

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to criminal procedure; requiring the 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 4 of this bill requires the 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.

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

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

Sections 1-3. (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 4. NRS 176.0125 is hereby amended to read as follows:
176.0125 The Commission shall:

1. Identify and study the elements of this State’s system of criminal justice which affect the sentences imposed for felonies and gross misdemeanors.

2. 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.

3. 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 following:

(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.

4. 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.

