ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 426–ASSEMBLYMEN MCCURDY II, FUMO, FRIERSON, WATKINS, YEAGER; ARAUJO, MONROE-MORENO, OHRENSCHALL AND THOMPSON

MARCH 27, 2017

JOINT SPONSORS: SENATORS FORD, WOODHOUSE, PARKS AND SPEARMAN

Referred to Committee on Corrections, Parole, and Probation

SUMMARY—Authorizes justice courts and municipal courts to establish programs for the treatment of certain offenders who are veterans or members of the military. (BDR 14-974)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets formitted material; is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to criminal procedure; authorizing justice courts and municipal courts to establish programs for the treatment of certain offenders who are veterans or members of the military; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law authorizes a district court to place certain offenders who are veterans or members of the military on probation upon terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful completion of an appropriate program for the treatment of such offenders that is established by the district court. (NRS 176A.280) Existing law also authorizes a justice court or municipal court to transfer jurisdiction of such a defendant to the district court for assignment to an appropriate program of treatment. (NRS 176A.285) Section 3 of this bill authorizes justice courts and municipal courts to establish such programs and assign such offenders to those programs.





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

- **Section 1.** NRS 176.015 is hereby amended to read as follows: 176.015 1. Sentence must be imposed without unreasonable delay. Pending sentence, the court may commit the defendant or continue or alter the bail.
 - 2. Before imposing sentence, the court shall:
- (a) Afford counsel an opportunity to speak on behalf of the defendant; and
 - (b) Address the defendant personally and ask the defendant if:
- (1) The defendant wishes to make a statement in his or her own behalf and to present any information in mitigation of punishment; and
- (2) The defendant is a veteran or a member of the military. If the defendant [is a veteran or a member of the military and] meets the qualifications of [paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection 2 of NRS 176A.285,] section 2 of this act, the court may, if appropriate, assign the defendant to:
- (I) A program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.280; or
- (II) If a program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.280 is not available for the defendant, a program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.250 or 453.580.
- 3. After hearing any statements presented pursuant to subsection 2 and before imposing sentence, the court shall afford the victim an opportunity to:
- (a) Appear personally, by counsel or by personal representative; and
- (b) Reasonably express any views concerning the crime, the person responsible, the impact of the crime on the victim and the need for restitution.
- 4. The prosecutor shall give reasonable notice of the hearing to impose sentence to:
 - (a) The person against whom the crime was committed;
 - (b) A person who was injured as a direct result of the commission of the crime;
- (c) The surviving spouse, parents or children of a person who was killed as a direct result of the commission of the crime; and
- (d) Any other relative or victim who requests in writing to be notified of the hearing.
- Any defect in notice or failure of such persons to appear are not grounds for an appeal or the granting of a writ of habeas corpus. All personal information, including, but not limited to, a current or former address, which pertains to a victim or relative and which is



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received by the prosecutor pursuant to this subsection is confidential.

- 5. For the purposes of this section:
- (a) "Member of the military" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.043.
 - (b) "Relative" of a person includes:
 - (1) A spouse, parent, grandparent or stepparent;
 - (2) A natural born child, stepchild or adopted child;
 - (3) A grandchild, brother, sister, half brother or half sister; or
 - (4) A parent of a spouse.
 - (c) "Veteran" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.090.
 - (d) "Victim" includes:

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- (1) A person, including a governmental entity, against whom a crime has been committed;
- (2) A person who has been injured or killed as a direct result of the commission of a crime; and
- (3) A relative of a person described in subparagraph (1) or (2).
- This section does not restrict the authority of the court to consider any reliable and relevant evidence at the time of sentencing.
- Sec. 2. Chapter 176A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- As used in this section and NRS 176A.280 to 176A.295, inclusive, "eligible defendant" means a veteran or a member of the military who:
- 1. Appears to suffer from mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse or posttraumatic stress disorder, any of which appear to be related to military service, including, without limitation, any readjustment to civilian life which is necessary after combat service; and
- 2. Would benefit from assignment to a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.280. 33
 - Sec. 3. NRS 176A.280 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 176A.280 A district court, justice court or municipal court may establish an appropriate program for the treatment of veterans and members of the military to which it may assign [a] an eligible defendant pursuant to NRS 176A.290. The assignment must include the terms and conditions for successful completion of the program and provide for progress reports at intervals set by the court to ensure that the defendant is making satisfactory progress towards completion of the program.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 176A.285 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176A.285 [1. A] If a justice court or [a] municipal court has not established a program pursuant to NRS 176A.280, the justice





court or municipal court, as applicable, may, upon approval of the district court, transfer original jurisdiction to the district court of a case involving an eligible defendant | .

2. As used in this section, "eligible defendant" means a veteran or a member of the military who:

(a) Has who has not tendered a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to, or been found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of, an offense that is a misdemeanor.

(b) Appears to suffer from mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse or posttraumatic stress disorder, any of which appear to be related to military service, including, without limitation, any readjustment to civilian life which is necessary after combat service; and

(c) Would benefit from assignment to a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.280.]

Sec. 5. NRS 176A.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176A.290 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if la defendant who is a veteran or a member of the military and who suffers from mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse or posttraumatic stress disorder as described in NRS 176A.285] an eligible defendant tenders a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to, or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of, any offense for which the suspension of sentence or the granting of probation is not prohibited by statute, the district court, justice court or municipal court, as applicable, may, without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the defendant, suspend further proceedings and place the defendant on probation upon terms and conditions that must include attendance and successful completion of a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.280.

- 2. If the offense committed by the defendant involved the use or threatened use of force or violence or if the defendant was previously convicted in this State or in any other jurisdiction of a felony that involved the use or threatened use of force or violence, the *district court, justice court or municipal* court , *as applicable,* may not assign the defendant to the program unless the prosecuting attorney stipulates to the assignment. For the purposes of this subsection, in determining whether an offense involved the use or threatened use of force or violence, the *district court, justice court or municipal* court , *as applicable,* shall consider the facts and circumstances surrounding the offense, including, without limitation, whether the defendant intended to place another person in reasonable apprehension of bodily harm.
 - 3. Upon violation of a term or condition:
- (a) The district court, justice court or municipal court, as applicable, may enter a judgment of conviction and proceed as





provided in the section pursuant to which the defendant was charged.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (e) of subsection 2 of NRS 193.130, the *district* court may order the defendant to the custody of the Department of Corrections if the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
- Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the *district* court, justice court or municipal court, as applicable, shall discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings. Discharge and dismissal pursuant to this section is without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of employment, civil rights or any statute or regulation or license or questionnaire or for any other public or private purpose, but is a conviction for the purpose of additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions or the setting of bail. Discharge and dismissal restores the defendant, in the contemplation of the law, to the status occupied before the arrest, indictment or information. The defendant may not be held thereafter under any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of failure to recite or acknowledge that arrest, indictment, information or trial in response to an inquiry made of the defendant for any purpose.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 176A.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 176A.295 1. After [a] an eligible defendant is discharged from probation pursuant to NRS 176A.290, the district court, justice court or municipal court, as applicable, shall order sealed all documents, papers and exhibits in the defendant's record, minute book entries and entries on dockets, and other documents relating to the case in the custody of such other agencies and officers as are named in the court's order if the defendant fulfills the terms and conditions imposed by the court and the Division. The district court, justice court or municipal court, as applicable, shall order those records sealed without a hearing unless the Division petitions the court, for good cause shown, not to seal the records and requests a hearing thereon.
- 2. If the *district court*, *justice court or municipal* court, *as applicable*, orders sealed the record of [a] an eligible defendant discharged pursuant to NRS 176A.290, the court shall send a copy of the order to each agency or officer named in the order. Each such agency or officer shall notify the *district court*, *justice court or municipal* court, *as applicable*, in writing of its compliance with the order.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 4.370 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 4.370 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, justice courts have jurisdiction of the following civil actions and





proceedings and no others except as otherwise provided by specific statute:

- (a) In actions arising on contract for the recovery of money only, if the sum claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed \$15,000.
- (b) In actions for damages for injury to the person, or for taking, detaining or injuring personal property, or for injury to real property where no issue is raised by the verified answer of the defendant involving the title to or boundaries of the real property, if the damage claimed does not exceed \$15,000.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (l), in actions for a fine, penalty or forfeiture not exceeding \$15,000, given by statute or the ordinance of a county, city or town, where no issue is raised by the answer involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll or municipal fine.
- (d) In actions upon bonds or undertakings conditioned for the payment of money, if the sum claimed does not exceed \$15,000, though the penalty may exceed that sum. Bail bonds and other undertakings posted in criminal matters may be forfeited regardless of amount.
- (e) In actions to recover the possession of personal property, if the value of the property does not exceed \$15,000.
- (f) To take and enter judgment on the confession of a defendant, when the amount confessed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed \$15,000.
- (g) Of actions for the possession of lands and tenements where the relation of landlord and tenant exists, when damages claimed do not exceed \$15,000 or when no damages are claimed.
- (h) Of actions when the possession of lands and tenements has been unlawfully or fraudulently obtained or withheld, when damages claimed do not exceed \$15,000 or when no damages are claimed.
- (i) Of suits for the collection of taxes, where the amount of the tax sued for does not exceed \$15,000.
- (j) Of actions for the enforcement of mechanics' liens, where the amount of the lien sought to be enforced, exclusive of interest, does not exceed \$15,000.
- (k) Of actions for the enforcement of liens of owners of facilities for storage, where the amount of the lien sought to be enforced, exclusive of interest, does not exceed \$15,000.
- (l) In actions for a fine imposed for a violation of NRS 484D.680.
- (m) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, in any action for the issuance of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence. A justice court does not have





jurisdiction in an action for the issuance of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence:

- (1) In a county whose population is 100,000 or more and less than 700,000;
- (2) In any township whose population is 100,000 or more located within a county whose population is 700,000 or more; or
- (3) If a district court issues a written order to the justice court requiring that further proceedings relating to the action for the issuance of the order for protection be conducted before the district court.
- (n) In an action for the issuance of a temporary or extended order for protection against harassment in the workplace pursuant to NRS 33.200 to 33.360, inclusive.
- (o) In small claims actions under the provisions of chapter 73 of NRS.
- (p) In actions to contest the validity of liens on mobile homes or manufactured homes.
- (q) In any action pursuant to NRS 200.591 for the issuance of a protective order against a person alleged to be committing the crime of stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment.
- (r) In any action pursuant to NRS 200.378 for the issuance of a protective order against a person alleged to have committed the crime of sexual assault.
- (s) In actions transferred from the district court pursuant to NRS 3.221.
- (t) In any action for the issuance of a temporary or extended order pursuant to NRS 33.400.
 - (u) In any action seeking an order pursuant to NRS 441A.195.
 - 2. The jurisdiction conferred by this section does not extend to civil actions, other than for forcible entry or detainer, in which the title of real property or mining claims or questions affecting the boundaries of land are involved.
- 3. Justice courts have jurisdiction of all misdemeanors and no other criminal offenses except as otherwise provided by specific statute. Upon approval of the district court, a justice court may transfer original jurisdiction of a misdemeanor to the district court for the purpose of assigning an offender to a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.250 or , if the justice court has not established a program pursuant to NRS 176A.280 [...], to a program established pursuant to that section.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 5 and 6, in criminal cases the jurisdiction of justices of the peace extends to the limits of their respective counties.
- 5. In the case of any arrest made by a member of the Nevada Highway Patrol, the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace extends





to the limits of their respective counties and to the limits of all counties which have common boundaries with their respective counties.

- Each justice court has jurisdiction of any violation of a regulation governing vehicular traffic on an airport within the township in which the court is established.
 - **Sec. 8.** NRS 4.374 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 4.374 1. Before accepting a plea from a defendant or proceeding to trial, the justice of the peace shall address the defendant personally and ask the defendant if he or she is a veteran or a member of the military.
- 2. If the defendant fis a veteran or a member of the military and meets the qualifications of [NRS 176A.285] section 2 of this act and has not tendered a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to, or been found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of, an offense that is a misdemeanor, the justice court may, if the court has not established a program pursuant to NRS 176A.280 and if appropriate, take any action authorized by law for the purpose of having the defendant assigned to:
- (a) A program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.280: or
- (b) If a program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.280 is not available for the defendant, a program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.250 or 453.580.
 - As used in this section:
- (a) "Member of the military" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.043.
 - (b) "Veteran" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.090.
 - **Sec. 9.** NRS 5.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 30 Municipal courts have jurisdiction of civil actions or 31 proceedings: 32
 - (a) For the violation of any ordinance of their respective cities.
 - (b) To prevent or abate a nuisance within the limits of their respective cities.
 - The municipal courts have jurisdiction of all misdemeanors committed in violation of the ordinances of their respective cities. Upon approval of the district court, a municipal court may transfer original jurisdiction of a misdemeanor to the district court for the purpose of assigning an offender to a program established pursuant to NRS 176A.250 or, if the municipal court has not established a program pursuant to NRS 176A.280 [...], to a program established pursuant to that section.
 - 3. The municipal courts have jurisdiction of:



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- (a) Any action for the collection of taxes or assessments levied for city purposes, when the principal sum thereof does not exceed \$2,500.
- (b) Actions to foreclose liens in the name of the city for the nonpayment of those taxes or assessments when the principal sum claimed does not exceed \$2,500.
- (c) Actions for the breach of any bond given by any officer or person to or for the use or benefit of the city, and of any action for damages to which the city is a party, and upon all forfeited recognizances given to or for the use or benefit of the city, and upon all bonds given on appeals from the municipal court in any of the cases named in this section, when the principal sum claimed does not exceed \$2,500.
- (d) Actions for the recovery of personal property belonging to the city, when the value thereof does not exceed \$2,500.
- (e) Actions by the city for the collection of any damages, debts or other obligations when the amount claimed, exclusive of costs or attorney's fees, or both if allowed, does not exceed \$2,500.
 - (f) Actions seeking an order pursuant to NRS 441A.195.
- Nothing contained in subsection 3 gives the municipal court jurisdiction to determine any such cause when it appears from the pleadings that the validity of any tax, assessment or levy, or title to real property, is necessarily an issue in the cause, in which case the court shall certify the cause to the district court in like manner and with the same effect as provided by law for certification of causes by justice courts.
 - Sec. 10. NRS 5.057 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 1. Before accepting a plea from a defendant or proceeding to trial, the municipal judge shall address the defendant personally and ask the defendant if he or she is a veteran or a member of the military.
- 2. If the defendant fis a veteran or a member of the military and meets the qualifications of [NRS 176A.285,] section 2 of this act, the municipal court may, if the court has not established a program pursuant to NRS 176A.280 and if appropriate, take any action authorized by law for the purpose of having the defendant assigned to:
- (a) A program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.280: or
- (b) If a program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.280 is not available for the defendant, a program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 176A.250 or 453.580.
 - As used in this section:
- 44 (a) "Member of the military" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.043.



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1 (b) "Veteran" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.090.

Sec. 11. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.





