## ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 327—ASSEMBLYMEN GIUNCHIGLIANI, LESLIE, ANDERSON, ARBERRY, BACHE, OCEGUERA AND WILLIAMS

MARCH 13, 2001

JOINT SPONSOR: SENATOR NEAL

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises order in which arguments must be presented during penalty hearing in cases where death penalty is sought. (BDR 14-1082)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

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Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets <del>[omitted material]</del> is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to capital punishment; revising the order in which the arguments must be presented during the penalty hearing in cases where the death penalty is sought; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

**Section 1.** NRS 175.141 is hereby amended to read as follows: 175.141 The jury having been impaneled and sworn, the trial **[shall]** *must* proceed in the following order:

- 1. If the indictment or information be for a felony, the clerk must read it and state the plea of the defendant to the jury. In all other cases this formality may be dispensed with.
- 2. The district attorney, or other counsel for the state, must open the cause. The defendant or his counsel may then either make his opening statement or reserve it to be made immediately **[prior to]** before the presentation of evidence in his behalf.
- 3. The state must then offer its evidence in support of the charge, and the defendant may then offer evidence in his defense.
- 4. The parties may then respectively offer rebutting testimony only, unless the court, for good reasons, in furtherance of justice, permit them to offer evidence upon their original cause.
- 5. [When] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 175.554, when the evidence is concluded, unless the case is submitted to the jury on either



side, or on both sides, without argument, the district attorney, or other counsel for the state, must open and must conclude the argument.

Sec. 2. NRS 175.554 is hereby amended to read as follows:

175.554 In cases in which the death penalty is sought:

- 1. The penalty hearing must be conducted as follows:
- (a) The district attorney, or other counsel for the state, must open the argument;
- (b) The defendant or his counsel may then respond, and the state may then argue in rebuttal; and
- (c) The defendant must conclude the argument in surrebuttal.
- 2. If the penalty hearing is conducted before a jury, the court shall instruct the jury at the end of the hearing, and shall include in its instructions the aggravating circumstances alleged by the prosecution upon which evidence has been presented during the trial or at the hearing. The court shall also instruct the jury as to the mitigating circumstances alleged by the defense upon which evidence has been presented during the trial or at the hearing.
  - [2.] 3. The jury or the panel of judges shall determine:
- (a) Whether an aggravating circumstance or circumstances are found to exist;
- (b) Whether a mitigating circumstance or circumstances are found to exist; and
- (c) Based upon these findings, whether the defendant should be sentenced to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or death.
- [3.] 4. The jury or the panel of judges may impose a sentence of death only if it finds at least one aggravating circumstance and further finds that there are no mitigating circumstances sufficient to outweigh the aggravating circumstance or circumstances found.
- [4.] 5. If a jury or a panel of judges imposes a sentence of death, the court shall enter its finding in the record, or the jury shall render a written verdict signed by the foreman. The finding or verdict must designate the aggravating circumstance or circumstances which were found beyond a reasonable doubt, and must state that there are no mitigating circumstances sufficient to outweigh the aggravating circumstance or circumstances found.
- **Sec. 3.** The amendatory provisions of this act do not apply to offenses committed before October 1, 2001.



