# Amendment No. 810

Senate Amendment to Senate Bill No. 395 First Reprint	(BDR 14-22)						
Proposed by: Senate Committee on Finance							
Amends: Summary: Yes Title: Yes Preamble: No Joint Sponsorship: N	o Digest: Yes						

ASSEMBLY	ACT	ΓΙΟΝ	Initial and Date	SENATE ACTIO	ON Initial and Date
Adopted		Lost		Adopted	Lost
Concurred In		Not		Concurred In	Not
Receded		Not	I	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 underlining is newly added transitory language.

NCA/BAW Date: 5/22/2013

S.B. No. 395—Requires the Attorney General to prepare and publish certain information. (BDR 14-22)

\* A S B 3 9 5 R 1 8 1 0 \*

#### SENATE BILL NO. 395-SENATOR SEGERBLOM

### MARCH 18, 2013

# Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Requires the [Attorney General to prepare and publish] Advisory

Commission on the Administration of Justice to identify and

ctudy contain information (PDP 14.22)

study certain information. (BDR 14-22)

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 fomitted material; is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to criminal procedure; requiring the [Attorney General to prepare and publish] Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice to identify and study certain information concerning the collateral consequences of a conviction; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Section [1] 4 of this bill requires the [Attorney General to prepare and publish a collection of] Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice to identify and study the provisions of existing law which impose or authorize a collateral consequence of conviction and any provisions of existing law allowing relief from those collateral consequences. [Section 1 defines a cellateral consequence of conviction as: (1) a legal disability that occurs by operation of law because of a conviction but is not part of the centence for the crime; or (2) a disadvantage or disability that an administrative agency, civil court or other state actor other than a sentencing court is authorized, but not required, to impose based on a conviction. Under section 2 of this bill, the first such collection must be prepared on or before January 1, 2014, and under section 1, the Attorney General must update the collection not later than 45 days after each regular legislative session. Section 1 also requires the collection to be made available on the Internet not later than 14 days after it is created or updated.]

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

Section 1. [Chapter 174 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. The Attorney General:

— (a) Shall identify or cause to be identified any provision in the Nevada Constitution, the Nevada Revised Statutes and the Nevada Administrative Code which imposes a collateral sanction or authorizes the imposition of a

 disqualification, and any provision of law that may afford relief from a collateral consequence;

(b) Shall prepare or cause to be prepared a collection of citations to, and the text or short descriptions of, the provisions identified under paragraph (a);

(c) Shall update or cause to be updated the collection within 45 days after each regular session of the Legislature; and

(d) In complying with paragraphs (a) and (b), may rely on the study of this State's collateral sanctions, disqualifications and relief provisions prepared by the National Institute of Justice described in section 510 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Public Law 110 177.

2. The Attorney General shall include or cause to be included the following statements in a prominent manner at the beginning of the collection required by subsection 1:

— (a) This collection has not been enacted into law and does not have the force of law.

(b) An error or omission in this collection, or in any reference work cited in this collection, is not a reason for invalidating a plea, conviction or sentence or for not imposing a collateral sanction or authorizing a disqualification.

(e) The laws of other jurisdictions and local governments in this State which impose additional collateral sanctions and authorize additional disqualifications are not included in this collection.

(d) This collection does not include any law or other provision regarding the imposition of or relief from a collateral sanction or a disqualification enacted or adopted after the date on which the collection was prepared or last updated.

3. The Attorney General shall publish or cause to be published the collection prepared and updated as required by subsection 1. If available, the Attorney General shall also publish or cause to be published, as part of this collection, the title and Internet address of the most recent collection of:

<del>(a) Collateral consequences imposed by federal law; and</del>

(b) Any provision of federal law that may afford relief from a collateral consequence.

4. The collection described in subsection 3 must be made available to the public on the Internet without charge not later than 14 days after it is prepared or updated.

5. As used in this section:

(a) "Collateral consequence" means a collateral sanction or a disqualification.

(b) "Collateral sanction" means a penalty, disability or disadvantage, however denominated, imposed on a person as a result of the person's conviction of an offense which applies by operation of law whether or not the penalty, disability or disadvantage is included in the judgment or sentence. The term does not include imprisonment, probation, parole, supervised release, forfeiture, restitution, fine, administrative assessment or costs of prosecution.

(c) "Conviction" includes, without limitation, an adjudication of delinquency by a court having jurisdiction over juveniles.

(d) "Disqualification" means a penalty, disability or disadvantage, however denominated, that an administrative agency, governmental official or court in a civil proceeding is authorized, but not required, to impose on a person on grounds relating to the person's conviction of an offense.

(e) "Offense" means a felony, gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor or a delinquent act for which a child may be adjudicated delinquent under the laws of this State, another state or the United States. [Deleted by amendment.]

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- Sec. 2. On or before January 1, 2014, the Attorney General cause to be prepared the collection required by paragraph (b) section 1 of this act.] (Deleted by amendment.)
- Sec. 3. H. This section and section 2 of this act become effect passage and approval.
- 2. Section 1 of this act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purposes of preparing and publishing the collection required by section 1 of this act, and on January 1, 2014, for all other purposes.] (Deleted by amendment.)
  - NRS 176.0125 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176.0125 The Commission shall:

- Identify and study the elements of this State's system of criminal justice which affect the sentences imposed for felonies and gross misdemeanors.
- Evaluate the effectiveness and fiscal impact of various policies and practices regarding sentencing which are employed in this State and other states, including, but not limited to, the use of plea bargaining, probation, programs of intensive supervision, programs of regimental discipline, imprisonment, sentencing recommendations, mandatory and minimum sentencing, mandatory sentencing for crimes involving the possession, manufacture and distribution of controlled substances, structured or tiered sentencing, enhanced penalties for habitual criminals, parole, credits against sentences, residential confinement and alternatives to incarceration.
- Recommend changes in the structure of sentencing in this State which, to the extent practicable and with consideration for their fiscal impact, incorporate general objectives and goals for sentencing, including, but not limited to, the
- (a) Offenders must receive sentences that increase in direct proportion to the severity of their crimes and their histories of criminality.
- (b) Offenders who have extensive histories of criminality or who have exhibited a propensity to commit crimes of a predatory or violent nature must receive sentences which reflect the need to ensure the safety and protection of the public and which allow for the imprisonment for life of such offenders.
- (c) Offenders who have committed offenses that do not include acts of violence and who have limited histories of criminality must receive sentences which reflect the need to conserve scarce economic resources through the use of various alternatives to traditional forms of incarceration.
- (d) Offenders with similar histories of criminality who are convicted of similar crimes must receive sentences that are generally similar.
- (e) Offenders sentenced to imprisonment must receive sentences which do not confuse or mislead the public as to the actual time those offenders must serve while incarcerated or before being released from confinement or supervision.
- (f) Offenders must not receive disparate sentences based upon factors such as race, gender or economic status.
- (g) Offenders must receive sentences which are based upon the specific circumstances and facts of their offenses, including the nature of the offense and any aggravating factors, the savagery of the offense, as evidenced by the extent of any injury to the victim, and the degree of criminal sophistication demonstrated by the offender's acts before, during and after commission of the offense.
- Evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department of Corrections and the State Board of Parole Commissioners with consideration as to whether it is feasible and advisable to establish an oversight or advisory board to perform various functions and make recommendations concerning:
  - (a) Policies relating to parole;

- (b) Regulatory procedures and policies of the State Board of Parole Commissioners;
  - (c) Policies for the operation of the Department of Corrections;
  - (d) Budgetary issues; and
  - (e) Other related matters.

- 5. Evaluate the effectiveness of specialty court programs in this State with consideration as to whether such programs have the effect of limiting or precluding reentry of offenders and parolees into the community.
- 6. Evaluate the policies and practices concerning presentence investigations and reports made by the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety, including, without limitation, the resources relied on in preparing such investigations and reports and the extent to which judges in this State rely on and follow the recommendations contained in such presentence investigations and reports.
- 7. Evaluate, review and comment upon issues relating to juvenile justice in this State, including, but not limited to:
- (a) The need for the establishment and implementation of evidence-based programs and a continuum of sanctions for children who are subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court; and
- (b) The impact on the criminal justice system of the policies and programs of the juvenile justice system.
- 8. Compile and develop statistical information concerning sentencing in this State.
- 9. Identify and study issues relating to the application of chapter 241 of NRS to meetings held by the:
- (a) State Board of Pardons Commissioners to consider an application for clemency; and
  - (b) State Board of Parole Commissioners to consider an offender for parole.
- 10. Identify and study issues relating to the operation of the Department of Corrections, including, without limitation, the system for allowing credits against the sentences of offenders, the accounting of such credits and any other policies and procedures of the Department which pertain to the operation of the Department.
- 11. Evaluate the policies and practices relating to the involuntary civil commitment of sexually dangerous persons.
- 12. Identify and study the impacts and effects of collateral consequences of convictions in this State. Such identification and study:
- (a) Must cause to be identified any provision in the Nevada Constitution, the Nevada Revised Statutes and the Nevada Administrative Code which imposes a collateral sanction or authorizes the imposition of a disqualification, and any provision of law that may afford relief from a collateral consequence;
- (b) May rely on the study of this State's collateral sanctions, disqualifications and relief provisions prepared by the National Institute of Justice described in section 510 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Public Law 110-177; and
- (c) Must include the posting of a hyperlink on the Commission's website to any study of this State's collateral sanctions, disqualifications and relief provisions prepared by the National Institute of Justice described in section 510 of the Court Security Improvement Act of 2007, Public Law 110-177.
- 13. For each regular session of the Legislature, prepare a comprehensive report including the Commission's recommended changes pertaining to the administration of justice in this State, the Commission's findings and any recommendations of the Commission for proposed legislation. The report must be

- submitted to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for distribution to the Legislature not later than September 1 of each even-numbered year. 1