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Crimes; racketeering

NEV. REV. STAT. § 207.360 (amended).
 AB 26 (Committee on Judiciary); 1989 STAT. Ch. 16

Under existing law, racketeering is the commission of at least two specified crimes¹ within five years that are interrelated by distinguishing characteristics.² Chapter 16 adds the crimes of securities fraud,³ commodities fraud,⁴ and insurance fraud⁵ to the list of crimes related to racketeering.⁶

BAS

1. See NEV. REV. STAT. § 207.390 (1987) (crimes must be "related to racketeering," as set forth in Nevada Revised Statutes section 207.360).

2. *Id.* Distinguishing characteristics include the same or similar: pattern, intents, results, accomplices, victims, or methods of commission. *Id.* The criminal penalty for violation of a racketeering statute is a prison term of not less than five years nor more than 20 years, and a fine of not more than \$25,000. See *id.* § 207.400 (1987).

3. See *id.* §§ 90.090 (1987) (definition of securities), 90.185 (1987) (definition of securities fraud).

4. See *id.* §§ 91.050 (1987) (definition of commodity); 91.230 (1987) (definition of commodities fraud).

5. See *id.* §§ 686A.290 (1988) (definition of fraudulent applications for insurance), 686A.291 (1988) (definition of fraudulent benefit claims).

6. 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 16, sec. 1, at 18 (amending NEV. REV. STAT. § 207.360).

Crimes; restitution

NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 209.4821, 209.4823, 209.4825, 209.4833, 209.4835, 209.4839 (repealed); §§ 176.033, 209.4829, 209.4837, 209.4843, 213.126 (amended).
 AB 389 (Gaston); 1989 STAT. Ch. 322

Under existing law, the court must order a convicted offender to pay restitution to the victim as a condition of a suspended sentence or probation, unless payment is impracticable.¹ Chapter 322 requires the court to impose restitution whenever appropriate, regardless of whether the offender is imprisoned, sentenced to probation, or given

1. NEV. REV. STAT. § 176.189 (1987).