Criminal Procedure; blood alcohol content

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Criminal Procedure

convicted of soliciting minors to engage in these acts to be certified\textsuperscript{12} before being paroled or released on probation.\textsuperscript{13}

\textit{TFT}

the offender is guilty of a felony, punishable by a sentence of one to six years in state prison. \textit{Id.}

\textsuperscript{12} For the offender to be paroled, a psychiatrist, the Director of the Department of Prisons, and the Administrator of the Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Division of the Department of Human Resources must certify that the offender was under observation and that the offender is no longer a threat to the safety or morals of others. \textit{Id.} For the offender to be released on probation, a psychiatrist must certify that the offender is not a threat to the safety or morals of others. \textit{Id.}

\textsuperscript{13} \textit{Id.}

Criminal Procedure; blood alcohol content

\textbf{NEV. REV. STAT. §§ 484.\textemdash, 488.\textemdash (new); §§ 484.013, 484.381, 488.207 (amended).} SB 234 (Committee on Judiciary); 1989 \textbf{STAT. Ch. 136}

Existing law provides that any person who operates a vehicle with a 0.10 percent or more blood alcohol level is presumed to be intoxicated.\textsuperscript{1} Chapter 136 provides that a driver’s blood alcohol level is determined by the concentration of alcohol in the driver’s blood or breath.\textsuperscript{2}

\textbf{DA}


\textsuperscript{2} 1989 \textbf{Nev. Stat. ch. 136, sec. 1, at 291 (enacting \textbf{NEV. REV. STAT. § 484.\textemdash}) (the concentration of alcohol in the driver’s blood or breath may not equal or exceed 0.10 gram as measured by the weight of alcohol). The level of concentration is measured per 100 milliliters in the driver’s blood, or per 210 liters in the driver’s breath. \textit{Id.}}