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Crimes; vandalism-Indian burial sites

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Crimes

Crimes; theft—consolidation

NEV. REV. STAT. § 205._ (new).
AB 594 (Committee on Judiciary); 1989 STAT. Ch. 567

Chapter 567 combines the offenses of larceny, receiving or possessing stolen property, obtaining property by false pretenses, issuing bad checks, embezzlement, and similar offenses into one consolidated offense of theft. Any reasonable standard may be used in determining the highest value of the property or services stolen. Theft of property or services valued at $250 or more constitutes a felony; if property or services are valued at less than $250, theft constitutes a misdemeanor.

KRI

1. 1989 Nev. Stat. ch. 567, sec. 14, at 1205 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 205._). See id. sec. 13, at 1204 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 205._) (defines actions that constitute the offense of theft). See also id. secs. 3, at 1203 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 205._) (definition of check), 4, at 1204 (definition of control), 5, at 1204 (definition of deprive), 6, at 1204 (definition of draw), 7, at 1204 (definition of issue), 8, at 1204 (definition of obtain), 9, at 1204 (definition of property of another person), 10, at 1204 (definition of services), 11, at 1204 (definition of transfer), 12, at 1204 (definition of value).

2. Id. sec. 15, at 1205 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 205._) (thefts committed during a course of conduct or as part of a plan may be aggregated).

3. Id. sec. 16, at 1205 (enacting NEV. REV. STAT. § 205._) (a felony conviction incurs imprisonment of one to ten years in state prison, a fine not exceeding $10,000, or both; a misdemeanor conviction incurs imprisonment of less than six months in the county jail, a fine not exceeding $1000, or both).

Crimes; vandalism—Indian burial sites

NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 383._, 440._ (new); §§ 233A.100, 451.030, 642.550 (amended).
AB 455 (McGinness); 1989 STAT. Ch. 273

Chapter 273 provides that any person who intentionally moves, vandalizes, destroys, possesses, publicly displays, or sells an artifact or human remain found at an Indian burial site is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every discovery of Indian graves or artifacts must be
reported to the Nevada Indian Commission (Commission). The Commission will then notify the appropriate Indian tribe of the discovery. If the discovery is made on public land, a professional archeologist will remove all artifacts and remains for reinterment.

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id. sec. 7, at 575 (enacting Nev. Rev. Stat. § 383.) (the Indian tribe may bring a civil suit for disturbing a burial site).
2. Id. sec. 5, at 574 (enacting Nev. Rev. Stat. § 383.).
3. Id. (with permission of the landowner, the tribe may inspect the site and recommend an appropriate course of action). See id. sec. 6, at 575 (enacting Nev. Rev. Stat. § 383.) (the Commission will negotiate a settlement between the tribe and the landowner if requested). If an agreement cannot be reached, the landowner must bury the remains at a location where they will not be disturbed. Id. sec. 5, at 574 (enacting Nev. Rev. Stat. § 383.).
5. Id. sec. 5, at 574 (enacting Nev. Rev. Stat. § 383.) (excavation and interment must be supervised by the Indian tribe).

Crimes; victims—compensation

AB 411 (Committee on Judiciary); 1989 Stat. Ch. 740 (Effective July 5, 1989)

Under Chapter 740, if a person accepts aid from the Victims of Crime program, and then recovers from another source for damages caused by the crime, the Department of Administration must be notified. The claimant must then reimburse the State either the amount awarded by the State, or the amount recovered, whichever is less.

KMS

4. See id. (minus the costs of litigation and attorney’s fees involved in obtaining a recovery from another source).
5. Id. The claimant must continue to notify the Department of Administration of additional recovery until the award amount is repaid. Id.