## Amendment No. 193

Assembly	(BDR 14-173)						
Proposed by: Assembly Committee on Judiciary							
Amends:	Summary: No	Title: Yes Preamble: No .	Joint Sponsorship: No	Digest: Yes			

ASSEMBLY	ACI	TION	Initial and Date	SENATE ACTIO	ON Initi	al and Date
Adopted		Lost		Adopted	Lost	
Concurred In		Not	1	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) <u>red strikethrough</u> is deleted language in the original bill; (4) <u>purple double strikethrough</u> 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.

JRD/NCA : Date: 4/12/2021

A.B. No. 160—Revises provisions governing credit awarded to reduce a sentence of imprisonment. (BDR 14-173)

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 160–ASSEMBLYMEN TORRES, NGUYEN, WATTS, FLORES; ANDERSON, BROWN-MAY, GONZÁLEZ, MARZOLA, C.H. MILLER AND PETERS

FEBRUARY 22, 2021

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing credit awarded to reduce a sentence of imprisonment. (BDR 14-173)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION - Matter in **bolded italics** is new; matter between brackets [fomitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to offenders; requiring a court to provide credit for time spent in confinement before conviction to reduce a sentence of imprisonment; authorizing a court to provide credit for time spent in residential confinement before conviction to reduce a sentence of imprisonment; establishing limitations on credit for time spent in residential confinement before conviction for defendants who have been found guilty of a misdemeanor; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

## Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law authorizes a court that imposes a sentence of imprisonment in a county jail or state prison to allow credit for time spent in confinement before conviction to reduce the sentence. (NRS 176.055) In interpreting this provision of existing law, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that residential confinement (also known as "house arrest") served as a condition of bail does not constitute time spent in confinement for which a court may award credit to reduce a sentence of imprisonment. (State v. Dist. Ct. (Jackson), 121 Nev. 413, 416 (2005)) This bill: (1) requires a court to allow credit for time spent in confinement before conviction to reduce a sentence of imprisonment; (2) authorizes a court to allow credit for time spent in residential confinement, in a person's place of residence under the terms and conditions imposed by the court, before conviction to reduce a sentence of imprisonment; 1: and (3) limits the amount of credit for time spent in residential confinement that a court may allow a defendant who has been found guilty of a misdemeanor to the lesser of 25 percent of the amount of time which the defendant spent in residential confinement before conviction or 60 days.

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

**Section 1.** NRS 176.055 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 176.055 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [2,3,] 4, whenever a sentence of imprisonment in the county jail or state prison is imposed, the court [max]:
- (a) Shall order that credit be allowed against the duration of the sentence, including any minimum term or minimum aggregate term, as applicable, thereof prescribed by law for for
- (a) For the amount of time which the defendant has actually spent in confinement before conviction [1]; for and
- (b) [For] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, may order that credit be allowed against the duration of the sentence, including any minimum term or minimum aggregate term, as applicable, thereof prescribed by law, for the amount of time which the defendant spent in residential confinement before conviction,
- → unless the defendant's confinement *or residential confinement* was pursuant to a judgment of conviction for another offense.
- 2. Whenever a sentence of imprisonment in the county jail is imposed upon a defendant who has been found guilty of a misdemeanor, the court may order that credit be allowed against the duration of the sentence for the lesser of 25 percent of the amount of time which the defendant spent in residential confinement before conviction or 60 days, unless the defendant's residential confinement was pursuant to a judgment of conviction for another offense.
- <u>3.</u> Credit allowed pursuant to [this] subsection 1 or 2 does not alter the date from which the term of imprisonment is computed.
- [2.3.] 4. A defendant who is convicted of a subsequent offense which was committed while the defendant was:
- (a) In custody on a prior charge is not eligible for any credit on the sentence for the subsequent offense for time the defendant has spent in confinement on the prior charge, unless the charge was dismissed or the defendant was acquitted.
- (b) Imprisoned in a county jail or state prison or on probation or parole from a Nevada conviction is not eligible for any credit on the sentence for the subsequent offense for the time the defendant has spent in confinement which is within the period of the prior sentence, regardless of whether any probation or parole has been formally revoked.
- [4.] 5. As used in this section, "residential confinement" means the confinement of a person to the person's place of residence under the terms and conditions imposed by the court.
  - **Sec. 2.** The amendatory provisions of section 1 of this act apply to:
  - 1. An offense committed on or after October 1, 2021; and
- 2. An offense committed before October 1, 2021, if the person is convicted on or after October 1, 2021.