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Crimes; first degree kidnaping

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Crimes; insanity acquittal—commitment

NEV. REV. STAT. § 175.521 (amended).
SB 344 (Committee on Judiciary); 1987 STAT. Ch 212

Existing law provides that a defendant who has been adjudged insane, or acquitted by reason of insanity by a jury, must be committed to the Department of Human Resources.¹ Chapter 212 requires that the defendant be placed in protective custody, and transported to a mental health facility by a peace officer.² Under Chapter 212, the judge must appoint two examining physicians whose reports must be introduced at a subsequent hearing to determine the defendant's mental health.³ Chapter 212 provides that after the hearing, the court must make a final determination on whether the defendant is mentally ill.⁴ If the judge does not find clear and convincing evidence of the defendant's mental illness, the court must discharge the defendant.⁵ If the defendant is found mentally ill by clear and convincing evidence, the court must commit the defendant to the Department of Human Resources.⁶

RWS

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1. NEV. REV. STAT. § 175.521 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 212, sec. 1, at ___).
 2. 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 212, sec. 1, at ___ (amending NEV. REV. STAT. § 175.521 1).
 3. *Id.*
 4. *Id.* (at the hearing in open court, counsel for defendant and the state will be allowed to examine the physicians, introduce other evidence, and cross-examine witnesses); NEV. REV. STAT. § 433A.145 (definition of mentally ill person).
 5. NEV. REV. STAT. § 175.521 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 212, sec. 1, at ___) (the court must issue the findings within 90 days after the defendant is discharged).
 6. *Id.*

Crimes; first degree kidnaping

NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.310 (amended).
AB 414 (Committee on Judiciary); 1987 STAT. Ch 215

Under existing law, every person who willfully seizes, confines, inveigles, entices, decoys, abducts, conceals, kidnaps, or carries away any person with the intent to hold the victim for ransom, reward, sexual assault, extortion or robbery or to exact money or valuable

things for the return of the person,¹ is guilty of first degree kidnaping.² Chapter 215 expands first degree kidnaping to include one who willfully seizes, confines, inveigles, entices, decoys, abducts, conceals, kidnaps or carries away any person for the purpose of killing the person or inflicting substantial bodily harm.³

KAM

1. NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.310 1 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 215, sec. 1, at ____). Every person who leads, takes, entices, carries away, or detains any minor with the intent to keep, imprison, or confine the minor from one having lawful custody, or with the intent to hold the minor to unlawful service or perpetrate upon the minor any unlawful act is guilty of first degree kidnaping. *Id.*

2. NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.310 1 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 215, sec. 1, at ____).

3. 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 215, sec. 1, at ____ (amending NEV. REV. STAT. § 200.310 1).

Crimes; unauthorized possession of hotel key

NEV. REV. STAT. § 205.____ (new).

SB 223 (Raggio); 1987 STAT. Ch 252

Existing law prohibits the possession of any tool¹ under circumstances which manifest an intent to use the tool in the commission of a crime.² Chapter 252 specifically prohibits the unauthorized possession of a key or other device used to gain entrance to a hotel³ room under circumstances which indicate an intent to use such a device to commit a crime.⁴

WSY

1. NEV. REV. STAT. § 205.080 (includes any machine, engine, tool, false key, picklock, bit, nippers or implement adapted, designed or commonly used for the commission of a burglary or other crime).

2. *Id.* (violation is a gross misdemeanor).

3. 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 252, sec. 1, at ____ (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 205.____) (hotel means every building held out to be a place where accommodations for sleeping or rooming are furnished to the public).

4. *Id.* (violation is a gross misdemeanor).