for a continuous period of
60 days c	
	Technical violation" means any alleged violation of the conditions of
	that does not constitute absconding and is not the commission of a:
(1) New felony or gross misdemeanor;
	2) Battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485;
	3) Violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120;
	4) Crime of violence that is punishable as a misdemeanor;
(!	5) Harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571 or stalking or aggravated stalking
pursuant	to NRS 200.575;
. (/	6) Violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against
	violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining
	injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for
	n against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought
	to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against
	aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a
tomporer	y or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS
200.378:	
	7) Violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the
	the crime for which the probationer is being supervised.
	term does not include termination from a specialty court program.]]
	by amendment.)
	11. NRS 176A.840 is hereby amended to read as follows:
	1. The Division shall petition the court to recommend the early
	e of a person from probation if the person:
(a) H	Has not violated any condition of probation during the immediately
preceding	g 12 months;
(b) I	s current with any fee to defray the costs of his or her supervision charged
	vision pursuant to NRS 213.1076;
	Has paid restitution ordered by the court in full or, because of economic
hardship	that is verified by the Division, has been unable to make restitution as
	by the court:
	Has completed any program of substance use treatment or mental health

(d) Has completed any program of substance use treatment or mental health
 treatment or a specialty court program as mandated by the court or the Division;
 and

1	(e) Has not been convicted of a violent or sexual offense as defined in NRS
2	202.876 or a violation of NRS 200.508 [
3	202.360, paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 205.0601 or [NRS] 205.067.
4	2. This section must not be construed to prohibit the court from allowing the
5	early discharge of a person from probation if the person does not meet the
6	requirements set forth in subsection 1.
7	Sec. 12. [NRS 178.4849 is hereby amended to read as follows:
8	<u>— 178.4849 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 178.484</u>
9	and 178.4847, a court shall, within [48] 72 hours after a person has been taken into
10	custody, hold a pretrial release hearing, in open court or by means of remote
11	communication, to determine the custody status of the person. The pretrial release
12	hearing may be continued for good cause shown.
13	<u>2. A pretrial release hearing must not be held on any day declared to be a</u>
14	legal holiday according to the provisions of NRS 236.015.
15	3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, if a person has been
16	arrested for a sexual offense as defined in NRS 179D.097 or a violation of NRS
17	202.257, 202.265, 202.285, 202.350 or 202.360, paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of
18	NRS 205.060 or NRS 205.067, there is a rebuttable presumption, which the court
19	must apply, that financial conditions must be imposed to ensure the appearance
20	of the person at trial.
21	<u>4. If the prosecuting attorney demonstrates by clear and convincing</u>
22	evidence that the person is a flight risk or danger to the community and that there
23	are no conditions that will ensure the appearance of the person at trial, the
24	person may be held without bail.
25	5. As used in this section, "remote communication" means communication
26	through telephone or videoconferencing.] (Deleted by amendment.)
27	Sec. 13. [NRS 179A.075 is hereby amended to read as follows:
28	179A.075 1. The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal
29	History is hereby created within the Records, Communications and Compliance
30	Division of the Department.
31	2. Each agency of criminal justice and any other agency dealing with crime
	shall:
32	
33	(a) Collect and maintain records, reports and compilations of statistical data
34	required by the Department; and
35	(b) Submit the information collected to the Central Repository:
36	(1) In the manner approved by the Director of the Department; and
37	(2) In accordance with the policies, procedures and definitions of the
38	Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
39	3. Each agency of criminal justice shall submit the information relating to
40	records of criminal history that it creates, issues or collects, and any information in
41	its possession relating to the DNA profile of a person from whom a biological
42	specimen is obtained pursuant to NPS 176.09123 or 176.0913, to the Division. The
43	information must be submitted to the Division:
44	(a) Through an electronic network;
45	(b) On a medium of magnetic storage; or
46	(c) In the manner prescribed by the Director of the Department,
47	₩ within 60 days after the date of the disposition of the case. If an agency has
48	submitted a record regarding the arrest of a person who is later determined by the
49	agency not to be the person who committed the particular crime, the agency shall,
	immediately upon making that determination as notify the Division The Division
50	immediately upon making that determination, so notify the Division. The Division
51	shall delete all references in the Central Repository relating to that particular arrest.
52	4. Each state and local law enforcement agency shall submit Uniform Crime
53	Reports to the Central Repository:

1	(a) In the manner prescribed by the Director of the Department;
2	(b) In accordance with the policies, procedures and definitions of the Uniform
3	Crime Reporting Program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and
4	(c) Within the time prescribed by the Director of the Department.
5	5. The Division shall, in the manner prescribed by the Director of the
6	
	Department:
7	(a) Collect, maintain and arrange all information submitted to it relating to:
8	(1) Records of criminal history; and
9	(2) The DNA profile of a person from whom a biological specimen is
10	obtained pursuant to NRS 176.09123 or 176.0913.
11	(b) When practicable, use a record of the personal identifying information of a
12	subject as the basis for any records maintained regarding him or her.
13	— (c) Upon request, provide, in paper or electronic form, the information that is
14	contained in the Central Repository to the Committee on Domestic Violence
15	appointed pursuant to NRS 228.470 when, pursuant to NRS 228.495, the
16	Committee is reviewing the death of the victim of a crime that constitutes domestic
17	violence pursuant to NRS 33.018.
18	<u>— 6. The Division may:</u>
19	(a) Disseminate any information which is contained in the Central Repository
20	to any other agency of criminal justice;
20	(b) Enter into cooperative agreements with repositories of the United States
22	and other states to facilitate exchanges of information that may be disseminated
23	pursuant to paragraph (a); and
24	(c) Request of and receive from the Federal Bureau of Investigation
25	information on the background and personal history of any person whose record of
26	fingerprints or other biometric identifier the Central Repository submits to the
27	Federal Bureau of Investigation and:
28	(1) Who has applied to any agency of the State of Nevada or any political
29	subdivision thereof for a license which it has the power to grant or deny;
30	(2) With whom any agency of the State of Nevada or any political
31	subdivision thereof intends to enter into a relationship of employment or a contract
32	for personal services;
33	(3) Who has applied to any agency of the State of Nevada or any political
34	subdivision thereof to attend an academy for training peace officers approved by
35	the Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission;
36	(4) For whom such information is required or authorized to be obtained
37	pursuant to NRS 62B.270, 62G.223, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.198,
38	433B.183, 449.123 and 449.4320; or
39	
40	(5) About whom any agency of the State of Nevada or any political subdivision thereof is authorized by law to have accurate personal information for
	subdivision thereof is authorized by law to have accurate personal information for
41	the protection of the agency or the persons within its jurisdiction.
42	7. To request and receive information from the Federal Bureau of
43	Investigation concerning a person pursuant to subsection 6, the Central Repository
44	must receive:
45	(a) The person's complete set of fingerprints for the purposes of:
46	 Booking the person into a city or county jail or detention facility;
47	(2) Employment;
48	(3) Contractual services; or
49	(4) Services related to occupational licensing:
50	(b) One or more of the person's fingerprints for the purposes of mobile
51	Idon Hicohon BU on aconeu at criminal illeheat ar
52	(c) Any other biometric identifier of the person as it may require for the
53	purposes of:
-	

1	(1) Arrest; or
2	<u>(2) Criminal investigation,</u>
3	+ from the agency of criminal justice or agency of the State of Nevada or any
4	political subdivision thereof and submit the received data to the Federal Bureau of
5	Investigation for its report.
6	<u>8. The Central Repository shall:</u>
7	(a) Collect and maintain records, reports and compilations of statistical data
8	submitted by any agency pursuant to subsection 2.
9	(b) Tabulate and analyze all records, reports and compilations of statistical data
10	received pursuant to this section.
11	
12	relating to crime information which is contained in the Central Repository.
13	<u>(d) Investigate the criminal history of any person who:</u>
14	(1) Has applied to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the issuance
15	or renewal of a license;
16	(2) Has applied to a county school district, charter school or private school
17	for employment or to serve as a volunteer; or
18	(3) Is employed by or volunteers for a county school district, charter school
19	or private school,
20	+ and immediately notify the superintendent of each county school district, the
21	governing body of each charter school and the Superintendent of Public Instruction,
22	or the administrator of each private school, as appropriate, if the investigation of the
23	Central Repository indicates that the person has been convicted of a violation of
24	NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted
25	of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude.
26	(e) Upon discovery, immediately notify the superintendent of each county
27	school district, the governing body of each charter school or the administrator of
28	each private school, as appropriate, by providing the superintendent, governing
29	body or administrator with a list of all persons:
30	(1) Investigated pursuant to paragraph (d); or
21	
31	(2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter
31 32	
	(2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter
32	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation
32 33 34 35	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or
32 33 34 35 36	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central
32 33 34 35 36 37	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, → who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district,
32 33 34 35 36 37 38	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, → who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 153.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a folony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school,
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	(2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, → whe the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 153.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a folony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district,
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate.
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, → who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	(2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 452.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NRS 62B.270, 62G.223, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.198, 433B.183,
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NRS 62B.270, 62G.223, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.198, 433B.183, 449.122, 449.123 or 449.4329.
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 452.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NRS 62B.270, 62G.223, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.198, 433B.183, 449.122, 449.123 or 449.4329. (g) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, whe the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a folony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NRS 62B.270, 62G.223, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.198, 433B.183, 449.122, 449.123 or 449.4329. (g) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data relating to crime.
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, whe the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 153.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a folony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NRS 62B.270, 62G.223, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.108, 433B.183, 449.122, 449.123 or 449.4329. (g) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data relating to crime.
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, whe the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a folony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NRS 62B.270, 62G.223, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.198, 433B.183, 449.122, 449.123 or 449.4329. (g) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data about domestic violence in this State.
$\begin{array}{c} 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49 \end{array}$	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NPS 62B.270, 62G.232, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.108, 433B.183, 449.122, 449.122 or 449.4229. (g) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data relating to crime. (h) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data about domestic violence in this State. (i) Identify and review the collection and processing of statistical data relating
$\begin{array}{c} 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ \end{array}$	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.220, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NPS 62B.270, 62G.223, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.108, 433B.183, 449.122, 449.122 or 449.4229. (g) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data relating to orime. (h) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data about domestic violence in this State. (i) Identify and review the collection and processing of statistical data relating to criminal justice by any agency identified in subsection 2 and make
$\begin{array}{c} 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49 \end{array}$	 (2) Employed by or volunteering for a county school district, charter school or private school whose fingerprints were sent previously to the Central Repository for investigation, who the Central Repository's records indicate have been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.508, 201.230, 453.3385 or 453.339, or section 40 of this act, or convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude since the Central Repository's initial investigation. The superintendent of each county school district, the governing body of a charter school or the administrator of each private school, as applicable, shall determine whether further investigation or action by the district, charter school or private school, as applicable, is appropriate. (f) Investigate the criminal history of each person who submits one or more fingerprints or other biometric identifier or has such data submitted pursuant to NPS 62B.270, 62G.232, 62G.353, 424.031, 432A.170, 432B.108, 433B.183, 449.122, 449.122 or 449.4229. (g) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data relating to crime. (h) Provide an electronic means to access on the Central Repository's Internet website statistical data about domestic violence in this State. (i) Identify and review the collection and processing of statistical data relating

(j) Adopt regulations governing biometric identifiers and the information and
data derived from biometric identifiers, including, without limitation:
(1) Their collection, use, safeguarding, handling, retention, storage, dissemination and destruction; and
(2) The methods by which a person may request the removal of his or her
biometric identifiers from the Central Repository and any other agency where his or
her biometric identifiers have been stored.
9. The Central Repository may:
(a) In the manner prescribed by the Director of the Department, disseminate
compilations of statistical data and publish statistical reports relating to crime.
(b) Charge a reasonable fee for any publication or special report it distributes
relating to data collected pursuant to this section. The Central Repository may not
collect such a fee from an agency of criminal justice or any other agency dealing
with crime which is required to submit information pursuant to subsection 2. All
money collected pursuant to this paragraph must be used to pay for the cost of
operating the Central Repository.
(c) In the manner prescribed by the Director of the Department, use electronic
means to receive and disseminate information contained in the Central Repository
that it is authorized to disseminate pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
<u>— 10. As used in this section:</u>
(a) "Mobile identification" means the collection, storage, transmission,
reception, search, access or processing of a biometric identifier using a handheld
device.
(b) "Personal identifying information" means any information designed,
commonly used or capable of being used, alone or in conjunction with any other
information, to identify a person, including, without limitation:
(1) The name, driver's license number, social security number, date of
birth and photograph or computer generated image of a person; and
(2) A biometric identifier of a person.
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 (2) A biometric identifier of a person. (c) "Private school" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 394.103.] (Deleted by amendment.) Sec. 14. NRS 200.481 is hereby amended to read as follows: 200.481 1. As used in this section: (a) "Battery" means any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another. (b) "Child" means a person less than 18 years of age. (c) "Fire-fighting agency" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 239B.020. (d) "Officer" means: (1) A person who possesses some or all of the powers of a peace officer; (2) A person employed in a full-time salaried occupation of fire fighting for the benefit or safety of the public; (a) A member of a volunteer fire department; (b) A jailer, guard, matron or other correctional officer of a city or county
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(8) A civilian employee or a volunteer of a law enforcement	nt agency whose
official duties require the employee or volunteer to:	
(I) Interact with the public;	
(II) Perform tasks related to law enforcement; and	
(III) Wear identification, clothing or a uniform that	at identifies the
employee or volunteer as working or volunteering for the law enfor	cement agency;
(9) A civilian employee or a volunteer of a fire-fighting	g agency whose
official duties require the employee or volunteer to:	
(I) Interact with the public;	
(II) Perform tasks related to fire fighting or fire prevent	tion; and
(III) Wear identification, clothing or a uniform that	
employee or volunteer as working or volunteering for the fire-fighti	ing agency; or
(10) A civilian employee or volunteer of this State	or a political
subdivision of this State whose official duties require the employee	or volunteer to:

(I) Interact with the public;

(II) Perform tasks related to code enforcement; and

(III) Wear identification, clothing or a uniform that identifies the employee or volunteer as working or volunteering for this State or a political subdivision of this State.

(e) "Provider of health care" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 200.471.

(f) "School employee" means a licensed or unlicensed person employed by a board of trustees of a school district pursuant to NRS 391.100 or 391.281.

(g) "Sporting event" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 41.630.

(h) "Sports official" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 41.630.

25 (i) "Strangulation" means intentionally *[impeding the normal breathing or* 26 circulation of the blood by applying sufficient pressure for the throat or neck or by 27 blocking the nose or mouth of to another person [in a manner that creates a risk of death or substantial bodily harm. applying sufficient pressure to another person] 28 29 to make it difficult or impossible for the person to breathe, including, without 30 limitation, applying $\frac{anv}{anv}$ pressure to the neck, throat or windpipe that may 31 prevent or hinder breathing or reduce the intake of air, or applying any pressure 32 to the neck *[or]* on either side of the windpipe, but not the windpipe itself, to stop 33 the flow of blood to the brain via the carotid arteries.

(i) "Taxicab" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 706.8816.

(k) "Taxicab driver" means a person who operates a taxicab.

(1) "Transit operator" means a person who operates a bus or other vehicle as part of a public mass transportation system.

38 2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 200.485, a person convicted of a 39 battery, other than a battery committed by an adult upon a child which constitutes 40 child abuse, shall be punished:

41 (a) If the battery is not committed with a deadly weapon, and no substantial 42 bodily harm to the victim results, except under circumstances where a greater penalty is provided in this section or NRS 197.090, for a misdemeanor. 43

44 (b) If the battery is not committed with a deadly weapon, and either substantial 45 bodily harm to the victim results or the battery is committed by strangulation, for a 46 category C felony as provided in NRS 193.130. 47

(c) If:

48 (1) The battery is committed upon an officer, provider of health care, 49 school employee, taxicab driver or transit operator who was performing his or her 50 duty or upon a sports official based on the performance of his or her duties at a 51 sporting event:

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(3) The person charged knew or should have known that the victim was an officer, provider of health care, school employee, taxicab driver, transit operator or sports official.

 \rightarrow for a category B felony 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, or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

10 (d) If the battery is committed upon an officer, provider of health care, school 11 employee, taxicab driver or transit operator who is performing his or her duty or upon a sports official based on the performance of his or her duties at a sporting 12 13 event and the person charged knew or should have known that the victim was an 14 officer, provider of health care, school employee, taxicab driver, transit operator or 15 sports official, for a gross misdemeanor, except under circumstances where a 16 greater penalty is provided in this section. 17

(e) If the battery is committed with the use of a deadly weapon, and:

18 (1) No substantial bodily harm to the victim results, for a category B felony 19 by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and 20 a maximum term of not more than 10 years, and may be further punished by a fine 21 of not more than \$10,000.

2.2 (2) Substantial bodily harm to the victim results or the battery is committed 23 by strangulation, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a 24 minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 15 25 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

26 (f) If the battery is committed by a probationer, a prisoner who is in lawful custody or confinement or a parolee, without the use of a deadly weapon, whether 27 28 or not substantial bodily harm results and whether or not the battery is committed 29 by strangulation, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a 30 minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 31 years. 32

(g) If the battery is committed by a probationer, a prisoner who is in lawful custody or confinement or a parolee, with the use of a deadly weapon, and:

(1) No substantial bodily harm to the victim results, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and 36 a maximum term of not more than 10 years.

37 (2) Substantial bodily harm to the victim results or the battery is committed 38 by strangulation, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a 39 minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 15 40 vears. 41

Sec. 15. NRS 202.360 is hereby amended to read as follows:

202.360 1. A person shall not own or have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm if the person:

(a) Has been convicted of the crime of battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485, or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or substantially similar conduct, committed against or upon:

(1) The spouse or former spouse of the person;

48 (2) Any other person with whom the person has had or is having a dating 49 relationship, as defined in NRS 33.018; 50

(3) Any other person with whom the person has a child in common;

(4) The parent of the person; or

52 (5) The child of the person or a child for whom the person is the legal 53 guardian.

(b) Has been convicted of a felony in this State or any other state, or in any political subdivision thereof, or of a felony in violation of the laws of the United States of America, unless the person has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his or her right to bear arms;

(c) Has been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.575 or a law of any other state that prohibits the same or substantially similar conduct and the court entered a finding in the judgment of conviction or admonishment of rights pursuant to subsection 7 of NRS 200.575;

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(d) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 33.031, is currently subject to:

(1) An extended order for protection against domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, which includes a statement that the adverse party is prohibited from possessing or having under his or her custody or control any firearm while the order is in effect; or

(2) An equivalent order in any other state;

(e) Is a fugitive from justice;

(f) Is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance; or

(g) Is otherwise prohibited by federal law from having a firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control.

A person who violates the provisions of this subsection 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 may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

2. A person shall not own or have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm if the person:

(a) Has been adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility by a court of this State, any other state or the United States;

(b) Has entered a plea of guilty but mentally ill in a court of this State, any other state or the United States;

(c) Has been found guilty but mentally ill in a court of this State, any other state or the United States;

(d) Has been acquitted by reason of insanity in a court of this State, any other state or the United States; or

(e) Is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

→ A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

3. A person shall not use or carry a firearm during and in relation to, or 3. A person shall not use or carry a firearm during and in relation to, or 3. possess a firearm in furtherance of, the commission of any act in violation of 3. NRS 453.321, 453.322, 453.337, 453.3385 or 453.401 <u>For section 40 of this act.</u> 3. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a category B 4. felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum 4. term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, and 4. may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

43 4. [For the purposes of prosecuting a violation of this section, each firearm
 44 owned, possessed, used or carried by, or under the custody or control of, a person
 45 constitutes a separate violation.

47 (a) "Controlled substance" has the meaning ascribed to it in 21 U.S.C. § 48 802(6).

49 (b) "Firearm" includes any firearm that is loaded or unloaded and operable or 50 inoperable.

51 Sec. 16. [NRS 205.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

52 <u>205.060 1. A person who, by day or night, [unlawfully] enters [or</u> 53 <u>unlawfully remains] in any:</u>

- (a) Dwelling with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault or battery 1 2 on any person or any felony, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses, is 3 guilty of residential burglary. 4 (b) Business structure with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault 5 or battery on any person or any felony is guilty of burglary of a business. 6 - (c) Motor vehicle, or any part thereof, with the intent to commit grand or petit 7 larceny, assault or battery on any person or any felony is guilty of burglary of a 8 motor vehicle. 9 -(d) Structure other than a dwelling, business structure or motor vehicle with the 10 intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault or battery on any person or any 11 felony is guilty of burglary of a structure. 12 -2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person convicted of: 13 (a) Burglary of a motor vehicle: (1) For the first offense, is guilty of a category [E] D felony and shall be 14 15 punished as provided in NRS 193.130. (2) For a second or subsequent offense, is guilty of a category [D] C felony 16 and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130. 17 18 (b) Burglary of a structure is guilty of a category [D] C felony and shall be 19 punished as provided in NRS 193.130. 20 (e) Burglary of a business is guilty of a category [C] B felony and shall be punished [as provided in NRS 193.130.] by imprisonment in the state prison for a 21 22 minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 10 23 vears. 24 (d) Residential burglary is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished 25 by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and 26 a maximum term of not more than 10 years. 3. If mitigating circumstances exist, a person who is convicted of residential 27 28 burglary may be released on probation and granted a suspension of sentence if the person has not previously been convicted of residential burglary or another crime 29 30 involving the unlawful entry or invasion of a dwelling. 31 4. Whenever any burglary pursuant to this section is committed on a vessel, 32 vehicle, vehicle trailer, semitrailer, house trailer, airplane, glider, boat or railroad car, in motion or in rest, in this State, and it cannot with reasonable certainty be 33 34 ascertained in what county the crime was committed, the offender may be arrested 35 and tried in any county through which the vessel, vehicle, vehicle trailer, semitrailer, house trailer, airplane, glider, boat or railroad car traveled during the 36 37 time the burglary was committed. 38 5. A person convicted of any burglary pursuant to this section who has in his or her possession or gains possession of any firearm or deadly weapon at any time during the commission of the crime, at any time before leaving the dwelling, 39 40 41 structure or motor vehicle or upon leaving the dwelling, structure or motor vehicle, 42 is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state 43 prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not 44 more than 15 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000. 45 46 As used in this section: (a) "Business structure" means any structure or building, the primary purpose 47 of which is to carry on any lawful effort for a business, including, without 48 49 limitation, any business with an educational, industrial, benevolent, social or political purpose, regardless of whether the business is operated for profit. 50 51 (b) "Dwelling" means any structure, building, house, room, apartment, tenement, tent, conveyance, vessel, boat, vehicle, house trailer, travel trailer, motor 52

	parately occupied unit:
	(1) In which any person lives; or
	(2) Which is customarily used by a person for overnight accommodation
≒ regar	lless of whether the person is inside at the time of the offense.
	"Motor vehicle" means any motorized craft or device designed for
transnoi	tation of a person or property across land or water or through the air w
	qualify as a dwelling or business structure pursuant to this section.
	"Unlawfully enters or unlawfully remains" means for a person to ent
	in a dwelling, structure or motor vehicle or any part thereof, inclu
	limitation, under false pretenses, when the person is not license
	ed to do so. For purposes of this definition, a license or privilege to ent
romain	n a part of a dwelling, structure or motor vehicle that is open to the p
	license or privilege to enter or remain in a part of the dwelling, structu
	<u>Phiele that is not open to the public.]] (Deleted by amendment.)</u>
	17. [NRS 205.0835 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u></u>	0835 1. Unless a greater penalty is imposed by a specific statute
uniess t	re provisions of NRS 205.08345 apply under the circumstances, a provision of the circumstances of the constant
	nmits theft in violation of any provision of NRS 205.0821 to 205.0
	e, shall be punished pursuant to the provisions of this section.
	If the value of the property or services involved in the theft:
(a)	Is less than [\$1,200,] \$750 , the person who committed the theft is guil
a misde	
(b)	Is [\$1,200] \$750 or more but less than \$5,000, the person who comm
the thef	is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in-
193.130	
(c)	Is \$5,000 or more but less than \$25,000, the person who committed
theft is	guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in-
193.130	•
	Is \$25,000 or more but less than \$100,000, the person who committed
	suilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment i
	son for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term o
	in 10 years, and by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
	Is \$100,000 or more, the person who committed the theft is guilty
	B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison
minimu	n term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more that
	ud by a fine of not more than \$15,000.
	In addition to any other penalty, the court shall order the person
	ed the theft to pay restitution.] (Deleted by amendment.)
	18. [NRS 205.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:
205	130 1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subsec
2 and 3	a person who willfully, with an intent to defraud, draws or passes a c
	to obtain:
(a)	Money;
(b)_	Delivery of other valuable property;
	Services:
1.1	The use of property; or
	Credit extended by any licensed gaming establishment,
(0)	
⇒ draw	n upon any real or fictitious person, bank, firm, partnership, corporations when the person has insufficient money, property or credit with
≒ draw deposite	ry, when the person has insufficient money, property or credit with of the instrument to pay it in full upon its presentation, is guilty

quilty of a of	ategory D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130. In
	ny other penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.
	erson who was previously convicted three times of a misdemeanor
	expressions of this section, or of an offense of a similar nature, in this State
	state, or in a federal jurisdiction, who violates this section is guilty of a
category D f	elony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130. In addition to
any other per	nalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.
	erson who willfully issues any check or draft for the payment of wages
	[\$1,200,] \$750, when the person knows he or she has insufficient
	edit with the drawce of the instrument to pay the instrument in full
	ation is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
	the purposes of this section, "credit" means an arrangement or
	g with a person, firm, corporation, bank or depositary for the payment
	-other instrument.] (Deleted by amendment.)
Sec. 19.	[NRS 205.134 is hereby amended to read as follows:
205.134	<u>1. A notice in boldface type which is clearly legible and is in</u>
	the following form must be posted in a conspicuous place in every
	I branch office of every bank and in every place of business in which
	is conducted:
return senning	
	The issuance of a check or draft without sufficient money or with intent
t o ut	afraud is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more
than	6 months, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both fine and
	isonment, and the issuance of such a check or draft in an amount of
[\$1,2	200] \$750 or more or by a person who previously has been convicted
three	times of this or a similar offense is punishable as a category D felony
as pr	ovided in NRS 193.130.
2. Fail	ure of the owner, operator or manager of a bank or other place of
business to	post the sign required by this section is not a defense to charge of a
	NRS 205.130.] (Deleted by amendment.)
	[NRS 205.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:
	Except as otherwise provided in NDS 205 226 and 205 228 a person
acremits and	Except as otherwise provided in NRS 205.226 and 205.228, a person
	nd larcony if the person:
	ationally steals, takes and carries away, leads away or drives away:
(a) Perse	ationally steals, takes and carries away, leads away or drives away: onal goods or property, with a value of [\$1,200] \$750 or more, owned
by another p	erson;
(b) Bede	ding, furniture or other property, with a value of [\$1,200] \$750 or the person, as a lodger, is to use in or with his or her lodging and
more, which	the person, as a lodger, is to use in or with his or her lodging and
which is own	the period, as a loager, is to use in or what his or her loaging and her by another person; or
	property with a value of [\$1 200] \$750 or more that the person has
converted in	property, with a value of [\$1,200] \$750 or more, that the person has no personal property by severing it from real property owned by
everyofted II	no personal property by severing it nom real property owned by
another perso)].
<u>2. User</u>	a card or other device for automatically withdrawing or transferring
money in a l	a card or other device for automatically withdrawing or transferring financial institution to obtain intentionally money to which the person
knows he or	she is not entitled.
	ntionally steals, takes and carries away, leads away, drives away or
entices away	
	- or more head of livestock owned by another person; or
	or more domesticated animals or domesticated birds with an accrease
	or more domesticated animals or domesticated birds, with an aggregate
	200] \$750 or more, owned by another person.
-4. With	the intent to defraud, steal, appropriate or prevent identification:

1	(a) Marks or brands, causes to be marked or branded, alters or defaces a mark
2	or brand, or causes to be altered or defaced a mark or brand upon one or more head
3	of livestock owned by another person:
4	(b) Sells or purchases the hide or careass of one or more head of livestock
5	owned by another person that has had a mark or brand cut out or obliterated;
6	(c) Kills one or more head of livestock owned by another person but running at
7	large, whether or not the livestock is marked or branded; or
8	(d) Kills one or more domesticated animals or domesticated birds, with an
9	aggregate value of [\$1,200] \$750 or more, owned by another person but running at
	aggregate value of [#1,200] #700 of more of allowing by allowing period of the second of [
10	large, whether or not the animals or birds are marked or branded.] (Deleted by
11	amendment.)
12	Sec. 21. [NRS 205.240 is hereby amended to read as follows:
13	<u>205.240 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 205.220, 205.226,</u>
14	205.228, 475.105 and 501.3765, a person commits petit larceny if the person:
15	(a) Intentionally steals, takes and carries away, leads away or drives away:
16	(1) Personal goods or property, with a value of less than [\$1,200,] \$750,
17	owned by another person;
18	(2) Bedding, furniture or other property, with a value of less than [\$1,200,]
19	\$750, which the person, as a lodger, is to use in or with his or her lodging and
20	which is owned by another person; or
21	(3) Real property, with a value of less than [\$1,200,] \$750, that the person
22	has converted into personal property by severing it from real property owned by
23	another person.
24	(b) Intentionally steals, takes and carries away, leads away, drives away or
25	entices away one or more domesticated animals or domesticated birds, with an
26	aggregate value of less than [\$1,200,] \$750, owned by another person.
27	
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29	who commits petit larceny is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to any other
	penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.] (Deleted by
30	amendment.)
31	Sec. 22. [NPS 205.267 is hereby amended to read as follows:
32	<u>205.267 1. A person who intentionally steals, takes and carries away scrap</u>
33	metal or utility property with a value of less than [\$1,200] \$750 within a period of
34	90 days is guilty of a misdemeanor.
35	2. A person who intentionally steals, takes and carries away scrap metal or utility property with a value of [\$1,200] \$750 or more within a period of 90 days is
36	utility property with a value of [\$1,200] \$750 or more within a period of 90 days is
37	guilty of:
38	(a) If the value of the scrap metal or utility property taken is [\$1,200] \$750 or
39	more but less than \$5,000, a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in
40	NRS 193.130.
41	(b) If the value of the scrap metal or utility property taken is \$5,000 or more
42	but less than \$25,000, a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in
43	NRS 193.130.
44	(c) If the value of the scrap metal or utility property taken is \$25,000 or more
45	but less than \$100,000, a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment
46	in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term
47	of not more than 10 years, and by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
48	(d) If the value of the scrap metal or utility property taken is \$100,000 or more,
49	a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a
50	minimum term of not loss than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20
	minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20 years and by a fine of not more than \$15,000
51	years, and by a fine of not more than \$15,000.
52	3. In addition to any other penalty, the court shall order a person who violates
53	the provisions of subsection 1 or 2 to pay restitution and:

Т 2

— (a) For a first offense, to perform 100 hours of community service.
(b) For a second offense, to perform 200 hours of community service.
(c) For a third or subsequent offense, to perform up to 300 hours of community
service for up to 1 year, as determined by the court.
- 4. In determining the value of the scrap metal or utility property taken, the
cost of repairing and, if necessary, replacing any property damaged by the theft of
the scrap-metal or utility property must be added to the value of the property.
<u>5. As used in this section:</u>
(a) "Serap metal" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 647.017.
(b) "Utility property" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 202.582.] (Deleted
by amendment.)
Sec. 23. [NRS 205.275 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u>205.275 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 501.3765, a person</u>
commits an offense involving stolen property if the person, for his or her own gain
or to prevent the owner from again possessing the owner's property, buys, receives,
possesses or withholds property:
(a) Knowing that it is stolen property: or
(a) Under such circumstances as should have caused a reasonable person to
know that it is stolen property.
subsection 1:
(a) If the value of the property is less than [\$1,200,] \$750, is guilty of a
misdemeanor;
(b) If the value of the property is [\$1,200] \$750 or more but less than \$5,000, is
guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130;
(c) If the value of the property is \$5,000 or more but less than \$25,000, is
(c) If the target of the property is \$5,000 of the provided in NDC 102,120,
guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130;
(d) If the value of the property is \$25,000 or more but less than \$100,000 or if
the property is a firearm, 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 10 years, and by a fine of not more than \$10,000;
of
(e) If the value of the property is \$100,000 or more, 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 20 years, and by
a fine of not more than \$15,000.
3. In addition to any other penalty, the court shall order the person to pay
restitution.
- 4. A person may be prosecuted and convicted pursuant to this section whether
or not the principal is or has been prosecuted or convicted.
- 5. Possession by any person of three or more items of the same or a similar
class or type of personal property on which a permanently affixed manufacturer's
serial number or manufacturer's identification number has been removed, altered or
defaced, is prima facie evidence that the person has violated this section.
deemed to be the highest value attributable to the property by any reasonable
standard.
- 7. As used in this section, "stolen property" means property that has been
taken from its owner by larceny, robbery, burglary, embezzlement, theft or any
other offense that is a crime against property, whether or not the person who
committed the taking is or has been prosecuted or convicted for the offense.]
(Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 24. [NRS 205.365 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u>205.365 A person, after once selling, bartering or disposing of any tract of</u>
land, town lot, or executing any bond or agreement for the sale of any land or town
lot, who again, knowingly and fraudulently, sells, barters or disposes of the same
tract of land or lot, or any part thereof, or knowingly and fraudulently executes any
bond or agreement to sell, barter or dispose of the same land or lot, or any part
thereof, to any other person, for a valuable consideration, shall be punished:
increation, to any other person, for a valuable consideration in a consideration of a consideration of the particular of the person of the per
- 1. Where the value of the property involved is [\$1,200] \$750 or more, for a
category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130. In addition to any other penalty, the
court shall order the person to pay restitution.
2. Where the value of the property is less than [\$1,200,] \$750, for a
misdemeanor.] (Deleted by amendment.)
Sec. 25. TNRS 205.370 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u>205.370</u> Å person who, by false representations of his or her own wealth, or
mercantile correspondence and connections, obtains a credit thereby and defrauds
any person of money, goods, chattels or any valuable thing, or if a person causes or
procures another to report falsely of his or her wealth or mercantile character, and
by thus imposing upon any person obtains credit and thereby fraudulently gets into
the possession of goods, wares or merchandise, or other valuable thing, is a
swindler, and must be sentenced to return the property fraudulently obtained, if it
can be done, or to pay restitution and shall be punished:
1. Where the amount of money or the value of the chattels, goods, wares or
merchandise, or other valuable thing so obtained is [\$1,200] \$750 or more, for a
category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
<u>2. Otherwise, for a misdemeanor.] (Deleted by amendment.)</u>
Sec. 26. [NRS 205.377 is hereby amended to read as follows:
<u>205.377</u> 1. A person shall not, in the course of an enterprise or occupation,
knowingly and with the intent to defraud, engage in an act, practice or course of
business or employ a device, scheme or artifice which operates or would operate as
a fraud or deceit upon a person by means of a false representation or omission of a
material fact that:
(a) The person knows to be false or omitted;
(b) The person intends another to rely on; and
(c) Results in a loss to any person who relied on the false representation or
omission.
the same or similar pattern, intents, results,
accomplices, victims or methods of commission, or are otherwise interrelated by
distinguishing characteristics and are not isolated incidents within 4 years and in which the approach loss or intended loss is more than [\$1,200] \$750.
which the aggregate loss or intended loss is more than [\$1,200.] \$750.
2. Each act which violates subsection 1 constitutes a separate offense.
3. A person who violates subsection 1 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 20 years, and may be further
punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
4. In addition to any other penalty, the court shall order a person who violates
subsection 1 to pay restitution.
5. A violation of this section constitutes a deceptive trade practice for the
purposes of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive.
6. As used in this section, "enterprise" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS
207.380.1 (Deleted by amendment.)
Sec. 27. [NRS 205.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:
205.380 1. A person who knowingly and designedly by any false pretense
obtains from any other person any chose in action, money, goods, wares, chattels.

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offee	ts or other valuable thing, including rent or the labor of another person not his
	r employee, with the intent to cheat or defraud the other person, is a cheat, and,
	so therwise prescribed by law, shall be punished:
	a) If the value of the thing or labor fraudulently obtained was less than
	100,1 \$750, for a misdemeanor, and must be sentenced to restore the property
	ulently obtained if it can be done, or tender payment for rent or labor.
	b) If the value of the thing or labor fraudulently obtained was [\$1,200] \$750
	ore but less than \$5,000, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
<u> </u>	c) If the value of the thing or labor fraudulently obtained was \$5,000 or more
	ess than \$25,000, for a category C felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
	d) If the value of the thing or labor fraudulently obtained was \$25,000 or more
	ess than \$100,000, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison
	minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than
	cars, and by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
10 90	e) If the value of the thing or labor fraudulently obtained was \$100,000 or
more	, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum
term	of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20 years, and by
	the set has than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 20 years, and by
	. In addition to any other penalty set forth in paragraph (b), (c), (d) or (c) of
auba	section 1, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.
2	E. For the purposes of this section, it is prima facie evidence of an intent to
dafra	ud if the drawer of a check or other instrument given in payment for:
(a) Property which can be returned in the same condition in which it was
	nally received;
<u> </u>	b) Rent; or
2	c) Labor performed in a workmanlike manner whenever a written estimate
was	furnished before the labor was performed and the actual cost of the labor does
	xceed the estimate,
	cops payment on that instrument and fails to return or offer to return the
	orty in that condition, or to specify in what way the labor was deficient within
5 day	ys after receiving notice from the payee that the instrument has not been paid
	e drawee.
	The notice must be sent to the drawer by certified mail, return receipt
	ested, at the address shown on the instrument. The notice must include a
	ment of the penalties set forth in this section. Return of the notice because of
	elivery to the drawer raises a rebuttable presumption of the intent to defraud.
5	A notice in boldface type clearly legible and in substantially the following
	must be posted in a conspicuous place in every principal and branch office of
	bank and in every place of business in which retail selling is conducted or
	is performed for the public and must be furnished in written form by a
	ord to a tenant:
Tarrer	ord to a tonant.
	The stopping of payment on a check or other instrument given in
	<u>The stopping of payment on a check or other instrument given in</u>
	payment for property which can be returned in the same condition in which it was originally received rant or labor which was completed in a
	it was originally received, rent or labor which was completed in a
	workmanlike manner, and the failure to return or offer to return the
	property in that condition or to specify in what way the labor was deficient
	within 5 days after receiving notice of nonpayment is punishable:
	1. If the value of the property, rent or labor fraudulently obtained was
	less than [\$1,200,] \$750, as a misdemeanor by imprisonment in the county
	jail for not more than 6 months, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by
	both fine and imprisonment.

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2	[\$1,200] \$750 or more but less than \$5,000, as a category D felony by
3	imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year
4	and a maximum term of not more than 4 years, or by a fine of not more
5	than \$5,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.
6	
7	\$5,000 or more but less than \$25,000, as a category C felony by
8	imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year
9	and a maximum term of not more than 5 years, or by a fine of not more
10	than \$10,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.
10	
12	— 4. If the value of the property, rent or labor fraudulently obtained was \$25,000 or more but less than \$100,000, as a category B felony by
13	imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year
14	and a maximum term of not more than 10 years, and by a fine of not more
15	than \$10,000.
16	<u>5. If the value of the property, rent or labor fraudulently obtained was</u>
17	\$100,000 or more, as a category B felony by imprisonment in the state
18	prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of
19	not more than 20 years, and by a fine of not more than \$15,000.] (Deleted
20	<u>by amendment.)</u>
21	Sec. 28. [NRS 205.415 is hereby amended to read as follows:
22	205.415 A person who sells one or more tickets to any ball, benefit or
23	entertainment, or asks or receives any subscription or promise thereof, for the
24	benefit or pretended benefit of any person, association or order, without being
25	authorized thereto by the person, association or order for whose benefit or
26	pretended benefit it is done, shall be punished:
27	1. Where the amount received from such sales, subscriptions or promises
28	totals [\$1,200] \$750 or more, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
29	In addition to any other penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.
30	2. Otherwise, for a misdemeanor.] (Deleted by amendment.)
31	Sec. 29. [NRS 205.445 is hereby amended to read as follows:
32	<u>205.445</u> 1. It is unlawful for a person:
33	(a) To obtain food, foodstuffs, lodging, merchandise or other accommodations
34	at any hotel, inn, trailer park, motor court, boardinghouse, rooming house, lodging
35	house, furnished apartment house, furnished bungalow court, furnished automobile
36	come acting house restaurant grocery store market or dairy without paving
	camp, eating house, restaurant, grocery store, market or dairy, without paying
37	therefor, with the intent to defraud the proprietor or manager thereof;
38	(b) To obtain credit at a hotel, inn, trailer park, motor court, boardinghouse,
39	rooming house, lodging house, furnished apartment house, furnished bungalow
40	court, furnished automobile camp, eating house, restaurant, grocery store, market or
41	dairy by the use of any false protense; or
42	(c) After obtaining credit, food, lodging, merchandise or other
43	accommodations at a hotel, inn, trailer park, motor court, boardinghouse, rooming
44	house, lodging house, furnished apartment house, furnished bungalow court,
45	furnished automobile camp, eating house, restaurant, grocery store, market or dairy,
46	to abscond or surreptitiously, or by force, menace or threats, to remove any part of
47	his or her baggage therefrom, without paying for the food or accommodations.
48	2. A person who violates any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall be
49	punished:
50	(a) Where the total value of the credit, food, foodstuffs, lodging, merchandise
51	or other accommodations received from any one establishment is [\$1,200] \$750 or
52	more, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130. In addition to any other
53	penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.

	rwise, for a misdemeanor.
<u>— 3. Proo</u>	f that lodging, food, foodstuffs, merchandise or other accommodations
	d by false pretense, or by false or fictitious show or pretense of any
	ther property, or that the person refused or willfully neglected to pay
	foodstuffs, lodging, merchandise or other accommodations, or that the
	in payment for the food, foodstuffs, lodging, merchandise or other
1 0	ons negotiable paper on which payment was refused, or that the
	nded without paying or offering to pay for the food, foodstuffs,
	chandise or other accommodations, or that the person surreptitiously
ramovad or a	ttempted to remove his or her baggage, is prima facie evidence of the
	ent mentioned in this section.
	section does not apply where there has been an agreement in writing
for delay in p	ayment for a period to exceed 10 days.] (Deleted by amendment.)
Sec. 30.	[NRS 205.520 is hereby amended to read as follows:
	A bailee, or any officer, agent or servant of a bailee, who issues or
	ng a document of title, knowing that the goods covered by the
	title have not been received by him or her, or are not under his or her
control at the	time the document is issued, shall be punished:
	re the value of the goods purported to be covered by the document of
title is [\$1,20	0] \$750 or more, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
	any other penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.
	re the value is less than [\$1,200,] \$750, for a misdemeanor.] (Deleted
by amendme	
Sec. 31.	
	Except as otherwise provided in chapter 104 of NRS, a bailee, or any
	to receive the bailed when the provided in enapter for or rules, it cance, or any
	gotiable document of title, knowing that a former negotiable document
	goods or any part of them is outstanding and uncancelled, shall be
punished:	
	re the value of the goods purported to be covered by the document of
	0] \$750 or more, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
	any other penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.
<u>2. Whe</u>	re the value is less than [\$1,200,] \$750, for a misdemeanor.] (Deleted
by amendme	
Sec. 32.	[NRS 205.570 is hereby amended to read as follows:
205.570	A person who, with the intent to defraud, obtains a negotiable
	title for goods to which the person does not have title, or which are
	security interest, and negotiates the document for value, without
	e want of title or the existence of the security interest, shall be
punished:	e wait of alle of alle emistence of alle security interest, shall be
·	re the value of the goods purported to be covered by the document of
	0] \$750 or more, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
	any other penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.
	re the value is less than [\$1,200,] \$750, for a misdemeanor.] (Deleted
by amendme	
Sec. 33.	[NRS 205.580 is hereby amended to read as follows:
205.580	A person who, with the intent to defraud, secures the issue by a
	gotiable document of title, knowing at the time of issue that any or all
	are not in possession of the bailee, by inducing the bailee to believe
	s are in the bailee's possession, shall be punished:
	re the value of the goods purported to be covered by the document of
	0] \$750 or more, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
Loi, 2 0	- ,
In addition to	any other penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.

1	<u>2. Where the value is less than [\$1,200,] \$750, for a misdemeanor.] (Deleted</u>
2	by amendment.)
3	Sec. 34. [NRS 205.590 is hereby amended to read as follows:
4	<u>205.590</u> A person who, with the intent to defraud, negotiates or transfers for
-	
5	value a document of title, which by the terms thereof represents that goods are in
6	possession of the bailee who issued the document, knowing that the bailee is not in
7	possession of the goods or any part thereof, without disclosing this fact, shall be
8	punished:
9	<u>1. Where the value of the goods purported to be covered by the document of</u>
10	title is [\$1,200] \$750 or more, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
11	In addition to any other penalty, the court shall order the person to pay restitution.
12	<u>2. Where the value is less than [\$1,200,] \$750, for a misdemeanor.] (Deleted</u>
13	by amendment.)
14	Sec. 35. [NRS 205.950 is hereby amended to read as follows:
15	<u>205.950 1. It is unlawful for a person to receive an advance fee, salary,</u>
16	deposit or money to obtain a loan for another unless the person places the advance
17	
	fee, salary, deposit or money in escrow pending completion of the loan or a
18	commitment for the loan.
19	— 2. Advance payments to cover reasonably estimated costs paid to third
20	persons are excluded from the provisions of subsection 1-if the person-making them
21	first signs a written agreement which specifies the estimated costs by item and the
22	estimated aggregate cost, and which recites that money advanced for costs will not
23	be refunded. If an itemized comice is not marked and the estimated as the most
	be refunded. If an itemized service is not performed and the estimated cost thereof
24	is not refunded, the recipient of the advance payment is subject to the penalties
25	provided in subsection 3.
26	3. A person who violates the provisions of this section:
27	(a) Is guilty of a misdemeanor if the amount is less than [\$1,200;] \$750; or
28	(a) Is guilty of a category D felony if the amount is [\$1,200] \$750 or more and
29	(b) is gained a provided in NDS 102 120 1 (Delated by a mondment)
	shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.] (Deleted by amendment.)
30	Sec. 36. [NRS 207.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
31	- 207.010 1. Unless the person is prosecuted pursuant to NRS 207.012 or
32	207.014, a person convicted in this State of:
33	(a) Any felony, who has previously been [five] two times convicted, whether in
34	this State or elsewhere, of any crime which under the laws of the situs of the crime
35	
	or of this State would amount to a felony is a habitual criminal and shall be
36	punished for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a
37	minimum term of not less than 5 years and a maximum term of not more than 20
38	Voars.
39	(b) Any felony, who has previously been [seven] three times convicted,
40	whether in this State or elsewhere, of any crime which under the laws of the situs of
41	
	the crime or of this State would amount to a felony is a habitual criminal and shall
42	be punished for a category A felony by imprisonment in the state prison:
43	(1) For life without the possibility of parole;
44	(2) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole
45	beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or
46	(3) For a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginning
47	when a minimum of 10 years has been sound.
	when a minimum of 10 years has been served.
48	2. [Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a previous or current
49	conviction under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection 2 of NRS 453.336 or NRS
50	453.411 must not be used as the basis for a conviction pursuant to this section. If a
51	person is convicted of violating NRS 453.336 by possessing any amount of
52	
54	flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxybutyrate or any substance for which flunitrazepam

or gamma-hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor, his or her conviction may be 1 23 used as the basis for a conviction pursuant to this section. 3. It is within the discretion of the prosecuting attorney whether to include a count under this section in any information or file a notice of habitual criminality if an indictment is found. The trial judge may, at his or her discretion, dismiss a count 4 5 6 under this section which is included in any indictment or information.¹ (Deleted by 7 amendment.) *Sec. 36.5.* NRS 207.200 is hereby amended to read as follows: 207.200 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 200.603, 8 9 10 any person who, under circumstances not amounting to a burglary: 11 (a) Goes upon the land or into any building of another with intent to vex or 12 annoy the owner or occupant thereof, or to commit any unlawful act; or 13 (b) Willfully goes or remains upon any land or in any building after having been warned *during the previous 24 months* by the owner or occupant thereof not 14 15 to trespass, 16 \rightarrow is guilty of a misdemeanor. The meaning of this subsection is not limited by 17 subsections 2 and 4. 18 2. A sufficient warning against trespassing, within the meaning of this 19 section, is given by any of the following methods: 20 (a) Painting with fluorescent orange paint: 21 (1) Not less than 50 square inches of a structure or natural object or the top 2.2 12 inches of a post, whether made of wood, metal or other material, at: 23 (I) Intervals of such a distance as is necessary to ensure that at least 24 one such structure, natural object or post would be within the direct line of sight of 25 a person standing next to another such structure, natural object or post, but at 26 intervals of not more than 1,000 feet; and 27 (II) Each corner of the land, upon or near the boundary; and (2) Each side of all gates, cattle guards and openings that are designed to 28 29 allow human ingress to the area: 30 (b) Fencing the area: 31 (c) Posting "no trespassing" signs or other notice of like meaning at: 32 (1) Intervals of such a distance as is necessary to ensure that at least one 33 such sign would be within the direct line of sight of a person standing next to 34 another such sign, but at intervals of not more than 500 feet; and 35 (2) Each corner of the land, upon or near the boundary; 36 (d) Using the area as cultivated land; or 37 (e) By the owner or occupant of the land or building making an oral or written 38 demand to any guest to vacate the land or building. 39 It is prima facie evidence of trespass for any person to be found on private 3. 40 or public property which is posted or fenced as provided in subsection 2 without 41 lawful business with the owner or occupant of the property. 4. An entryman on land under the laws of the United States is an owner 42 43 within the meaning of this section. 44 5. As used in this section: (a) "Cultivated land" means land that has been cleared of its natural vegetation 45 46 and is presently planted with a crop. 47 (b) "Fence" means a barrier sufficient to indicate an intent to restrict the area to 48 human ingress, including, but not limited to, a wall, hedge or chain link or wire 49 mesh fence. The term does not include a barrier made of barbed wire. 50 (c) "Guest" means any person entertained or to whom hospitality is extended, 51 including, but not limited to, any person who stays overnight. The term does not include a tenant as defined in NRS 118A.170. 52

1	Sec. 37. [NRS 213.15101 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2	<u>213.15101 1. The Division shall adopt a written system of graduated</u>
3	sanctions for parole and probation officers to use when responding to a technical
4	violation of the conditions of parole. The system must:
5	(a) Set forth a menu of presumptive sanctions for the most common violations,
6	including, without limitation, failure to report, willful failure to pay fines and fees,
7	failure to participate in a required program or service, failure to complete
8	community service and failure to refrain from the use of alcohol or controlled
9	substances.
10	(b) Take into account factors such as responsivity factors impacting a person's
11 12	ability to successfully complete any conditions of supervision, the severity of the
	current violation, the person's previous criminal record, the number and severity of
13	any previous violations and the extent to which graduated sanctions were imposed
14	for previous violations.
15	(c) Include guidance on the use of confinement in a jail or detention facility
16	and electronic monitoring pursuant to subsection 3.
17	<u>2. The Division shall establish and maintain a program of initial and ongoing</u>
18	training for parole and probation officers regarding the system of graduated
19	sanctions.
20	<u>3. As part of the system of graduated sanctions, the Division may, in</u>
21	response to a technical violation of the conditions of parole:
22	(a) Impose confinement in a jail or detention facility for a period of not more
23	than 10 days. The total number of days of confinement imposed pursuant to this
24	paragraph must not, in the aggregate, exceed 30 days.
25	(b) Place the person under a system of active electronic monitoring for a
26	period of not more than 60 days using an electronic device approved by the
27	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but
	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but
27	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting
27 28	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person.
27 28 29 30	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation
27 28 29 30 31	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when
27 28 29 30 31 32	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation.
27 28 29 30 31 32 33	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation.
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction.
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. A. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and
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27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. A. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation.
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. A. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation.
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27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole until all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted, the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. A. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division constitute a technical violation and the date there been exhausted. If the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person to control outlining to the conditions of parole that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, including, without limitation,
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted, the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, including, without limitation, any graduated sanctions imposed before recommending revocation.
$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ \end{array}$	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted, the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, including, without limitation, any graduated sanctions imposed before recommending revocation. [7.] 8. As used in this section:
$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ \end{array}$	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation in provide in the community, including, without limitation, any graduated sanctions imposed before recommending revocation. [7.] 8. As used in this section: (a) "Abseonding" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS [176A.630.]
$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48 \end{array}$	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. 4. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted, the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, including, without limitation, any graduated sanctions imposed before recommending revocation. [7.] 8. As used in this section: (a) "Absconding" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS [176A.630.]
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$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ \end{array}$	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. A. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated canctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A. parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole. [6.] 7. The Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted, the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, including, without limitation, any graduated sanctions: [7.] 8. As used in this section: (a) "Absconding" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS [176A.630.]
$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 28\\ 29\\ 30\\ 31\\ 32\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 36\\ 37\\ 38\\ 39\\ 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ \end{array}$	 Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person. A. Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated canetions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation. [4.] 5. A. parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed. [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole for a technical violation of parole for a technical violation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, including, without limitation, any graduated sanctions imposed before recommending revocation. [7.] 8. As used in this section: (a) "Absconding" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS [176A.630.] [7.] 4. As used in this section: (b) "Technical violation" means any alleged violation of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions of the conditions.

1	[(2)] (II) Battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485;
2	200.485:
3	[(3)] (III) Violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120;
4	[(4)] (IV) Crime of violence as defined in NRS 200.408 that is punishable
5	as a misdemeanor;
6	[(5)] (V) Harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571 or stalking or aggravated
7	stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575;
8	[(6)] (VI) Violation of a temporary or extended order for protection
9	against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a
10	restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order
11	for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought
12	pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against
13	stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a
14	temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS
15	200.378: for
16	(7)] (VII) Violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is
17	the victim of the crime for which the supervised person is being supervised [.
18	→ The term does not include] ; or
19	(VIII) Violation of a condition required pursuant to NRS 213.1245;
20	#
21	(2) Termination from a program indicated in a parole release plan
22	approved by the Division, or termination from a specialty court program.] (Deleted
23	by amendment.)
24	Sec. 38. [NRS 213.1519 is hereby amended to read as follows:
25	<u>213.1519</u> 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, a parolee
26	whose parale is revoked by decision of the Board : [for the commission of a new
27	felony or gross misdemeanor, battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant
28	to NRS 200.485, violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120, crime of violence as
29	defined in NPS 200.408 that is punishable as a misdemeanor, harassment pursuant
30	to NPS 200.571, stalking or aggravated stalking pursuant to NPS 200.575,
31	violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the
32	
33	erime for which the parolee is being supervised, violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS
34	
	33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of
35	a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an
36	action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NPS, a temporary or extended
37	order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued
38	pursuant to NPS 200.591 or a temporary or extended order for protection against
39	sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378 or for absconding:]
40	(a) Forfeits all credits for good behavior previously earned to reduce his or her
41	sentence pursuant to chapter 209 of NRS; and
42	(b) Must serve such part of the unexpired maximum term or the maximum
43	aggregate term, as applicable, of his or her original sentence as may be determined
44	by the Board with rehearing dates scheduled pursuant to NPS 213.142.
45	+ The Board may restore any credits forfeited under this subsection.
46	- 2. A parolee released on parole pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 213.1215
47	whose parele is revoked for having been convicted of a new felony:
48	(a) Forfeits all credits for good behavior previously earned to reduce his or her
49	sentence pursuant to chapter 209 of NRS;
50	(b) Must serve the entire unexpired maximum term or the maximum aggregate
51	term, as applicable, of his or her original sentence; and
52	(c) May not again be released on parole during his or her term of
53	imprisonment.

A parolee released on parole pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 213.1215 1 2 whose parole is revoked by decision of the Board for a violation of any rule or 3 regulation governing his or her conduct: (a) Forfeits all credits for good behavior previously carned to reduce his or her 4 5 sentence pursuant to chapter 209 of NRS; 6 (b) Must serve such part of the unexpired maximum term or maximum 7 aggregate term, as applicable, of his or her original sentence as may be determined 8 by the Board: and 9 (c) Must not be considered again for release on parole pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 213.1215 but may be considered for release on parole pursuant to NRS 10 11 213.1099, with rehearing dates scheduled pursuant to NRS 213.142. + The Board may restore any credits forfeited under this subsection. 12 13 -[4. If the Board finds that the parolee committed one or more technical 14 violations of the conditions of parole, the Board may: 15 (a) Continue parole supervision; 16 (b) Temporarily revoke parole supervision and impose a term of imprisonment 17 of not more than: 18 (1) Thirty days for the first temporary parole revocation; 19 (2) Ninety days for the second temporary parole revocation; or 20 (3) One hundred and eighty days for the third temporary parole revocation; 21 ⊖ŧ (c) Fully revoke parole supervision and impose the remainder of the sentence 22 23 for a fourth or subsequent revocation. As used in this section: 24 (a) "Absconding" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.630. 25 26 (b) "Technical violation" means any alleged violation of the conditions parole that does not constitute absconding and is not the commission of a: 27 (1) New felony or gross misdemeanor; 28 29 (2) Battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485; (3) Violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120: 30 31 (4) Crime of violence as defined in NRS 200.408 that is punishable as a 32 misdemeanor: (5) Harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571 or stalking or aggravated stalking 33 pursuant to NRS 200.575; 34 35 (6) Violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining 36 37 order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for 38 protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against 39 stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a 40 41 temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378: or 42 43 (7) Violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the crime for which the parolee is being supervised. 44 The term does not include termination from a specialty court program.]] 45 46 (Deleted by amendment.) Sec. 39. [NRS 391.650 is hereby amended to read as follows: 47 391.650 As used in NRS 391.650 to 391.826, inclusive, unless the context 48 49 otherwise requires: -1. "Administrator" means any employee who holds a license as an 50 51 administrator and who is employed in that capacity by a school district. 2. "Board" means the board of trustees of the school district in which a 52 53 licensed employee affected by NRS 391.650 to 391.826, inclusive, is employed.

Senate Amendment No. 990 to Senate Bill No. 412

3. "	Demotion" means demotion of an administrator to a position of less
rank, res	ponsibility or pay and does not include transfer or reassignment t
	of an administrative reorganization.
	Immorality" means:
(a) A	n act forbidden by NRS 200.366, 200.368, 200.400, 200.508, 201.1
201 100	201 210 201 220 201 220 201 265 201 540 201 560 207 260 452 2
201.170,	201.210, 201.220, 201.230, 201.265, 201.540, 201.560, 207.260, 453.3
to 453.33	6, inclusive, except an act forbidden by NRS 453.337, 453.338, 453.33
	05, inclusive, and section 40 of this act, 453.560 or 453.562; or
<u>(b) A</u>	n act forbidden by NRS 201.540 or any other sexual conduct or attempt
sexual-co	nduct with a pupil enrolled in an elementary or secondary school. As us
in this pa	ragraph, "sexual conduct" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 201.524
	Postprobationary employee" means an administrator or a teacher who h
	d the probationary period as provided in NRS 391.820 and has been giv
	reemployment. The term does not include a person who is deemed to be
	ary employee pursuant to NRS 391.730.
	Probationary employee" means:
(a) A	in administrator or a teacher who is employed for the period set forth
NKS 391	-82/0: and
<u>(b) A</u>	L person who is deemed to be a probationary employee pursuant to N
391.730.	
"	Superintendent" means the superintendent of a school district or a pers
dosignato	d by the board or superintendent to act as superintendent during t
	of the superintendent.
Q "	Teacher" means a licensed employee the majority of whose working ti
ia daviata	Teacher" means a licensed employee the majority of whose working the distribution of the service to pupils of a school of the sc
astrict.j	(Deleted by amendment.)
	40. [Chapter 453 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a n
section to	read as follows:
Excep	pt as otherwise provided in NRS 453.011 to 453.552, inclusive, a pers
who know	wingly or intentionally sells, manufactures, delivers or brings into the
State or 1	who is knowingly or intentionally in actual or constructive possession
any cont	rolled substance which is listed in schedule II or any mixture whi
	any such controlled substance shall be punished, unless a grea
	provided pursuant to NRS 453.322, if the quantity involved:
	s 28 grams or more, but less than 200 grams, for a category C felony in NBS 102-120 and by a fine of not more than \$50,000
	in NRS 193,130 and by a fine of not more than \$50,000.
	s 200 grams or more, but less than 400 grams, for a category B felony
	ment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years a
	um term of not more than 10 years and by a fine of not more th
\$100,000	e de la companya de l
<u></u>	s 400 grams or more, for a category A felony by imprisonment in t
state pris	
(a)	for life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginni
	unimum of 5 years has been served; or
(b) L	lon a definite term of 15 years with aligibility for narole beginning wh
	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$
a minimu	For a definite term of 15 years, with eligibility for parole beginning wh im of 5 years has been served, and by a fine of not more than \$250,00
(Deleted	by amendment.)
Sec.	
453.3	22 1. Except as authorized by the provisions of NRS 453.011
453.552	inclusive, it is unlawful for a person to knowingly or intentionally:
(a) A	Anufacture or compound a controlled substance other than marijuana.
	Cossess, with the intent to manufacture or compound a controlled substan
othor th	n manimona an call avalance hauterlele
other tha	n marijuana, or sell, exchange, barter, supply, prescribe, dispense or g

away, with the intent that the chemical be used to manufacture or compound a 1 2 controlled substance other than marijuana: 3 (1) Any chemical identified in subsection 5: or (2) Any other chemical which is proven by expert testimony to be commonly used in manufacturing or compounding a controlled substance other 4 5 6 than marijuana. The district attorney may present expert testimony to provide a 7 prima facie case that any chemical, whether or not it is a chemical identified in 8 subsection 5, is commonly used in manufacturing or compounding such a 9 controlled substance. 10 The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to a person who, without the intent 11 to commit an unlawful act, possesses any chemical at a laboratory that is licensed to 12 store the chemical. 13 (c) Offer or attempt to do any act set forth in paragraph (a) or (b). 2. Unless a greater penalty is provided in subsection 3 or NRS 453.3385, or 14 section 40 of this act, a person who violates any provision of subsection 1 is guilty 15 16 of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 3 years and a maximum term of not more than 15 17 18 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$100,000. 19 3. If a person violates any provision of subsection 1 by engaging in the 20 manufacturing or compounding of a controlled substance other than marijuana, or 21 by attempting to do so, and the violation causes a fire or explosion, the person is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state 22 23 prison for a minimum term of not less than 3 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than 24 25 \$100.000 26 4. The court shall not grant probation to a person convicted pursuant to this section. 27 The following chemicals are identified for the purposes of subsection 1: 28 29 (a) Acetic anhydride. (h) Acetone. 30 31 (c) N Acetylanthranilic acid, its esters and its salts. 32 (d) Anthranilic acid. its esters and its salts. (e) Benzaldehyde, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers. 33 34 (f) Benzyl chloride. 35 (g) Benzyl cyanide. (h) 1.4 Butanediol. 36 37 (i) 2 Butanone (or methyl ethyl ketone or MEK). (i) Ephedrine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers. 38 39 (k) Ergonovine and its salts. (1) Ergotamine and its salts. 40 41 (m) Ethylamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers. 42 (n) Ethyl ether. 43 (o) Gamma butvrolactone. (p) Hydriodic acid, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers. 44 45 (q) Hydrochloric gas. 46 (r) Iodine. (s) Isosafrole, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers. 47 48 (t) Lithium metal. 49 (u) Methylamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers. (v) 3,4 Methylenedioxy phenyl 2 propanone.
 (w) N Methylephedrine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers. 50 51 52 (x) Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK). 53 (y) N Methylpseudoephedrine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.

1	(z) Nitroethane, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.
2	(aa) Norpseudoephedrine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.
3	(bb) Phenylacetic acid, its esters and its salts.
4	(cc) Phenylpropanolamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.
5	(dd) Piperidine and its salts.
6	(cc) Piperonal, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.
7	(ff) Potassium permanganate.
8	(gg) Propionic anhydride, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.
9	(hh) Pseudoephedrine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.
10	(ii) Red phosphorous.
11	(jj) Safrole, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers.
12	<u>(kk) Sodium metal.</u>
13	— (II) Sulfurie acid.
14	<u>(mm) Toluene.] (Deleted by amendment.)</u>
15	Sec. 42. [NRS 453.333 is hereby amended to read as follows:
16	<u>453.333 If the death of a person is proximately caused by a controlled</u>
17	substance which was sold, given, traded or otherwise made available to him or her
18	by another person in violation of this chapter, the person who sold, gave or traded
19	or otherwise made the substance available to him or her is guilty of murder. If
20	convicted of murder in the second degree, the person is guilty of a category A
21	felony and shall be punished as provided in subsection 5 of NRS 200.030. If
22	convicted of murder in the first degree, the person is guilty of a category A felony
23	and shall be punished as provided in subsection 4 of NRS 200.030, except that the
24	punishment of death may be imposed only if the requirements of paragraph (a) of
25	subsection 4 of that section have been met and if the defendant is or has previously
26	been convicted of violating NRS 153.3385 or 453.339 or section 40 of this act or a
27	law of any other jurisdiction which prohibits the same conduct.] (Deleted by
28	amendment.)
29	Sec. 43. [NRS-453.3351 is hereby amended to read as follows:
30	<u>453.3351 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided by law, and except as</u>
31	otherwise provided in NPS 193,169, any person who violates NPS 453,322 or
32	453.3385 or section 40 of this act where the violation included the manufacture of
33	any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of
34	methamphotamine:
35	(a) Within 500 feet of a residence, business, church, synagogue or other place
36	of religious worship, public or private school, campus of the Nevada System of
37	Higher Education, playground, public park, public swimming pool or recreational
38	
	center for youths; or (b) In a momentum which areates a great risk of death or substantial hadily harm
39	(b) In a manner which creates a great risk of death or substantial bodily harm
40	to another person,
41	shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term equal to and in
42	addition to the term of imprisonment prescribed by statute for the crime. The
43	sentence prescribed by this section runs consecutively with the sentence prescribed
44	by statute for the crime.
45	2. This section does not create a separate offense but provides an additional
46	penalty for the primary offense, whose imposition is contingent upon the finding of
47	the prescribed fact.
48	- 3. For the purposes of this section:
49	(a) "Playground" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.3345.
50	(b) "Recreational center for youths" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS
51	4 <u>53.3345.</u>

1	<u>(c) "Residence" means any house, room, apartment, tenement, manufactured</u>
2	home as defined in NRS 489.113, or mobile home as defined in NRS 489.120, that
3	is designed or intended for occupancy.] (Deleted by amendment.)
4	Sec. 44. [NRS 453.3353 is hereby amended to read as follows:
5	453.3353 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided by law, and except as
	- 15,5555 1. Chiefs a greater penalty is provided by law, and except as
6	otherwise provided in this section and NRS 193.169, if:
7	(a) A person violates NRS 453.322 or 453.3385, or section 40 of this act, and
8	the violation involves the manufacturing or compounding of any controlled
9	substance other than marijuana; and
10	(b) During the discovery or cleanup of the premises at, on or in which the
11	controlled substance was manufactured or compounded, another person suffers
12	substantial bodily harm other than death as the proximate result of the
13	manufacturing or compounding of the controlled substance,
4	+ the person who committed the offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the
15	state prison for a term equal to and in addition to the term of imprisonment
16	prescribed by statute for the offense. The sentence prescribed by this subsection
17	runs consecutively with the sentence prescribed by statute for the offense.
8	- 2. Unless a greater penalty is provided by law, and except as otherwise
9	provided in NRS 193.169, if:
20	(a) A person violates NRS 453.322 or 453.3385, or section 40 of this act, and
21	the violation involves the manufacturing or compounding of any controlled
22	substance other than marijuana; and
23	(b) During the discovery or cleanup of the premises at, on or in which the
24	controlled substance was manufactured or compounded, another person suffers
25	death as the proximate result of the manufacturing or compounding of the
26	controlled substance.
7	+ the offense shall be deemed a category A felony and the person who committed
8	the offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:
29	(1) For life without the possibility of parole;
30	(2) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole
31	beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served; or
32	(3) For a definite term of 50 years, with eligibility for parole beginning
3	when a minimum of 20 years has been served.
4	3. Subsection 1 does not create a separate offense but provides an additional
5	penalty for the primary offense, the imposition of which is contingent upon the
6	finding of the prescribed fact. Subsection 2 does not create a separate offense but
57	provides an alternative penalty for the primary offense, the imposition of which is
8	contingent upon the finding of the prescribed fact.
19	4. As used in this section:
0	(a) "Marijuana" does not include concentrated cannabis.
1	(b) "Premises" means:
12	(1) Any temporary or permanent structure, including, without limitation,
13	any building, house, room, apartment, tenement, shed, carport, garage, shop,
14	warehouse, store, mill, barn, stable, outhouse or tent; or
45	(2) Any conveyance, including, without limitation, any vessel, boat,
46	vehicle, airplane, glider, house trailer, travel trailer, motor home or railroad car,
+0 47	
	⇒ whether located aboveground or underground and whether inhabited or not.]
48	(Deleted by amendment.)
49	Sec. 45. [NRS 453.336 is hereby amended to read as follows:
50	453.336 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, a person shall not
51	knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, unless the substance was
52	obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a prescription or order of a physician,
53	physician assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 630 or 633 of NPS, dentist,
	physician assistant needsed parsuant to enapter 050 or 055 or 1000, dentist,

	odiatric physician, optometrist, advanced practice registered nurse or veterinan thile acting in the course of his or her professional practice, or except as otherw
	uthorized by the provisions of NRS 453.005 to 453.552, inclusive.
	<u>2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 4 and 5 and in N</u>
	53.3363, and unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 212.160, 453.3385
4	53.339, or section 40 of this act, a person who violates this section:
_	(a) For a first or second offense, if the controlled substance is listed in sched
L	or II and the quantity possessed is less than 14 grams, or if the control
<u> </u>	abstance is listed in schedule III, IV or V and the quantity possessed is less than
	rams, is guilty of possession of a controlled substance and shall be punished f
	ategory E felony as provided in NRS 193.130. In accordance with NRS 176.2
ŧ	te court shall defer judgment upon the consent of the person.
_	— (b) For a third or subsequent offense, if the controlled substance is listed
s	chedule I or II and the quantity possessed is less than 14 grams, or if the contro
	abstance is listed in schedule III, IV or V and the quantity possessed is less that
	rams, or if the offender has previously been convicted two or more times in
	ggregate of any violation of the law of the United States or of any state, terri
	r district relating to a controlled substance, is guilty of possession of a contro
51	ibstance and shall be punished for a category D felony as provided in N
¥	93.130, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000.
	(e) If the controlled substance is listed in schedule I or II and the quar
	ossessed is 14 grams or more, but less than 28 grams, or if the contro
	ubstance is listed in schedule III, IV or V and the quantity possessed is 28 gr
	r more, but less than 200 grams, is guilty of low level possession of a contro
	abstance and shall be punished for a category C felony as provided in N
1	93.130.
-	(d) If the controlled substance is listed in schedule I or II and the quar
æ	ossessed is 28 grams or more, but less than 42 grams, or if the contro
	abstance is listed in schedule III, IV or V and the quantity possessed is 200 gr
	r more, is guilty of mid level possession of a controlled substance and shall
	unished for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison fo
	iinimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more thar
¥	ears and by a fine of not more than \$50,000.
_	(e) If the controlled substance is listed in schedule I or II and the quar
æ	ossessed is 42 grams or more, but less than 100 grams, is guilty of high h
	ossession of a controlled substance and shall be punished for a category B fel
	y imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years
a	maximum term of not more than 15 years and by a fine of not more than \$50,0
-	 Unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 212.160, 453.337 or 453.33
0	r section 40 of this act, a person who is convicted of the possession
	lunitrazepam] :
1	(a) Flunitrazepam or gamma hydroxybutyrate, or any substance for wi
£1	
	unitrazepam or gamma hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor [,]; or
	(b) A mixture containing fentanyl, carfentanil and a benzimidazole opioid
	ny analog thereof,
-	is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in
- 4	tate prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of
m	nore than 6 years.
m	1000 than 6 years.

52 (a) Performing not more than 24 hours of community service;

1	(b) Attending the live meeting described in paragraph (a) of subsection 2 of
2	NRS 484C.530 and complying with any other requirements set forth in that section;
3	AF
4	(c) Being required to undergo an evaluation in accordance with subsection 1 of
5	NRS 484C.350.
6	
7	5. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 212.160, a person
8	who is convicted of the possession of more than 1 ounce, but less than 50 pounds,
9	of marijuana or more than one-eighth of an ounce, but less than one pound, of
10	concentrated cannabis is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as
11	provided in NRS 193.130.
12	<u>6. It is not a violation of this section if a person possesses a trace amount of a</u>
13	controlled substance and that trace amount is in or on a hypodermic device obtained
14	from a sterile hypodermic device program pursuant to NRS 439.985 to 439.994,
15	inclusive.
16	7. The court may grant probation to or suspend the sentence of a person
17	convicted of violating this section.
18	- 8. If a person fulfills the terms and conditions imposed for a violation of
19	subsection 4, the court shall, without a hearing, order sealed all documents, papers
20	and exhibits in that person's record, minute book entries and entries on dockets, and
21	other documents relating to the case in the custody of such other agencies and
22	officers as are named in the court's order. The court shall cause a copy of the order
23	
	to be sent to each agency or officer named in the order. Each such agency or officer
24	shall notify the court in writing of its compliance with the order.
25	9. As used in this section:
26	(a) "Controlled substance" includes flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxybutyrate
27	and each substance for which flunitrazepam or gamma hydroxybutyrate is an
28	immediate precursor.
29	(b) "Marijuana" does not include concentrated cannabis.
0	(c) "Sterile hypodermic device program" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS
	(c) Stering the hypothesis of the second sec
1	4 <u>39.986.] (Deleted by amendment.)</u>
2	Sec. 46. [NRS 453.337 is hereby amended to read as follows:
3	- 453.337 1. Except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of NRS
4	453.011 to 453.552, inclusive, it is unlawful for a person to possess for the purpose
5	of sale flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxybutyrate, any substance for which
6	flunitrazepam or gamma hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor or any
7	controlled substance classified in schedule I or II.
8	2. Unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 453.3385 or 453.339, or
9	<i>section 40 of this act</i> , a person who violates this section shall be punished:
0	(a) For the first offense, for a category D felony as provided in NRS 193.130.
ĭ	(b) For a second offense, or if, in the case of a first conviction of violating this
2	
	section, the offender has previously been convicted of a felony under the Uniform
3	Controlled Substances Act or of an offense under the laws of the United States or
4	any state, territory or district which, if committed in this State, would amount to a
-5	felony under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, for a category C felony as
6	provided in NRS 193.130.
7	(c) For a third or subsequent offense, or if the offender has previously been
8	convicted two or more times of a felony under the Uniform Controlled Substances
9	Act or of any offense under the laws of the United States or any state, territory or
	district which, if committed in this State, would amount to a felony under the
50 51 52	district which, if committed in this State, would amount to a felony under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 3 years and a maximum term

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	nan 15 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more the
\$20,000 for ca	ich offense.
3 Excer	et as otherwise provided in this subsection, unless mitigation
	exist that warrant the granting of probation, the court shall not gra
	r suspend the sentence of a person convicted of violating this section
and punishabk	e pursuant to paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection 2. The court shall n
grant-probatio	n to or suspend the sentence of a person convicted of violating th
	if mitigating circumstances exist that would otherwise warrant th
	robation, if the person violated this section by possessing <i>fentan</i>
granting or pr	obación, il une person violated uns section by possessing jenan
Hunitrazepam,	, gamma hydroxybutyrate or any substance for which <i>fentan</i>
	or gamma-hydroxybutyrate is an immediate precursor.] (Deleted I
amendment.)	
Sec. 47.	[NRS 453.3383 is hereby amended to read as follows:
452 2282	For the purposes of NRS 453.3385 and 453.339, and section 40
	eight of the controlled substance as represented by the person selling
	it is determinative if the weight as represented is greater than the
actual weight	of the controlled substance.] (Deleted by amendment.)
	[NRS 453.3385 is hereby amended to read as follows:
	-1. Except as otherwise authorized by the provisions of NF
455.011 to 4 ;	53.552, inclusive, a person who knowingly or intentionally sel
	delivers or brings into this State or who is knowingly or intentional
in actual or co	nstructive possession of flunitrazepam, gamma hydroxybutyrate, a
	which flunitrazepam or gamma hydroxybutyrate is an immedia
	ny controlled substance which is listed in schedule I, [or II,] exce
marijuana, or	any mixture which contains any such controlled substance, unless
greater penalty	y is provided pursuant to NRS 453.322, if the quantity involved:
(a) Is [10	0] 4 grams or more, but less than [400] 14 grams, is guilty of lov
	ng and shall be punished for a category B felony by imprisonment
	on for a minimum term of not less than [2 years] <i>1 year</i> and
	m of not more than [20] 6 years and by a fine of not more the
[\$100,000.] \$5	
<u>(b) Is 14</u>	grams or more, but less than 28 grams, is guilty of mid lev
trafficking an	d shall be punished for a category B felony by imprisonment in the
	r a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term
	15 years and by a fine of not more than \$100,000.
(c) Is [40	0] 28 grams or more, is guilty of high level trafficking and shall
punished for a	category A felony by imprisonment in the state prison:
	or life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for paro
	on a minimum of 10 years has been served; or
(<u>2)</u> FC	or a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginni
when a minim	um of 10 years has been served,
🛏 and by a fir	ne of not more than \$500,000.
2 10 11	sed in this section, "marijuana" does not include concentrat
connobie 1 (De	lated by amandmant)
Constant	eleted by amendment.)
Sec. 49.	[NRS-453.3405 is hereby amended to read as follows:
453.3405	1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the adjudicati
	mposition of sentence of a person found guilty of trafficking in
	stance in violation of NRS 453.3385 or 453.339 or section 40 of the
act must not b	be suspended and the person is not eligible for parole until the person
has actually se	erved the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment prescribed l
	der which the person was convicted.
of ony porcer	ourt, upon an appropriate motion, may reduce or suspend the senten

1	453.339 or section 40 of this act if the court finds that the convicted person
2	rendered substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of any offense.
3	The arresting agency must be given an opportunity to be heard before the motion is
4	granted. Upon good cause shown, the motion may be heard in camera.
5	<u>3. Any appropriate reduction or suspension of a sentence pursuant to</u>
6	subsection 2 must be determined by the court, for reasons stated by the court that
7	may include, without limitation, consideration of the following:
8	(a) The court's evaluation of the significance and usefulness of the convicted
9	person's assistance, taking into consideration the prosecuting attorney's evaluation
10	of the assistance rendered;
11	(b) The truthfulness, completeness and reliability of any information or
12	testimony provided by the convicted person;
13	(c) The nature and extent of the convicted person's assistance;
14	(d) Any injury suffered or any danger or risk of injury to the convicted person
15	or his or her family resulting from his or her assistance; and
16	(c) The timeliness of the convicted person's assistance.] (Deleted by
17	<u>amendment.)</u>
18	Sec. 50. [NRS 453C.150 is hereby amended to read as follows:
19	<u>453C.150 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who, in</u>
20	good faith, seeks medical assistance for a person who is experiencing a drug or
21	alcohol overdose or other medical emergency or who seeks such assistance for
22	himself or herself, or who is the subject of a good faith request for such assistance
23	may not be arrested, charged, prosecuted or convicted, or have his or her property
24	subjected to forfeiture, or be otherwise penalized for violating:
25	(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a provision of chapter 453 of
26	NRS relating to:
27	(1) Drug paraphernalia, including, without limitation, NRS 453.554 to
28	453.566, inclusive;
29	(2) Descassion unless it is for the nurness of sale or violates the provisions
30	(2) Possession, unless it is for the purpose of sale or violates the provisions of NRS 453.3385, subsection 2 of NRS 453.3393 or 453.3405 [;] or section 40 of
	this is a section of the section of
31 32	this act; or (2) Use of a controlled substance including without limitation NDS
	(3) Use of a controlled substance, including, without limitation, NRS
33	453.336;
34	(b) A local ordinance as described in NPS 453.3361 that establishes an offense
35	that is similar to an offense set forth in NRS 453.336;
36	(c) A restraining order; or
37	(d) A condition of the person's parole or probation,
38	➡ if the evidence to support the arrest, charge, prosecution, conviction, seizure or
39	penalty was obtained as a result of the person seeking medical assistance.
40	2. A court, before sentencing a person who has been convicted of a violation
41	of chapter 453 of NRS for which immunity is not provided by this section, shall
42	consider in mitigation any evidence or information that the defendant, in good faith,
43	sought medical assistance for a person who was experiencing a drug or alcohol
44	overdose or other life threatening emergency in connection with the events that
45	constituted the violation.
46	3. For the purposes of this section, a person seeks medical assistance if the
47	person:
48	(a) Reports a drug or alcohol overdose or other medical emergency to a
49	member of a law enforcement agency, a 911 emergency service, a poison control
50	conter, a medical facility or a provider of emergency medical services;
51	(b) Assists another person making such a report;
52 53	(c) Provides care to a person who is experiencing a drug or alcohol overdose or
55	other medical emergency while awaiting the arrival of medical assistance; or

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51 52 medical emergency to a medical facility and notifies the appropriate authorities. 4. The provisions of this section do not prohibit any governmental entity from taking any actions required or authorized by chapter 432B of NRS relating to the abuse or neglect of a child. -5. As used in this section, "drug or alcohol overdose" means a condition, including, without limitation, extreme physical illness, a decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, mania or death which is caused by the consumption or use of a controlled substance or alcohol, or another substance with which a controlled substance or alcohol was combined, or that an ordinary layperson would reasonably believe to be a drug or alcohol overdose that requires medical assistance.] (Deleted by amendment.) Sec. 51. [NRS 458A.240 is hereby amended to read as follows: 458A.240 1. [Whenever] If a person is placed under the supervision of a qualified mental health professional, the person's sentencing [must] may be deferred and, except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, the person's conviction [must] may be set aside if the qualified mental health professional certifies to the court that the person has satisfactorily completed the program of treatment and the court approves the certification and determines that the conditions upon the election of treatment have been satisfied. 2. If, upon the expiration of the treatment period, the qualified mental health professional has not certified that the person has completed the program of treatment, the court shall sentence the person. If the person has satisfied the conditions upon the election of treatment and the court believes that the person will complete his or her treatment voluntarily, the court may set the conviction aside. 3. If, before the treatment period expires, the qualified mental health professional determines that the person is not likely to benefit from further treatment, the qualified mental health professional shall so advise the court. The court shall then: (a) Arrange for the transfer of the person to a more suitable program, if any; or (b) Terminate the supervision and conduct a hearing to determine whether the person should be sentenced. - If a person is sentenced pursuant to this section, any time spent in institutional care must be deducted from any sentence imposed. 4. Regardless of whether the person successfully completes treatment, the court shall not set aside the conviction of a person who has a record of two or more convictions of any felony for two or more separate incidents.] (Deleted by amendment.) Sec. 52. [NRS 458A.250 is hereby amended to read as follows: 458A.250 1. The Idetermination of problem gambling commitment] setting aside of a conviction pursuant to NRS [458A.200 to 458A.260, inclusive,] 458A.240 shall not be deemed a criminal conviction. 2. The records relating to the setting aside of a conviction pursuant to NRS 458A.240 may be sealed pursuant to NRS 179.255.] (Deleted by amendment.) Sec. 53. [NRS 475.105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 475.105 A person who steals a device intended for use in preventing, controlling, extinguishing or giving warning of a fire: -1. If the device has a value of less than [\$1,200,] \$750, is guilty of a misdemeanor. 2. If the device has a value of [\$1,200] \$750 or more, is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.] (Deleted by amendment.)

-(d) Delivers a person who is experiencing a drug or alcohol overdose or other

Sec. 54. [NRS 484C.430 is hereby amended to read as follows:	
<u>484C.430 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant</u>	to NRS
484C.440, a person who:	
— (a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;	
(b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood	-or-breath
physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08	ə r more i ı
his or her blood or breath;	
(d) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the	-combine
influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance;	
	or organi
solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree whi	
the person incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical ec	
vehiele: or	
(f) Has a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as applie	ahlo in a
amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection	
NRS 484C.110.	1.5 01 1 0
→ and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while driving o	r in actur
	-
physical control of any vehicle on or off the highways of this State, if	
neglect of duty proximately causes the death of, or substantial bodily	- marm - u
another person, shall be punished as provided in subsection 2.	ion 1 an
2. A person who commits any of the acts set forth in subsection	on 1 an
	1 1 11 1
(a) The death of another person is guilty of a category B felony ar	
punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of no	
[2] 5 years and a maximum term of not more than [20] 25 years and must	be furthe
punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000.	D (1
(b) Substantial bodily harm to another person is guilty of a categor	
and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimu	
not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years an	
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 segreg	ated from
offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assig	sned to a
institution or facility of minimum security.	
[2.] 3. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of vice	dating th
provisions of subsection 1 in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mer	i tally ill c
nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless the attor	tey know
or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or	cannot b
proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection [1]	2 may no
be suspended nor may probation be granted.	
[3.] 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [4,] 5, if const	imption
proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defe	nso unde
paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient c	
alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, (
his or her blood or breath was tested, to cause the defendant to have a cor	
of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath. A defendant who	
offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 d tha trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct. file an	
the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file an	a berve 0
the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.	of MD
[4.] 5. If the defendant is also charged with violating the provision	
484E.010, 484E.020 or 484E.030, the defendant may not offer the e	Arirmativ

52 defense set forth in subsection [3.] 4.

[5] 6	If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of
	the defendant was transporting a person who is tess than 19 years of other states of the time of the violation, the court shall consider that
	gravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.]
(Deleted by a	
	INRS 501.3765 is hereby amended to read as follows:
Sec. 55.	
	1. Any person who intentionally steals, takes and carries away
	traps, snares or similar devices owned by another person with an
	ue of less than [\$1,200] \$750 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
	person who buys, receives, possesses or withholds one or more traps,
	ilar devices owned by another person with an aggregate value of less
than [\$1,200:]	
	ving that the traps, snares or similar devices are stolen property; or
	r such circumstances as should have caused a reasonable person to
	traps, snares or similar devices are stolen property,
	<u>a gross misdemeanor.] (Deleted by amendment.)</u>
Sec. 56.	
	-1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 598.0974, a person who
	wirt order or injunction issued pursuant to the provisions of NRS
	598.0999, inclusive, upon a complaint brought by the Commissioner,
	the district attorney of any county of this State or the Attorney General
	and pay to the State General Fund a civil penalty of not more than
	each violation. For the purpose of this section, the court issuing the
	nction retains jurisdiction over the action or proceeding. Such civil
	in addition to any other penalty or remedy available for the
	of the provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive.
	pt as otherwise provided in NRS 598.0974, in any action brought
	he provisions of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive, if the court
	person has willfully engaged in a deceptive trade practice, the
	r, the Director, the district attorney of any county in this State or the
	veral bringing the action may recover a civil penalty not to exceed
	why violation. The court in any such action may, in addition to any
other relief or	reimbursement, award reasonable attorney's fees and costs.
	tural person, firm, or any officer or managing agent of any corporation
	who knowingly and willfully engages in a deceptive trade practice:
	n offense involving a loss of property or services valued at [\$1,200]
\$750 or more	but less than \$5,000, is guilty of a category D felony and shall be
punished as p	rovided in NRS 193.130.
	n offense involving a loss of property or services valued at \$5,000 or
	than \$25,000, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished
as provided in	<u>1 NRS 193.130.</u>
(c) For a	n offense involving a loss of property or services valued at \$25,000 or
more but less	than \$100,000, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished
	went in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and
a maximum to	erm of not more than 10 years, and by a fine of not more than \$10,000.
(d) For a	n offense involving a loss of property or services valued at \$100,000
	uilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in
	on for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of
not more than	a 20 years, and by a fine of not more than \$15,000.
	ny offense other than an offense described in paragraphs (a) to (d),
	suity of a misdemeanor.
+ The court	may require the natural person, firm, or officer or managing agent of
the corporatio	on or association to pay to the aggrieved party damages on all profits
	r i j i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i

deri	ved from the knowing and willful engagement in a deceptive trade practice and
	le damages on all damages suffered by reason of the deceptive trade practice.
	4. If a person violates any provision of NRS 598.0903 to 598.0999, inclusive
	.100 to 598.2801, inclusive, 598.405 to 598.525, inclusive, 598.741 to 598.787
inel	usive, 598.840 to 598.966, inclusive, or 598.9701 to 598.9718, inclusive, faile
	omply with a judgment or order of any court in this State concerning a violation
	uch a provision, or fails to comply with an assurance of discontinuance or othe
	ement concerning an alleged violation of such a provision, the Commissione
	re district attorney of any county may bring an action in the name of the State of
	ada seeking:
1.001	(a) The suspension of the person's privilege to conduct business within thi
	(u) The suspension of the person s privilege to conduct cusiness whilm in C OF
	(b) If the defendant is a corporation, dissolution of the corporation.
<u> </u>	(b) if the detendant is a corporation, dissolution of the corporation. The court may grant or deny the relief sought or may order other appropriat
relia	
	5. If a person violates any provision of NRS 228.500 to 228.640, inclusive
fail	5. If a person violates any provision of the 220.000 to 220.000, inclusive
	to comply with a judgment or order of any court in this State concerning
	ation of such a provision, or fails to comply with an assurance c
	ontinuance or other agreement concerning an alleged violation of such-
	rision, the Attorney General may bring an action in the name of the State of
Nev	' ada seeking:
	(a) The suspension of the person's privilege to conduct business within thi
Stat	0; 01
	(b) If the defendant is a corporation, dissolution of the corporation.
÷	Fhe court may grant or deny the relief sought or may order other appropriat
relic	
	6. In an action brought by the Commissioner or the Attorney Genera
pure	want to subsection 4 or 5, process may be served by an employee of the
Cor	sumer Affairs Unit of the Department of Business and Industry or an employe
	ne Attorney General.
	7. As used in this section:
	(a) "Property" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 193.0225.
	(b) "Services" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 205.0829.
	(c) "Value" means the fair market value of the property or services at the tim
tho	deceptive trade practice occurred. The value of a written instrument which doe
	have a readily ascertainable market value is the greater of the face amount of
	instrument less the portion satisfied or the amount of economic loss to the
off	er of the instrument resulting from the deprivation of the instrument. The tric
	act shall determine the value of all other property whose value is not readil
	relation of the second se
	lence, including evidence of the value of the property to its owner.] (Deleted b
	endment.)
	Sec. 57. [NRS 612.445 is hereby amended to read as follows:
	612.445 1. A person shall not make a false statement or representation
kno	wing it to be false, or knowingly fail to disclose a material fact in order t
obte	in or increase any benefit or other payment under this chapter, including
	nout limitation, by:
	(a) Failing to properly report earnings;
	(b) Filing a claim for benefits using the social security number, name or othe
	onal identifying information of another person; or
	(c) Filing a claim for or receiving benefits and failing to disclose, at the time h
or c	he files the claim or receives the benefits, any compensation for a temporar
tota	I disability or a temporary partial disability or money for rehabilitative service
tota	a disubility of a temporary partial disubility of money for rendominative service

	or for which a claim has been submitted pursuant to those chapters.
÷ Ar	erson who violates the provisions of this subsection commits unemploym
	nee fraud.
	When the Administrator finds that a person has committed unemploym
	nee fraud pursuant to subsection 1, the person shall repay to
Admin	istrator for deposit in the Fund a sum equal to all of the benefits received
	d to the person for each week with respect to which the false statement
· · · · · ·	entation was made or to which the person failed to disclose a material fac
	on to any interest, penalties and costs related to that sum. Except as otherw
	ed in subsection 3 of NRS 612.480, the Administrator may make an ini
	iination finding that a person has committed unemployment insurance fr
pursua	nt to subsection 1 at any time within 4 years after the first day of the ben
	which the person committed the unemployment insurance fraud.
3.	Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and subsection 8,
	is disqualified from receiving unemployment compensation benefits un
this ek	
	For a period beginning with the week in which the Administrator issue
	g that the person has committed unemployment insurance fraud pursuan
aubaar	tion 1 and ending not more than 52 consecutive weeks after the week
	it is determined that a claim was filed in violation of subsection 1; or
) Until the sum described in subsection 2, in addition to any inter
	ies or costs related to that sum, is repaid to the Administrator,
	ichever is longer. The Administrator shall fix the period of disqualificat
accord	ing to the circumstances in each case.
<u> </u>	- It is a violation of subsection 1 for a person to file a claim, or to cause
	a claim to be filed on his or her behalf, if:
(a) The person is incarcerated in the state prison or any county or city jai
	ion facility or other correctional facility in this State; and
) The claim does not expressly disclose his or her incarceration.
5	A person who obtains benefits of [\$1,200] \$750 or more in violation
cubcor	tion 1 shall be punished in the same manner as theft pursuant to subsection
	S 205.0835.
	In addition to the repayment of benefits required pursuant to subsection
	Iministrator:
(a	Shall impose a penalty equal to 15 percent of the total amount of bene
receiv	ed by the person in violation of subsection 1. Money recovered by
Admir	nistrator pursuant to this paragraph must be deposited in the Unemploym
Trust	Fund in accordance with the provisions of NRS 612.590.
	May impose a penalty equal to not more than:
	(1) If the amount of such benefits is greater than \$25 but not greater t
\$1,000), 5 percent;
<i><i>q</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i>,<i>o</i></i>	(2) If the amount of such benefits is greater than \$1,000 but not greater
than \$	2,500, 10 percent; or
tittiti Q	(3) If the amount of such bonefits is greater than \$2,500, 25 percent
	-(3) If the amount of such benefits is greater than \$2,500, 35 percent,
	he total amount of benefits received by the person in violation of subsection
≒ of t	
≒ of t or any	ether provision of this chapter. Money recovered by the Administre
<mark>⇒ of t</mark> or any pursue	int to this paragraph must be deposited in the Employment Security Fund
⇒ of t or any pursue accord	nt to this paragraph must be deposited in the Employment Security Func- lance with the provisions of NRS 612.615.
⇒ of t or any pursue accord	7 other provision of this chapter. Money recovered by the Administra and to this paragraph must be deposited in the Employment Security Func- lance with the provisions of NRS 612.615. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, a person may not provided in subsection 8.

1	
2	subsection 3 for good cause shown or if the person adheres to a repayment schedule
3	authorized by the Administrator that is designed to fully repay benefits received
4	from an improper claim, in addition to any related interest, penalties and costs,
5	within 18 months. If the Administrator waives the period of disqualification
6	pursuant to this subsection, the person may repay benefits as required pursuant to
7	subsection 2 by using any benefits which are due and payable to the person, except
8	that benefits which are due and payable to the person may not be used to repay any
9	related interest, penalties and costs.
10	9. The Administrator may recover any money required to be paid pursuant to
11	this section in accordance with the provisions of NRS 612.365 and may collect
12	interest on any such money in accordance with the provisions of NRS 612.620.]
13	(Deleted by amendment.)
14	Sec. 57.5. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General
15	Fund to the Department of Public Safety the sum of \$500,000 for the purchase
16	of two machines that are capable of testing for fentanyl and its derivatives and
17	measuring the concentration thereof in mixtures.
18	2. Any remaining balance of the appropriation made by subsection 1
19	must not be committed for expenditure after June 30, 2025, by the entity to
20	which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the
21	appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner, and any
22	portion of the appropriated money remaining must not be spent for any
23	purpose after September 19, 2025, by either the entity to which the money was
24	appropriated or the entity to which the money was subsequently granted or
25	transferred, and must be reverted to the State General Fund on or before
26	September 19, 2025.
27	Sec. 58. 1. This section and sections 1 to 57, inclusive, of this act
28	[becomes] become effective upon passage and approval.
29	2. Section 57.5 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2023.