ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 32-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

(ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SENTENCING POLICY)

Prefiled November 16, 2022

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Makes various changes relating to criminal justice. (BDR 14-263)

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 justice; revising the qualifications of the Executive Director of the Department of Sentencing Policy; revising provisions concerning the membership of the Nevada Sentencing Commission; revising provisions relating to risk and needs assessments administered to certain probationers and parolees; authorizing the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety to impose confinement in a jail or detention facility or place a person under a system of active electronic monitoring for technical violations of the conditions of probation or parole; requiring the system of graduated sanctions adopted by the Division to include guidance on the use of such confinement and electronic revising the definition monitoring; violation" as the term relates to violations of the conditions of probation or parole; revising provisions relating to the temporary and full revocation of probation, suspension of sentence or parole supervision for technical violations of the conditions of probation or parole; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law creates the Department of Sentencing Policy and requires the Governor to appoint the Executive Director of the Department from a list of three persons recommended by the Nevada Sentencing Commission. Existing law also





requires the Executive Director to be an attorney who is licensed to practice law in this State. (NRS 176.01323) **Section 1** of this bill: (1) specifies that the three persons recommended by the Commission must be qualified persons; and (2) removes the requirement that the Executive Director must be an attorney who is licensed to practice law in this State.

Existing law establishes requirements concerning the membership of the Commission, including that: (1) one member must be a representative of the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety who is appointed by the Governor; and (2) one member must be the Director of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. (NRS 176.0133) **Section 2** of this bill provides that: (1) the Chief Parole and Probation Officer may alternatively be a member of the Commission; (2) if a representative of the Division is a member of the Commission, he or she is appointed by the Chief instead of the Governor; and (3) a representative of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation who is appointed by the Director of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation may alternatively be a member of the Commission.

Existing law requires the Division to administer a risk and needs assessment to certain probationers and parolees under the supervision of the Division and, on a schedule determined by the Nevada Risk Assessment System or more often if necessary, administer a subsequent risk and needs assessment to such probationers and parolees. (NRS 176A.435, 213.1078) Sections 3 and 6 of this bill provide that a subsequent risk and needs assessment will be administered on a schedule determined by the appropriate risk assessment tool instead of by the Nevada Risk Assessment System. Existing law provides that if a term or condition of probation or the level of supervision set is found not to align with the results of a risk and needs assessment, the supervising officer is required to notify the court of the finding and the court may modify the terms of probation. (NRS 176A.435) Existing law also provides that if a condition of parole or the level of parole supervision set is found not to align with the results of a risk and needs assessment, the supervising officer is required to submit a request to the State Board of Parole Commissioners to modify the condition or level of supervision. (NRS 213.1078) Section 6 revises such a procedure to mirror the procedure used with regard to probation by requiring the supervising officer to notify the Board of a finding that a condition of parole or the level of parole supervision does not align with the results of a risk and needs assessment and authorizing the Board to modify the condition or level of supervision.

Existing law requires the Division to adopt a written system of graduated sanctions for use by parole and probation officers when responding to a technical violation of the conditions of probation or parole. (NRS 176A.510, 213.15101) Sections 4 and 7 of this bill, respectively, provide that as part of the system of graduated sanctions, the Division is authorized, in response to a technical violation of parole or probation, to: (1) impose confinement in a jail or detention facility for a period of not more than 10 days, not to exceed 30 days in the aggregate; or (2) place the person under a system of active electronic monitoring for a period of not more than 60 days using an electronic device approved by the Division. Sections 4 and 7 also require a system of graduated sanctions to include guidance on the use of such confinement in a jail or detention facility and electronic monitoring. Sections 4 and 7 additionally revise the definition of "technical violation" to exclude, as applicable: (1) certain violations of probation or suspension of sentence by a sex offender or a person convicted of stalking with the use of electronic means, an offense involving pornography with a minor or luring a child or person with a mental illness through the use of electronic means; (2) certain violations of parole by a prisoner convicted of a sexual offense, a prisoner who is a Tier 3 offender convicted of a sexual offense against a child under 14 years of age or a prisoner convicted of stalking with the use of electronic means, an offense



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involving pornography with a minor or luring a child or person with a mental illness through the use of electronic means; and (3) termination from certain treatment programs.

Existing law provides that if a probationer or parolee commits one or more technical violations of the conditions of probation or parole, a court or the Board, as applicable, may take certain actions, including: (1) temporarily revoking the probation, suspension of sentence or parole supervision and imposing a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 days for the first temporary revocation, 90 days for the second temporary revocation or 180 days for the third temporary revocation; or (2) fully revoking the probation, suspension of sentence or parole supervision and imposing imprisonment for the remainder of the sentence for a fourth or subsequent revocation. (NRS 176A.630, 213.1519) **Sections 5 and 8** of this bill: (1) increase the terms of imprisonment for a temporary revocation of probation or suspension of sentence or parole supervision, respectively, from 30 days to 90 days for the first temporary revocation and from 90 days to 180 days for the second temporary revocation; and (2) authorize a full revocation of probation or suspension of sentence or parole supervision, respectively, for a third or subsequent revocation.

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

Section 1. NRS 176.01323 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176.01323 1. The Department of Sentencing Policy is hereby created.

- 2. The Executive Director of the Department must be appointed by the Governor from a list of three *qualified* persons recommended by the Sentencing Commission.
 - 3. The Executive Director:
 - (a) Is in the unclassified service of this State;
- (b) Serves at the pleasure of the Sentencing Commission, except that the Executive Director may only be removed upon a finding by the Sentencing Commission that his or her performance is unsatisfactory; *and*
- (c) [Must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this State; and
- (d)] Shall devote his or her entire time and attention to the duties of his or her office and shall not engage in any other gainful employment or occupation.
- 4. The Executive Director may, within the limits of money available for this purpose, employ or enter into a contract for the services of such employees or consultants as is necessary to carry out the provisions of NRS 176.0131 to 176.014, inclusive.
 - Sec. 2. NRS 176.0133 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176.0133 1. The Nevada Sentencing Commission is hereby created within the Department. The Sentencing Commission consists of:





(a) One member appointed by the Governor;

- (b) One member who is a justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada or a retired justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada;
- (c) Two members who are judges appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada;
- (d) One member who is a representative of the Administrative Office of the Courts appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada:
 - (e) The Director of the Department of Corrections;
- (f) One member who is a representative of the Office of the Attorney General, appointed by the Attorney General;
- (g) One member who is a district attorney, appointed by the governing body of the Nevada District Attorneys Association;
- (h) One member who is a representative of the Office of the Clark County Public Defender, appointed by the head of the Office of the Clark County Public Defender;
- (i) One member who is a representative of the Office of the Washoe County Public Defender, appointed by the head of the Office of the Washoe County Public Defender;
- (j) One member who is an attorney in private practice, experienced in defending criminal actions, appointed by the governing body of the State Bar of Nevada;
- (k) One member who has been a victim of a crime or is a representative of an organization supporting the rights of victims of crime, appointed by the Governor;
- (1) One member who is a member of the State Board of Parole Commissioners, appointed by the State Board of Parole Commissioners:
 - (m) One member who is [a]:
 - (1) The Chief Parole and Probation Officer; or
- (2) A representative of the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety, appointed by the [Governor;] Chief Parole and Probation Officer;
- (n) One member who is a representative of the Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association, appointed by the Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association;
- (o) One member who is a representative of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, appointed by the Sheriff of Clark County;
- (p) One member who is a representative of the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services:
- (q) One member who is a representative of an organization that advocates on behalf of inmates, appointed by the Governor;





- (r) Two members who are Senators, one of whom is appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate and one of whom is appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;
- (s) Two members who are members of the Assembly, one of whom is appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and one of whom is appointed by the Minority Leader of the Assembly;
 - (t) One member who is:

- (1) The Director of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation; *or*
- (2) A representative of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, appointed by the Director of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation; and
- (u) One member who is a representative of an organization that works with offenders upon release from incarceration to assist in reentry into the community appointed by the Chair of the Legislative Commission.
- 2. The Executive Director shall serve as the Executive Secretary of the Sentencing Commission.
- 3. If any organization listed in subsection 1 ceases to exist, the appointment required pursuant to that subsection must be made by the association's successor in interest, or, if there is no successor in interest, by the Governor.
- 4. Each appointed member serves a term of 2 years. Members may be reappointed for additional terms of 2 years in the same manner as the original appointments. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Sentencing Commission must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment not later than 30 days after the vacancy occurs.
- 5. The Legislators who are members of the Sentencing Commission are entitled to receive the salary provided for a majority of the members of the Legislature during the first 60 days of the preceding session for each day's attendance at a meeting of the Sentencing Commission.
- 6. At the first regular meeting of each odd-numbered year, the members of the Sentencing Commission shall elect a Chair by majority vote who shall serve until the next Chair is elected.
 - 7. The Sentencing Commission shall:
- (a) Hold its first meeting on or before September 1 of each odd-numbered year; and
- (b) Meet at least once every 3 months and may meet at such further times as deemed necessary by the Chair.
- 8. A member of the Sentencing Commission may designate a nonvoting alternate to attend a meeting in his or her place.
- 9. A majority of the members of the Sentencing Commission constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business, and a majority





of those members present at any meeting is sufficient for any official action taken by the Sentencing Commission. A nonvoting alternate designated by a member pursuant to subsection 8 who attends a meeting of the Sentencing Commission for which the alternate is designated shall be deemed to be a member of the Sentencing Commission for the purpose of determining whether a quorum exists.

10. While engaged in the business of the Sentencing Commission, to the extent of legislative appropriation, each member of the Sentencing Commission is entitled to receive the per diem allowance and travel expenses provided for state officers and employees generally.

Sec. 3. NRS 176A.435 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176A.435 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the Division shall administer a risk and needs assessment to each probationer under the Division's supervision. The results of the risk and needs assessment must be used to set a level of supervision for each probationer and to develop individualized case plans pursuant to subsection 4. The risk and needs assessment must be administered and scored by a person trained in the administration of the tool.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, on a schedule determined by the [Nevada Risk Assessment System, or its successor] appropriate risk assessment tool, or more often if necessary, the Division shall administer a subsequent risk and needs assessment to each probationer. The results of the risk and needs assessment conducted in accordance with this section must be used to determine whether a change in the level of supervision is necessary. The Division shall document the reasons for maintaining or changing the level of supervision. If the Division changes the level of supervision, the Division shall notify the probationer of the change.
 - 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 are not applicable if:
- (a) The level of supervision for the probationer is set by the court or by law; or
- (b) The probationer is ordered to participate in a program of probation secured by a security bond pursuant to NRS 176A.300 to 176A.370, inclusive.
- 4. The Division shall develop an individualized case plan for each probationer. The case plan must include a plan for addressing the criminogenic risk factors identified on the risk and needs assessment, if applicable, and the list of responsivity factors that will need to be considered and addressed for each probationer.
- 5. Upon a finding that a term or condition of probation ordered pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 176A.400 or the level of supervision set pursuant to this section does not align with the





results of a risk and needs assessment administered pursuant to subsection 1 or 2:

- (a) The supervising officer shall notify the court of the finding; and
- (b) The court may modify the terms and conditions of probation pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 176A.450.
- 6. The risk and needs assessment required under this section must undergo periodic validation studies in accordance with the timeline established by the developer of the assessment. The Division shall establish quality assurance procedures to ensure proper and consistent scoring of the risk and needs assessment.
- 7. As used in this section, "risk and needs assessment" means a validated, standardized actuarial tool that identifies risk factors that increase the likelihood of a person reoffending and factors that, when properly addressed, can reduce the likelihood of a person reoffending.
 - **Sec. 4.** NRS 176A.510 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 176A.510 1. The Division shall adopt a written system of graduated sanctions for parole and probation officers to use when responding to a technical violation of the conditions of probation. The system must:
- (a) Set forth a menu of presumptive sanctions for the most common violations, including, without limitation, failure to report, willful failure to pay fines and fees, failure to participate in a required program or service, failure to complete community service and failure to refrain from the use of alcohol or controlled substances.
- (b) Take into account factors such as responsivity factors impacting a person's ability to successfully complete any conditions of supervision, the severity of the current violation, the person's previous criminal record, the number and severity of any previous violations and the extent to which graduated sanctions were imposed for previous violations.
- (c) Include guidance on the use of confinement in a jail or detention facility and electronic monitoring pursuant to subsection 3.
- 2. The Division shall establish and maintain a program of initial and ongoing training for parole and probation officers regarding the system of graduated sanctions.
- 3. As part of the system of graduated sanctions, the Division may, in response to a technical violation of the conditions of probation:
- (a) Impose confinement in a jail or detention facility for a period of not more than 10 days. The total number of days of





confinement imposed pursuant to this paragraph must not, in the aggregate, exceed 30 days.

- (b) Place the person under a system of active electronic monitoring for a period of not more than 60 days using an electronic device approved by the Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person, including, without limitation, the transmission of still visual images which do not concern the activities of the person, and producing, upon request, reports or records of the person's presence near or within a crime scene or prohibited area or his or her departure from a specified geographic location. A device which is capable of recording or transmitting:
 - (1) Oral or wire communications or any auditory sound; or
- (2) Information concerning the activities of the person, ⇒ must not be used.

- **4.** Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation.
- [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed.
- [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of probation.
- [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of probation for a technical violation of the conditions of probation until all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted, the Division shall submit a report to the court or Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, including, without limitation, any graduated sanctions imposed before recommending revocation.
 - [7.] 8. As used in this section:
- (a) "Absconding" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.630.
- (b) "Responsivity factors" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 213.107.
- (c) "Technical violation" means any alleged violation of the conditions of probation that does not constitute absconding and is not [the]:





(1) **The** commission of a:

 (1) New felony or gross misdemeanor;

[(2)] (II) Battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485;

(3) (III) Violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120;

[(4)] (IV) Crime of violence as defined in NRS 200.408 that is punishable as a misdemeanor;

[(5)] (V) Harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571 or stalking or aggravated stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575;

[(6)] (VI) Violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378; for

(7)] (VII) Violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the crime for which the supervised person is being supervised [.]; or

(VIII) Violation of a condition required pursuant to NRS 176A.410, other than a violation of paragraph (a), (b), (d), (f), (h) or (n) of subsection 1 of that section, or NRS 176A.413; or

(2) Termination from a program which provides residential treatment, as ordered by a court, as a condition of supervision.

→ The term does not include termination from a specialty court program.

Sec. 5. NRS 176A.630 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176A.630 1. If the probationer is arrested, by or without warrant, in another judicial district of this state, the court which granted the probation may assign the case to the district court of that district, with the consent of that court. The court retaining or thus acquiring jurisdiction shall cause the defendant to be brought before it and consider the system of graduated sanctions adopted pursuant to NRS 176A.510, if applicable. Upon determining that the probationer has violated a condition of probation, the court shall, if practicable, order the probationer to make restitution for any necessary expenses incurred by a governmental entity in returning the probationer to the court for violation of the probation. If the court finds that the probationer committed a violation of a condition of probation [by committing a new felony or gross misdemeanor, battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485, violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120, crime of violence that is punishable as a misdemeanor, harassment pursuant to





NRS 200.571, stalking or aggravated stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575, violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the crime for which the probationer is being supervised, violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378 or by absconding,] that is not a technical violation, the court may:

- (a) Continue or revoke the probation or suspension of sentence;
- (b) Order the probationer to a term of residential confinement pursuant to NRS 176A.660;
- (c) Order the probationer to undergo a program of regimental discipline pursuant to NRS 176A.780;
 - (d) Cause the sentence imposed to be executed; or
- (e) Modify the original sentence imposed by reducing the term of imprisonment and cause the modified sentence to be executed. The court shall not make the term of imprisonment less than the minimum term of imprisonment prescribed by the applicable penal statute. If the Chief Parole and Probation Officer recommends that the sentence of a probationer be modified and the modified sentence be executed, the Chief Parole and Probation Officer shall provide notice of the recommendation to any victim of the crime for which the probationer was convicted who has requested in writing to be notified and who has provided a current address to the Division. The notice must inform the victim that he or she has the right to submit documents to the court and to be present and heard at the hearing to determine whether the sentence of a probationer who has violated a condition of probation should be modified. The court shall not modify the sentence of a probationer and cause the sentence to be executed until it has confirmed that the Chief Parole and Probation Officer has complied with the provisions of this paragraph. The Chief Parole and Probation Officer must not be held responsible when such notification is not received by the victim if the victim has not provided a current address. All personal information, including, but not limited to, a current or former address, which pertains to a victim and which is received by the Division pursuant to this paragraph is confidential.
- 2. If the court finds that the probationer committed one or more technical violations of the conditions of probation, the court may:
 - (a) Continue the probation or suspension of sentence;



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- (b) Order the probationer to a term of residential confinement pursuant to NRS 176A.660;
- (c) Temporarily revoke the probation or suspension of sentence and impose a term of imprisonment of not more than:
 - (1) Thirty days for the first temporary revocation;
- (2)] Ninety days for the [second] *first* temporary revocation; or
- [(3)] (2) One hundred and eighty days for the [third] second temporary revocation; or
- (d) Fully revoke the probation or suspension of sentence and impose imprisonment for the remainder of the sentence for a **[fourth]** *third* or subsequent revocation.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a probationer who is arrested and detained for committing a technical violation of the conditions of probation must be brought before the court not later than 15 calendar days after the date of arrest and detention. If the person is not brought before the court within 15 calendar days, the probationer must be released from detention and returned to probation status. Following a probationer's release from detention, the court may subsequently hold a hearing to determine if a technical violation has occurred. If the court finds that such a technical violation occurred, the court may:
- (a) Continue probation and modify the terms and conditions of probation; or
- (b) Fully or temporarily revoke probation in accordance with the provisions of subsection 2.
- 4. The commission of one of the following acts by a probationer must not, by itself, be used as the only basis for the revocation of probation:
 - (a) Consuming any alcoholic beverage.
 - (b) Testing positive on a drug or alcohol test.
- (c) Failing to abide by the requirements of a mental health or substance use treatment program.
 - (d) Failing to seek and maintain employment.
 - (e) Failing to pay any required fines or fees.
 - (f) Failing to report any changes in residence.
 - 5. As used in this section:
- (a) "Absconding" means that a person is actively avoiding supervision by making his or her whereabouts unknown to the Division for a continuous period of 60 days or more.
- (b) "Technical violation" [means any alleged violation of the conditions of probation that does not constitute absconding and is not the commission of a:
 - (1) New felony or gross misdemeanor;





- 1 (2) Battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to 2 NRS 200.485;
 - (3) Violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120;
 - (4) Crime of violence that is punishable as a misdemeanor;
 - (5) Harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571 or stalking or aggravated stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575;
 - (6) Violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378; or
 - (7) Violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the crime for which the probationer is being supervised.
 - The term does not include termination from a specialty court program.] has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.510.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 213.1078 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 213.1078 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the Division shall administer a risk and needs assessment to each parolee under the Division's supervision. The results of the risk and needs assessment must be used to set a level of supervision for each parolee and to develop individualized case plans pursuant to subsection 4. The risk and needs assessment must be administered and scored by a person trained in the administration of the tool.
 - 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, on a schedule determined by the [Nevada Risk Assessment System, or its successor] appropriate risk assessment tool, or more often if necessary, the Division shall administer a subsequent risk and needs assessment to each parolee. The results of the risk and needs assessment conducted in accordance with this subsection must be used to determine whether a change in the level of supervision is necessary. The Division shall document the reasons for maintaining or changing the level of supervision. If the Division changes the level of supervision, the Division shall notify the parolee of the change.
 - 3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 are not applicable if the level of supervision for the parolee is set by the Board or by law.
 - 4. The Division shall develop an individualized case plan for each parolee. The case plan must include a plan for addressing the criminogenic risk factors identified on the risk and needs





assessment, if applicable, and the list of responsivity factors that will need to be considered and addressed for each parolee.

- 5. Upon a finding that a condition of parole or the level of parole supervision set pursuant to this section does not align with the results of a risk and needs assessment administered pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 [, the]:
- (a) The supervising officer shall [submit a request to] notify the Board [to] of the finding; and
- (b) The Board may modify the condition or level of supervision set by the Board. The Division shall provide written notification to the parolee of any modification.
- 6. The risk and needs assessment required under this section must undergo periodic validation studies in accordance with the timeline established by the developer of the assessment. The Division shall establish quality assurance procedures to ensure proper and consistent scoring of the risk and needs assessment.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 213.15101 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 213.15101 1. The Division shall adopt a written system of graduated sanctions for parole and probation officers to use when responding to a technical violation of the conditions of parole. The system must:
- (a) Set forth a menu of presumptive sanctions for the most common violations, including, without limitation, failure to report, willful failure to pay fines and fees, failure to participate in a required program or service, failure to complete community service and failure to refrain from the use of alcohol or controlled substances.
- (b) Take into account factors such as responsivity factors impacting a person's ability to successfully complete any conditions of supervision, the severity of the current violation, the person's previous criminal record, the number and severity of any previous violations and the extent to which graduated sanctions were imposed for previous violations.
- (c) Include guidance on the use of confinement in a jail or detention facility and electronic monitoring pursuant to subsection 3.
- 2. The Division shall establish and maintain a program of initial and ongoing training for parole and probation officers regarding the system of graduated sanctions.
- 3. As part of the system of graduated sanctions, the Division may, in response to a technical violation of the conditions of parole:
- (a) Impose confinement in a jail or detention facility for a period of not more than 10 days. The total number of days of





confinement imposed pursuant to this paragraph must not, in the aggregate, exceed 30 days.

- (b) Place the person under a system of active electronic monitoring for a period of not more than 60 days using an electronic device approved by the Division. The device may be capable of using the Global Positioning System, but must be minimally intrusive and limited in capability to recording or transmitting information concerning the location of the person, including, without limitation, the transmission of still visual images which do not concern the activities of the person, and producing, upon request, reports or records of the person's presence near or within a crime scene or prohibited area or his or her departure from a specified geographic location. A device which is capable of recording or transmitting:
 - (1) Oral or wire communications or any auditory sound; or
- (2) Information concerning the activities of the person, ⇒ must not be used.

- **4.** Notwithstanding any rule or law to the contrary, a parole and probation officer shall use graduated sanctions established pursuant to this section when responding to a technical violation.
- [4.] 5. A parole and probation officer intending to impose a graduated sanction shall provide the supervised person with notice of the intended sanction. The notice must inform the person of any alleged violation and the date thereof and the graduated sanction to be imposed.
- [5.] 6. The failure of a supervised person to comply with a sanction may constitute a technical violation of the conditions of parole.
- [6.] 7. The Division may not seek revocation of parole for a technical violation of the conditions of parole until all graduated sanctions have been exhausted. If the Division determines that all graduated sanctions have been exhausted, the Division shall submit a report to the Board outlining the reasons for the recommendation of revocation and the steps taken by the Division to change the supervised person's behavior while in the community, including, without limitation, any graduated sanctions imposed before recommending revocation.
 - [7.] 8. As used in this section:
- (a) "Absconding" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.630.
- (b) "Technical violation" means any alleged violation of the conditions of parole that does not constitute absconding and is not [the]:
 - (1) **The** commission of a:
 - (1) New felony or gross misdemeanor;





[(2)] (II) Battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485;

(3) (III) Violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120;

[(4)] (IV) Crime of violence as defined in NRS 200.408 that is punishable as a misdemeanor;

[(5)] (V) Harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571 or stalking or aggravated stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575;

[(6)] (VI) Violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378; for

(7)] (VII) Violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the crime for which the supervised person is being supervised [.]; or

(VIII) Violation of a condition required pursuant to NRS 213.1245, other than a violation of paragraph (a), (c), (e), (g) or (m) of subsection 1 of that section, NRS 213.1255 or 213.1258; or

- (2) Termination from a program indicated in a parole release plan approved by the Division.
- → The term does not include termination from a specialty court program.

Sec. 8. NRS 213.1519 is hereby amended to read as follows:

213.1519 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, a parolee whose parole is revoked by decision of the Board for the commission of a **Inew felony or gross misdemeanor**, battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485, violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120, crime of violence as defined in NRS 200.408 that is punishable as a misdemeanor, harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571, stalking or aggravated stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575, violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the crime for which the parolee is being supervised, violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a temporary or extended order for





protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378 or for absconding:] violation of a condition of parole that is not a technical violation:

- (a) Forfeits all credits for good behavior previously earned to reduce his or her sentence pursuant to chapter 209 of NRS; and
- (b) Must serve such part of the unexpired maximum term or the maximum aggregate term, as applicable, of his or her original sentence as may be determined by the Board with rehearing dates scheduled pursuant to NRS 213.142.
- → The Board may restore any credits forfeited under this subsection.
- 2. A parolee released on parole pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 213.1215 whose parole is revoked for having been convicted of a new felony:
- (a) Forfeits all credits for good behavior previously earned to reduce his or her sentence pursuant to chapter 209 of NRS;
- (b) Must serve the entire unexpired maximum term or the maximum aggregate term, as applicable, of his or her original sentence; and
- (c) May not again be released on parole during his or her term of imprisonment.
- 3. A parolee released on parole pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 213.1215 whose parole is revoked by decision of the Board for a violation of any rule or regulation governing his or her conduct:
- (a) Forfeits all credits for good behavior previously earned to reduce his or her sentence pursuant to chapter 209 of NRS;
- (b) Must serve such part of the unexpired maximum term or maximum aggregate term, as applicable, of his or her original sentence as may be determined by the Board; and
- (c) Must not be considered again for release on parole pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 213.1215 but may be considered for release on parole pursuant to NRS 213.1099, with rehearing dates scheduled pursuant to NRS 213.142.
- → The Board may restore any credits forfeited under this subsection.
- 4. If the Board finds that the parolee committed one or more technical violations of the conditions of parole, the Board may:
 - (a) Continue parole supervision;
- (b) Temporarily revoke parole supervision and impose a term of imprisonment of not more than:
 - (1) Thirty days for the first temporary parole revocation;
- (2)] Ninety days for the [second] *first* temporary parole revocation; or
- [(3)] (2) One hundred and eighty days for the [third] second temporary parole revocation; or





- (c) Fully revoke parole supervision and impose the remainder of the sentence for a **[fourth]** *third* or subsequent revocation.
 - 5. As used in this section:

- (a) "Absconding" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.630.
- (b) "Technical violation" [means any alleged violation of the conditions of parole that does not constitute absconding and is not the commission of a:
 - (1) New felony or gross misdemeanor;
- (2) Battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 200.485:
- (3) Violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120;
- (4) Crime of violence as defined in NRS 200.408 that is punishable as a misdemeanor;
- (5) Harassment pursuant to NRS 200.571 or stalking or aggravated stalking pursuant to NRS 200.575;
- (6) Violation of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378; or
- (7) Violation of a stay away order involving a natural person who is the victim of the crime for which the parolee is being supervised.
- The term does not include termination from a specialty court program.] has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 213.15101.
- **Sec. 9.** 1. The amendatory provisions of sections 4, 5, 7 and 8 of this act apply to a technical violation of the conditions of probation or parole, as applicable, that occurs on or after July 1, 2023.
- 2. As used in subsection 1, "technical violation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 176A.510 or 213.15101, as applicable.
 - **Sec. 10.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2023.





