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Crimes; penalty-victim over sixty-five

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Crimes; parole of terminally ill prisoners

**NEV. REV. STAT.** § 213— (new); § 213.107 (amended).
AB 887 (Committee on Ways and Means); 1989 STAT. Ch. 794

Chapter 794 allows the parole board to release a prisoner who is statutorily eligible for parole if the prisoner is seriously ill and expected to die within six months.1

**DLR**

1. See NEV. REV. STAT. § 213.1099 (1987) (a prisoner is statutorily eligible for parole if: (1) not sentenced to death, and (2) not sentenced to imprisonment without the possibility of parole, and (3) has served at least one third of the sentence or one year, whichever is longer).

2. Chapter 794, sec. 1, at 1895 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 213—). See id. at 1895 (three physicians must certify that the prisoner is ill and expected to die). But cf. Ingoglia v. U.S., No. 82 Cr. 726 (CBM) (S.D.N.Y. April 8, 1988) (LEXIS 2860, Genfed library, CURRNT file) (the court refused to order the early release of a terminally ill prisoner, holding that the power to pardon was vested in the Executive Branch).

Crimes; penalty—victim over sixty-five

**NEV. REV. STAT.** § 193.167 (amended).
AB 451 (Committee on Judiciary); 1989 STAT. Ch. 778

Existing law doubles the sentence for assault, battery, kidnapping, robbery, and sexual assault when the victim is sixty-five or older.1 Chapter 778 adds embezzlement and obtaining property by false pretenses to the list of crimes.2 In addition, any person who is convicted of the above crimes can not be granted probation, or have their sentence suspended.3

**KRI**


3. Id.

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