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AN ACT relating to criminal procedure; requiring an incarcerated person to exhaust all available administrative remedies before filing a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus challenging the computation of time the person has served pursuant to a judgment of conviction; revising provisions concerning the withdrawal of certain pleas after sentence is imposed or imposition of sentence is suspended; requiring a court to dismiss a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus upon determining that the petitioner has not exhausted all available administrative remedies; requiring the Department of Corrections to establish procedures for the expedited resolution of a challenge to the computation of time that an offender has served under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law authorizes a person convicted of a crime and under sentence of death or imprisonment who claims that the time the person has served pursuant to the judgment of conviction has been improperly computed to file a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus to challenge the computation of time that the person has served. (NRS 34.724) **Section 1** of this bill requires a person to exhaust all administrative remedies available for resolving a challenge to the computation of time that he or she has served as set forth in regulations adopted by the Department of Corrections before the person may file such a petition. **Section 2** of this bill requires a court to dismiss such a petition if the court determines that the petitioner has not exhausted all available administrative remedies. **Section 2.5** of this bill requires the Department to establish procedures for the expedited resolution of a challenge to the computation of time that an offender has served that is brought by the offender within 180 days before the offender's projected discharge date as determined by the Department. **Section 3** of this bill provides that the amendatory provisions of this bill do not apply to a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus which challenges the computation of time that a petitioner has served that is filed on or before the effective date of this bill.

Existing law also authorizes a person convicted of a crime and under sentence of death or imprisonment to file a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus to challenge the conviction or sentence as having been obtained or imposed in violation of state law or a constitutional right. Existing law provides that, with the exception of a direct appeal or a remedy which is incident to the proceedings in the trial court, the petition for a writ of habeas corpus replaces all other common law, statutory or other remedies which have been available for challenging the validity of the conviction or sentence and must be used exclusively in place of them. (NRS 34.724) Existing law also authorizes a criminal defendant to withdraw a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere at any time before sentencing, and also permits the withdrawal of such a plea after sentencing, but only to correct a manifest injustice. (NRS 176.165)

In 2000, the Nevada Supreme Court held that a postconviction motion to withdraw a guilty plea to correct a manifest injustice was a remedy incident to the



proceedings in the trial court. Accordingly, the motion had not been replaced by the petition for a writ of habeas corpus and was not subject to the various procedural requirements that govern such petitions. (*Hart v. State*, 116 Nev. 558 (2000)) The Nevada Supreme Court recently overruled *Hart*. The Court held that a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus provides the exclusive remedy for a challenge to the validity of a guilty plea made after sentencing for persons in custody on the conviction being challenged and overruled *Hart* to the extent that it concluded otherwise. (*Harris v. State*, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 329 P.3d 619 (2014))

**Section 1** expressly provides that a motion to withdraw a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere pursuant to NRS 176.165 that is made after sentence is imposed or imposition of sentence is suspended is a remedy which is incident to the proceedings in the trial court under certain circumstances.

EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** NRS 34.724 is hereby amended to read as follows:

34.724 1. ~~Any~~ ***Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, any*** person convicted of a crime and under sentence of death or imprisonment who claims that the conviction was obtained, or that the sentence was imposed, in violation of the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution or laws of this State, or who claims that the time the person has served pursuant to the judgment of conviction has been improperly computed, may, without paying a filing fee, file a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain relief from the conviction or sentence or to challenge the computation of time that the person has served.

2. Such a petition:

(a) Is not a substitute for and does not affect any remedies which are incident to the proceedings in the trial court or the remedy of direct review of the sentence or conviction.

(b) Comprehends and takes the place of all other common-law, statutory or other remedies which have been available for challenging the validity of the conviction or sentence, and must be used exclusively in place of them.

~~(c) Is the only remedy available to an incarcerated person to challenge~~

***3. Before a person may file a petition pursuant to this section that challenges the computation of time that the person has served pursuant to a judgment of conviction ~~it~~, the person must exhaust all administrative remedies available for resolving a challenge to the computation of time that the person has served as set forth in regulations adopted by the Department of Corrections.***



***4. For the purposes of this section, a motion to withdraw a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere pursuant to NRS 176.165 that is made after sentence is imposed or imposition of sentence is suspended is a remedy which is incident to the proceedings in the trial court if:***

***(a) The person has not filed a prior motion to withdraw the plea and has not filed a prior postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus;***

***(b) The motion is filed within 1 year after the date on which the person was convicted, unless the person pleads specific facts demonstrating that some impediment external to the defense precluded bringing the motion earlier;***

***(c) At the time the person files the motion to withdraw the plea, the person is not incarcerated for the charge for which the person entered the plea; and***

***(d) The motion is not barred by the doctrine of laches. A motion filed more than 5 years after the date on which the person was convicted creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the State on the basis of laches.***

***↳ The court shall not appoint counsel to represent a person for the purpose of this subsection.***

**Sec. 2.** NRS 34.810 is hereby amended to read as follows:

34.810 1. The court shall dismiss a petition if the court determines that:

(a) The petitioner's conviction was upon a plea of guilty or guilty but mentally ill and the petition is not based upon an allegation that the plea was involuntarily or unknowingly entered or that the plea was entered without effective assistance of counsel.

(b) The petitioner's conviction was the result of a trial and the grounds for the petition could have been:

(1) Presented to the trial court;

(2) Raised in a direct appeal or a prior petition for a writ of habeas corpus or postconviction relief; or

(3) Raised in any other proceeding that the petitioner has taken to secure relief from the petitioner's conviction and sentence, ↳ unless the court finds both cause for the failure to present the grounds and actual prejudice to the petitioner.

2. A second or successive petition must be dismissed if the judge or justice determines that it fails to allege new or different grounds for relief and that the prior determination was on the merits or, if new and different grounds are alleged, the judge or justice finds that the failure of the petitioner to assert those grounds in a prior petition constituted an abuse of the writ.



3. Pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the petitioner has the burden of pleading and proving specific facts that demonstrate:

(a) Good cause for the petitioner's failure to present the claim or for presenting the claim again; and

(b) Actual prejudice to the petitioner.

↳ The petitioner shall include in the petition all prior proceedings in which the petitioner challenged the same conviction or sentence.

4. *The court shall dismiss a petition that challenges the computation of time which a petitioner has served pursuant to a judgment of conviction if the court determines that the petitioner has not exhausted all administrative remedies available for resolving a challenge to the computation of time which the petitioner has served as required pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 34.724.*

5. The court may dismiss a petition that fails to include any prior proceedings of which the court has knowledge through the record of the court or through the pleadings submitted by the respondent.

**Sec. 2.5.** Chapter 209 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

*The Department shall adopt regulations to establish procedures for the expedited resolution of a challenge to the computation of time that an offender has served that is brought by the offender within 180 days before the offender's projected discharge date as determined by the Department.*

**Sec. 2.7.** NRS 209.432 is hereby amended to read as follows:

209.432 As used in NRS 209.432 to 209.451, inclusive, *and section 2.5 of this act*, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Offender" includes:

(a) A person who is convicted of a felony under the laws of this State and sentenced, ordered or otherwise assigned to serve a term of residential confinement.

(b) A person who is convicted of a felony under the laws of this State and assigned to the custody of the Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety pursuant to NRS 209.4886 or 209.4888.

2. "Residential confinement" means the confinement of a person convicted of a felony to his or her place of residence under the terms and conditions established pursuant to specific statute. The term does not include any confinement ordered pursuant to NRS 176A.530 to 176A.560, inclusive, 176A.660 to 176A.690, inclusive, 213.15105, 213.15193 or 213.152 to 213.1528, inclusive.



**Sec. 3.** 1. The amendatory provisions of this act do not apply to a postconviction petition for a writ of habeas corpus that challenges the computation of time which a petitioner has served pursuant to a judgment of conviction that is filed on or before the effective date of this act.

2. The amendatory provisions of subsection 4 of section 1 of this act apply to any motion to withdraw a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere pursuant to NRS 176.165 that is made after sentence is imposed or imposition of sentence is suspended that is pending on or after June 12, 2014.

**Sec. 4.** This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.







