
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 12—COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY
(ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY)

PREFILED DECEMBER 13, 2010

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Transfers the authority to use the Parolees’ Revolving Loan Account from the State Board of Parole Commissioners to the Chief Parole and Probation Officer. (BDR 16-458)

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

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EXPLANATION – Matter in **bolded italics** is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to parole; transferring the authority to use the Parolees’ Revolving Loan Account from the State Board of Parole Commissioners to the Chief Parole and Probation Officer; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel’s Digest:

1 Existing law creates the Parolees’ Revolving Loan Account, which is used to
2 provide individual parolees with loans to purchase certain necessary items while
3 attempting to secure employment. Additionally, existing law specifies that the
4 account is created for the use of the State Board of Parole Commissioners, but also
5 requires the Chief Parole and Probation Officer to use and control the account.
6 (NRS 213.145) This bill transfers the authority to use the account from the Board to
7 the Chief Parole and Probation Officer.

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

1 **Section 1.** NRS 213.145 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 213.145 1. A parolees’ revolving loan account in the sum of
3 \$4,500 is hereby created for the use of the ~~{Board,}~~ **Chief Parole**
4 **and Probation Officer.**



2. The account must be under the control of the Chief Parole and Probation Officer, who shall use the account to provide loans to individual parolees in an amount not to exceed \$300 to assist in purchasing job tools or equipment, transportation to home or job or for food and rent until a steady income can be obtained. These loans may be made at a rate of interest not to exceed 4 percent.

3. Terms of repayment must be established at the time of making the loan but the Chief Parole and Probation Officer may alter the terms if the best interests of the parolee and the State would be served by doing so. Willful failure to make payments on the loan is a ground, in the discretion of the Board, for revocation of parole.

4. The account is nonreverting, except to the extent that *if* the cash balance of the account exceeds \$4,500 at the end of each fiscal year, the excess cash must be credited to the State General Fund.

Sec. 2. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

