Amendment No. 344

Assembly	(BDR 15-85)							
Proposed by: Assembly Committee on Judiciary								
Amends:	Summary: No	Title: Yes Preamble: No Joint Sponsorship: No	Digest: Yes					

ASSEMBLY ACTION			Initial and Date	SENATE ACTIO	ION Initial and Date	
Adopted		Lost		Adopted	Lost	
Concurred In		Not	1	Concurred In	Not	
Receded		Not	1	Receded	Not	

EXPLANATION: Matter in (1) *blue bold italics* is new language in the original bill; (2) *green bold italic underlining* is new language proposed 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) orange double underlining is deleted language in the original bill that is proposed to be retained in this amendment; and (6) green bold dashed underlining is newly added transitory language.

NCA/BAW Date: 4/15/2009

A.B. No. 335—Makes various changes relating to criminal gangs. (BDR 15-85)

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 335—ASSEMBLYMEN PARNELL, ANDERSON; CARPENTER, COBB, DONDERO LOOP, GUSTAVSON, HAMBRICK, MCARTHUR, MORTENSON, OHRENSCHALL AND SEGERBLOM

MARCH 13, 2009

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Makes various changes relating to criminal gangs. (BDR 15-85)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Increases or Newly Provides for Term of Imprisonment in County or City Jail or Detention

Facility.

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 gangs; enhancing penalties and providing for the suspension of drivers' licenses for certain crimes committed to promote criminal gang activity; [authorizing a juvenile court to certify a child as an adult for certain offenses committed to promote criminal gang activity;] making various changes relating to nuisances and criminal gangs; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Under existing law, a person who commits a felony to promote the activities of a criminal gang is subject to an additional penalty under certain circumstances. (NRS 193.168) Section 1 of this bill provides that if a person commits a crime normally punishable as a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor to promote the activities of a criminal gang and if the person has previously been convicted of [a] at least three similar [violations, violations, then: (1) the person may be found guilty of a category E felony; and (2) the driver's license of the person may be suspended for a certain period. Section 2 of this bill clarifies that if a person is subject to the increased penalty provided in section 1, the person is not subject to certain other additional penalties. (NRS 193.169)

Existing law provides that certain places used for certain illegal activities constitute a private nuisance, which creates civil liability and allows any person whose property is affected to bring a civil action to abate the nuisance and recover damages. (NRS 40.140) Section 3 of this bill provides that a building or place regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the criminal gang constitutes such a private nuisance. Existing law also provides that certain places used for certain illegal activities constitute a public nuisance, and any person responsible for such a public nuisance who does not abate the public nuisance is guilty of a misdemeanor. (NRS 202.450, 202.470) Section 5 of this bill provides that a building or place regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the criminal gang constitutes such a public nuisance.

[Section 4 of this bill authorizes a juvenile court to certify a child as an adult if the child:
(1) is charged with an offense that would have been punishable pursuant to section 1 of this

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bill if committed by an adult; and (2) was 14 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly committed the offense.

Sections 6 and 7 of this bill authorize the board of county commissioners of a county and the governing body of a city to adopt an ordinance authorizing the filing of a civil action, under certain circumstances, to: (1) enjoin the activities of a specific member of a criminal gang; and (2) recover money damages, attorney's fees and costs against a member of a criminal gang and the owner of a business or place that constitutes a nuisance because the building or place is regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the criminal gang. Sections 6 and 7 also provide that a member of a criminal gang who is subject to an injunction and who knowingly and intentionally commits a material violation of that injunction is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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

Section 1. Chapter 193 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 193.169, if:

(a) A person commits a violation of a statute that is punishable as a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor pursuant to that statute;

(b) The person commits that violation knowingly for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in affiliation with, a criminal gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist the activities of the criminal gang; and

(c) The person has previously been convicted of [a] at least three similar [violation,] violations,

→ the person may be deemed to be guilty of a category E felony and may be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

- 2. If a person is punished pursuant to this section, the court may, in addition to any other penalty imposed, issue an order suspending the driver's license of the person for not less than 6 months but not more than 2 years and requiring the person to surrender all driver's licenses then held by the person. If the person does not possess a driver's license, the court may issue an order prohibiting the person from applying for a driver's license for not less than 6 months but not more than 2 years. If the court issues an order pursuant to this subsection, the court shall, within 5 days after issuing the order, forward to the Department of Motor Vehicles any licenses, together with a copy of the order.
 - 3. The court shall not punish a person pursuant to this section unless:
- (a) The indictment, information or complaint charging the person with the violation specifically indicates that the State is seeking to punish the person pursuant to this section and specifically alleges that the violation was committed knowingly for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in affiliation with, a criminal gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist the activities of the criminal gang; and
- (b) The trier of fact finds that allegation to be true beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 4. In any proceeding to punish a person pursuant to this section, expert testimony is admissible to show particular conduct, status and customs indicative of criminal gangs, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Characteristics of persons who are members of criminal gangs;
 - (b) Specific rivalries between criminal gangs;
- (c) Common practices and operations of criminal gangs and the members of those gangs;

- (d) Social customs and behavior of members of criminal gangs;
- (e) Terminology used by members of criminal gangs;
- (f) Codes of conduct, including criminal conduct, of particular criminal gangs; and
- (g) The types of crimes that are likely to be committed by a particular
- criminal gang or by criminal gangs in general.
 5. As used in this section, "criminal gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 193.168.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 193.169 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 193.169 1. A person who is sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 193.161, NRS 193.162, 193.163, 193.165, 193.166, 193.167, 193.1675, 193.168, subsection 1 of NRS 193.1685, NRS 453.3335, 453.3345, 453.3351 or subsection 1 of NRS 453.3353 must not be sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment pursuant to any of the other listed sections even if the person's conduct satisfies the requirements for imposing an additional term of imprisonment pursuant to another one or more of those sections.
- A person who is sentenced to an alternative term of imprisonment pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 193.161, subsection 3 of NRS 193.1685 or subsection 2 of NRS 453.3353 must not be sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 193.161, NRS 193.162, 193.163, 193.165, 193.166, 193.167, 193.1675, 193.168, 453.3335, 453.3345 or 453.3351 even if the person's conduct satisfies the requirements for imposing an additional term of imprisonment pursuant to another one or more of those sections.
- A person who is punished pursuant to section 1 of this act must not be sentenced to an additional term of imprisonment pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 193.161, NRS 193.162, 193.163, 193.165, 193.166, 193.167, 193.1675, 193.168, 453.3335, 453.3345 or 453.3351 even if the person's conduct satisfies the requirements for imposing an additional term of imprisonment pursuant to another one or more of those sections.
 - This section does not:

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- (a) Affect other penalties or limitations upon probation or suspension of a sentence contained in the sections listed in subsection 1, 2 or [2.] 3.
- (b) Prohibit alleging in the alternative in the indictment or information that the person's conduct satisfies the requirements of more than one of the sections listed in subsection 1, 2 or [2] 3 and introducing evidence to prove the alternative allegations.
 - **Sec. 3.** NRS 40.140 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 40.140 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section:
- (a) Anything which is injurious to health, or indecent and offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property;
- (b) A building or place used for the purpose of unlawfully selling, serving, storing, keeping, manufacturing, using or giving away a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog; [or]
- (c) A building or place which was used for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog and:
- (1) Which has not been deemed safe for habitation by a governmental entity; or
- (2) From which all materials or substances involving the controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog have not been removed or remediated by an entity certified or licensed to do so within 180 days

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manufacturing a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog $\{,\}$; or (d) A building or place regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the

criminal gang, → is a nuisance, and the subject of an action. The action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected, or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance, and by the judgment the nuisance may be enjoined or abated, as well as damages recovered.

after the building or place is no longer used for the purpose of unlawfully

2. It is presumed:

- (a) That an agricultural activity conducted on farmland, consistent with good agricultural practice and established before surrounding nonagricultural activities is reasonable. Such activity does not constitute a nuisance unless the activity has a substantial adverse effect on the public health or safety.
- (b) That an agricultural activity which does not violate a federal, state or local law, ordinance or regulation constitutes good agricultural practice.
- A shooting range does not constitute a nuisance with respect to any noise attributable to the shooting range if the shooting range is in compliance with the provisions of all applicable statutes, ordinances and regulations concerning noise:
- (a) As those provisions existed on October 1, 1997, for a shooting range in operation on or before October 1, 1997; or
- (b) As those provisions exist on the date that the shooting range begins operation, for a shooting range that begins operation after October 1, 1997.
- → A shooting range is not subject to any state or local law related to the control of noise that is adopted or amended after the date set forth in paragraph (a) or (b), as applicable, and does not constitute a nuisance for failure to comply with any such law.
 - As used in this section:
- (a) "Controlled substance analog" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.043.
 - (b) "Criminal gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 193.168.
- (c) "Immediate precursor" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.086.

 (d) "Shooting range" means an area designed and used for archery or sport shooting, including, but not limited to, sport shooting that involves the use of rifles, shotguns, pistols, silhouettes, skeet, trap, black powder or other similar items.

Sec. 4. [NRS 62B.390 is hereby amended to read as follows:

62B.390 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and NRS 62B.400, upon a motion by the district attorney and after a full investigation, the juvenile court may certify a child for proper criminal proceedings as an adult to any court that would have jurisdiction to try the offense if committed by an adult [,] if the

(a) Is charged with [an] :

- (1) An offense that would have been a felony if committed by an adult;
- (2) An offense that would have been punishable pursuant to section 1 of this act if committed by an adult; and
- (b) Was 14 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly committed the
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, upon a motion by the district attorney and after a full investigation, the juvenile court shall certify a child for proper criminal proceedings as an adult to any court that would have jurisdiction to try the offense if committed by an adult [.] if the child:

1 (a) Is charged with: (1) A sexual assault involving the use or threatened use 2 3 4

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- violence against the victim: or (2) An offense or attempted offense involving the use or threatened use
- a firearm; and
- (b) Was 14 years of age or older at the time the child allegedly committed the
- 3. The juvenile court shall not certify a child for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 2 if the juvenile court specifically finds by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) The child is developmentally or mentally incompetent to understand his situation and the proceedings of the court or to aid his attorney in those proceedings; or
- (b) The actions of the child were substantially the result of the substance abuse or emotional or behavioral problems of the child and the substance abuse or emotional or behavioral problems may be appropriately treated through the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- 4. If a child is certified for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 1 or 2, the juvenile court shall also certify the child for criminal proceedings as an adult for any other related offense arising out of the same facts as the offense for which the child was certified, regardless of the nature of the related offense.
- 5. If a child has been certified for criminal proceedings as an adult pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 and the child's case has been transferred out of the juvenile court: (a) The court to which the case has been transferred has original jurisdiction over the child;
- (b) The child may petition for transfer of the case back to the juvenile court only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances; and
- (e) If the child's case is transferred back to the juvenile court, the juvenile court shall determine whether the exceptional circumstances warrant accepting jurisdiction.] (Deleted by amendment.)
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 202.450 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 202.450 1. A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the State.
 - 2. Every place:
- (a) Wherein any gambling, bookmaking or pool selling is conducted without a license as provided by law, or wherein any swindling game or device, or bucket shop, or any agency therefor is conducted, or any article, apparatus or device useful therefor is kept;
 - (b) Wherein any fighting between animals or birds is conducted;
 - (c) Wherein any dog races are conducted as a gaming activity;
- (d) Wherein any intoxicating liquors are kept for unlawful use, sale or distribution;
- (e) Wherein a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog is unlawfully sold, served, stored, kept, manufactured, used or given away; for
- (f) That is regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the criminal gang;
 - (g) Where vagrants resort,
- → is a public nuisance.
- 3. Every act unlawfully done and every omission to perform a duty, which act or omission:

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- (a) Annoys, injures or endangers the safety, health, comfort or repose of any considerable number of persons;
 - (b) Offends public decency;
- (c) Unlawfully interferes with, befouls, obstructs or tends to obstruct, or renders dangerous for passage, a lake, navigable river, bay, stream, canal, ditch, millrace or basin, or a public park, square, street, alley, bridge, causeway or
- (d) In any way renders a considerable number of persons insecure in life or the use of property,
- A building or place which was used for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog is a public nuisance if the building or place has not been deemed safe for habitation by a governmental entity and:
- (a) The owner of the building or place allows the building or place to be used for any purpose before all materials or substances involving the controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog have been removed from or remediated on the building or place by an entity certified or licensed to do so; or
- (b) The owner of the building or place fails to have all materials or substances involving the controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog removed from or remediated on the building or place by an entity certified or licensed to do so within 180 days after the building or place is no longer used for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing a controlled substance, immediate precursor or controlled substance analog.
- Agricultural activity conducted on farmland consistent with good agricultural practice and established before surrounding nonagricultural activities is not a public nuisance unless it has a substantial adverse effect on the public health or safety. It is presumed that an agricultural activity which does not violate a federal, state or local law, ordinance or regulation constitutes good agricultural practice.
- A shooting range is not a public nuisance with respect to any noise attributable to the shooting range if the shooting range is in compliance with the provisions of all applicable statutes, ordinances and regulations concerning noise:
- (a) As those provisions existed on October 1, 1997, for a shooting range that begins operation on or before October 1, 1997; or
- (b) As those provisions exist on the date that the shooting range begins operation, for a shooting range in operation after October 1, 1997.
- → A shooting range is not subject to any state or local law related to the control of noise that is adopted or amended after the date set forth in paragraph (a) or (b), as applicable, and does not constitute a nuisance for failure to comply with any such law.
 - As used in this section:
- (a) "Controlled substance analog" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.043.
 - (b) "Criminal gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 193.168.
 - (c) "Immediate precursor" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453.086.
 - (d) "Shooting range" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 40.140.
- Sec. 6. Chapter 244 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or ordinance, each board of county commissioners may, by ordinance, to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the county, adopt procedures pursuant to

which the district attorney may file a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to seek any or all of the following relief:

(a) A temporary or permanent injunction against any specific member of a criminal gang to enjoin his activity which is associated with the criminal gang and which is occurring within the county.

(b) The recovery of money damages, attorney's fees and costs from:

(1) Any member of a criminal gang that is engaging in criminal activities within the county; and

- (2) The owner of a building or place located within the county that has been found to be a public nuisance because the building or place is regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the criminal gang, but only if the owner has actual notice that the building or place is regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the criminal gang.
- 2. Any money damages awarded in an action brought pursuant to this section must be:

(a) Paid by, or collected from:

- (1) Any assets of the criminal gang or its members that were derived from the criminal activities of the criminal gang or its members;
- (2) Any assets of the owner of a building or place that has been found to constitute a public nuisance; or
- (3) Any combination of the assets described in subparagraphs (1) and (2).
- (b) Deposited into a separate, segregated fund in the county treasury, to be used solely for the benefit of the specific community or neighborhood that has been injured by the criminal activities of the criminal gang or the existence of the building or place that constitutes a public nuisance.
- 3. A member of a criminal gang who is subject to a temporary or permanent injunction granted pursuant to this section and who knowingly and intentionally commits a material violation of the terms of that injunction is guilty of a misdemeanor. If the violation also constitutes a criminal offense under another provision of law, the violation may be prosecuted pursuant to this section or the other provision of law, or both.
 - 4. An action may not be brought pursuant to this section against:
 - (a) Any governmental entity; or
- (b) Any charitable or nonprofit organization that is conducting, with ordinary care and skill, activities relating to prevention or education concerning criminal gangs.
- 5. As used in this section, "criminal gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 193.168.
- **Sec. 7.** Chapter 268 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or ordinance, each governing body of a city may, by ordinance, to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents of the city, adopt procedures pursuant to which the city attorney may file a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to seek any or all of the following relief:
- (a) A temporary or permanent injunction against any specific member of a criminal gang to enjoin his activity which is associated with the criminal gang and which is occurring within the city.
 - (b) The recovery of money damages, attorney's fees and costs from:

(1) Any member of a criminal gang that is engaging in criminal activities within the city; and

(2) The owner of a building or place located within the city that has been found to be a public nuisance because the building or place is regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the criminal gang, but only if the owner has actual notice that the building or place is regularly and continuously used by the members of a criminal gang to engage in, or facilitate the commission of, crimes by the criminal gang.

2. Any money damages awarded in an action brought pursuant to this section must be:

(a) Paid by, or collected from:

(1) Any assets of the criminal gang or its members that were derived from the criminal activities of the criminal gang or its members;

(2) Any assets of the owner of a building or place that has been found to constitute a public nuisance; or

(3) Any combination of the assets described in subparagraphs (1) and (2).

(b) Deposited into a separate, segregated fund in the city treasury, to be used solely for the benefit of the specific community or neighborhood that has been injured by the criminal activities of the criminal gang or the existence of the building or place that constitutes a public nuisance.

3. A member of a criminal gang who is subject to a temporary or permanent injunction granted pursuant to this section and who knowingly and intentionally commits a material violation of the terms of that injunction is guilty of a misdemeanor. If the violation also constitutes a criminal offense under another provision of law, the violation may be prosecuted pursuant to this section or the other provision of law, or both.

4. An action may not be brought pursuant to this section against:

(a) Any governmental entity; or

(b) Any charitable or nonprofit organization that is conducting, with ordinary care and skill, activities relating to prevention or education concerning criminal gangs.

5. As used in this section, "criminal gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 193.168.