

Nevada Domestic Violence Law Compendium 2014



NNADV

Advocating change.
Educating our community.
Supporting services.

Created By:
Nevada Network Against Domestic Violence
250 South Rock Blvd., Suite 116
Reno, NV 89502
(775) 828-1115
www.nnadv.org

Our Vision

Our purpose is to help Nevada's communities respond creatively and effectively to the needs of domestic violence victims. We do this by advocating change, educating our community, and supporting organizations that provide direct services to victims and their families.

Our Mission

“In an effort to promote social change and empower women and all persons affected by domestic violence, NNADV is an inclusive network that supports member programs, communities, and individuals to work on the elimination of domestic violence and the core issues of societal oppression.”

Our Philosophy

“Domestic and sexual violence has been a socially condoned phenomenon. In light of our present knowledge of the plight and of the myriad needs of victims of domestic violence, we consider it our duty to work toward the eradication of domestic and sexual violence in our society. We also consider it our duty to help women escape lives dominated by violence and to spread the message that women have the right not to be abused. Through coordinated interaction, we address these issues on a statewide level.”

Purpose of the Compendium

This Compendium was created to provide domestic violence advocates and allies with a quick reference guide to domestic violence laws in Nevada. The statutes are summarized in alphabetical order with the heading hyperlinked to view laws in their entirety. We hope this document is helpful in navigating the sometimes complex laws in Nevada. The Compendium will be updated following each biannual legislative session. Please contact Kristy Oriol, Policy Specialist at NNADV, with any questions at KristyO@nnadv.org.

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Account for Programs Related to Domestic Violence

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery that constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.
In addition to any other fine or penalty, the court shall order such a person to pay an administrative assessment of \$35. Any money so collected must be paid by the clerk of the court to the State Controller on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month for credit to the Account for Programs Related to Domestic Violence.

[NRS 228.460](#)

Creation; administration; expenditures; claims.

Provides guidance on the allocation of “The Account for Programs,” including where the funds are deposited, administration of the funds and restrictions on expenditures.

[NRS 228.490](#)

Duties.

Specifies the role of the Nevada Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence regarding increasing awareness, making legislative recommendations to the Office of the Attorney General and providing financial support to programs. Includes the requirement of the Council to conduct a study of the criminal justice system in rural Nevada with specific dates on submission and requirements for agency inclusion.

Actions, jurisdiction of courts

[NRS 3.223](#)

Jurisdiction of family courts.

Applies to all children with the exception of those within the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe. Outlines the role of Family Courts in making decision on behalf of a minor when related to a variety of mental and physical health circumstances. Details the court’s jurisdiction for protective orders and damages related to domestic violence.

Acts which constitute domestic violence

NRS 33.018

Acts that constitute domestic violence.

Lists the following as acts that constitute domestic violence: a battery, an assault, compelling the other person by force or threat of force to perform an act from which the other person has the right to refrain or to refrain from an act which the other person has the right to perform, a sexual assault, knowing, purposeful or reckless course of conduct intended to harass the other person. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to: stalking, arson, trespassing, larceny, destruction of private property, carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, injuring or killing an animal. Acts also include false imprisonment, unlawful entry of the other person's residence, or forcible entry against the other person's will.

NRS 217.400

Definitions

Defines "dating relationship"; "division"; "domestic violence"; "family or household member"; "participant"; "victim of domestic violence"; "victim of human trafficking"; "victim of sexual assault"; and "victim of stalking".

Adverse party, information to be provided to in certain circumstances

NRS 33.070

Inclusion in order of requirement of arrest; verification of notice to adverse party.

If a law enforcement officer cannot verify that the adverse party was served with a copy of the application and order, the officer shall: inform the adverse party of the specific terms and conditions of the order; inform the adverse party that the adverse party now has notice of the provisions of the order and that a violation of the order will result in the adverse party's arrest; inform the adverse party of the location of the court that issued the original order and the hours during which the adverse party may obtain a copy of the order; and inform the adverse party of the date and time set for a hearing on an application for an extended order, if any.

Animals: Act of violence includes injuring or killing, protection orders

NRS 33.018

Acts that constitute domestic violence.

Includes injuring or killing an animal under reckless course of conduct.

NRS 33.030

Contents of order; interlocutory appeal.

Provides details on the content that the court may include in a protective order including where the adverse party is restricted from going, and the protection and custody of minor children. Includes restrictions on the adverse party on threatening abuse to any animal owned by the petitioner, child or adverse party.

Animals: Notice of rights to protection

[NRS 171.1225](#)

Peace officer to provide information to suspected victims of domestic violence.

Outlines the language a peace officer should use when investigating domestic violence. This includes identifying information of the officer; local programs and resources available for the victim and children; explaining the protection of animals owned by the abuser, victim or child, the process, details and location to obtain a protective order, the potential financial responsibilities of the abuser and lists the legal protections for the officer.

Arrest: Amount of bail

[NRS 178.484](#)

Right to bail before conviction; exceptions; imposition of conditions; arrest for violation of condition.

Details the various bail amounts and bail restrictions for alleged perpetrator based on the severity of crimes committed. Lists the agencies with authority over issuing bail and the process and paperwork to be completed. Specific to domestic violence context, provides language for a 12-hour holding period and bail amounts for various domestic violence crimes based on the severity of the crime and the perpetrator's prior offences. Additional fines and holding hours listed for violation of protection orders including the intoxication level of the perpetrator.

Arrest: Authority of peace officer

[NRS 33.030](#)

Contents of order; interlocutory appeal.

Indicates that if the arresting officer determines that the arrestee [or alleged perpetrator or arrested person] poses a threat of direct or indirect harm, s/he will not be eligible for bail sooner than 12 hours after the person's arrest.

Arrest: Detention for 12 hours before admission to bail

[NRS 178.484](#)

Right to bail before conviction; exceptions; imposition of conditions; arrest for violation of condition.

Details the various bail amounts and bail restrictions based on the severity of crimes committed. Indicates the agencies that hold authority over issuing bail and the process and paperwork the perpetrator must complete. Specific to domestic violence, provides language for a 12-hour holding period and bail amounts for various domestic violence crimes based on the severity of the crime and the perpetrators prior offences. Additional fines and holding hours listed for violation of protection orders including the intoxication level of the perpetrator [or alleged perpetrator or arrested person]

Arrest: Order for protection to include provisions concerning arrest

[NRS 33.030](#)

Contents of order; interlocutory appeal.

Indicates that if the arresting officer determines that the person who is arrested poses a threat of direct or indirect harm, s/he will not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after the person's arrest.

[NRS 33.070](#)

Inclusion in order of requirement of arrest; verification of notice to adverse party.

Every temporary or extended order must include a provision ordering any law enforcement officer to arrest an adverse party if the officer has probable cause to believe that the adverse party has violated any provision of the order. The law enforcement officer may make an arrest with or without a warrant and regardless of whether the violation occurs in the officer's presence.

[NRS 125.555](#)

Required notice concerning admission to bail.

A person who is arrested for violation of a temporary or extended order will not be admitted for bail sooner than twelve (12) hours if the arresting officer determines him or her to be a threat, to have previously violated the order, or to be intoxicated.

Arrest: Primary physical aggressor

[NRS 171.137](#)

Arrest required for suspected battery constituting domestic violence; exceptions.

Provides mandate that a peace officer responding to a domestic violence situation arrest the person that committed battery. Lists considerations an officer should consider when mutual battery has occurred in determining the primary aggressor. Directs officers not to include a victim's likeliness to testify in considering whether to arrest aggressor.

Arrest: Suspected battery, arrest required

[NRS 171.137](#)

Arrest required for suspected battery constituting domestic violence; exceptions.

If the peace officer determines that one of the persons who allegedly committed a battery was the primary physical aggressor involved in the incident, the peace officer is not required to arrest any other person believed to have committed a battery during the incident.

Arrest: When arrest may be made

[NRS 171.136](#)

When arrest may be made.

If the offense charged is a felony or gross misdemeanor, the arrest may be made on any day, and at any time of day or night. If it is a misdemeanor, the arrest cannot be made between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. There are several exceptions to this, including if the alleged crime is domestic violence.

Battery: Administrative assessments

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery which constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

In addition to any other fine or penalty, the court shall order such a person to pay an administrative assessment of \$35. Any money so collected must be paid by the clerk of the court to the State Controller on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month for credit to the Account for Programs Related to Domestic Violence.

Battery: Alcohol or drug abuse treatment programs, participation as part of sentence

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery that constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

In addition to any other penalty, the court may require such a person to participate, at his or her expense, in a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs that has been certified by the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Battery: Arrest for suspected battery

[NRS 171.137](#)

Arrest required for suspected battery constituting domestic violence; exceptions.

Provides mandate that a peace officer responding to a domestic violence situation arrest the person that allegedly committed battery. Lists considerations an officer should consider when mutual battery has occurred in determining the primary aggressor. Directs officers not to include a victim's likeliness to testify in considering whether to arrest aggressor.

Battery: Bail

[NRS 178.484](#)

Right to bail before conviction; exceptions; imposition of conditions; arrest for violation of condition.

Details the various bail amounts and bail restrictions based on the severity of crimes committed. Indicates the agencies that hold authority over issuing bail and the process and paperwork the perpetrator must complete. Specific to domestic violence, provides language for a 12-hour holding period and bail amounts for various domestic violence crimes based on the severity of the crime and the perpetrators prior offences. Additional fines and holding hours listed for violation of protection orders including the intoxication level of the perpetrator [or alleged perpetrator or arrested person]

Battery: Community service as punishment

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery that constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

For the first offense within seven (7) years, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the city or county jail or detention facility for not less than two days, but not more than six months; and perform not less than 48 hours, but not more than 120 hours, of community service.

Battery: Compromise prohibited

[NRS 178.564](#)

Certain offenses for which party injured has civil action may be compromised.

Provides guidance on civil remedies for acts causing injury, excluding domestic violence.

Battery: Counseling, participation as part of sentence

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery that constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

In addition to any other penalty, if a person is convicted of a battery that constitutes domestic violence the court shall: for the first offense within seven (7) years, require the person to participate in weekly counseling sessions of not less than one and a half (1.5) hours per week for not less than six (6) months, but not more than twelve (12) months, at his or her expense, in a program for the treatment of persons who commit domestic violence.

Battery: Intermittent service of imprisonment

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery that constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

A term of imprisonment may be served intermittently at the discretion of the judge or justice of the peace, except that each period of confinement must be not less than four (4) consecutive hours and must occur at a time when the person is not required to be at his or her place of employment or on a weekend.

Battery: Juvenile offenders

[NRS 62C.020](#)

Conditions and limitations on releasing child who is detained for committing certain acts involving domestic violence, stalking, aggravated stalking, harassment or sexual assault.

Lists the necessary conditions for releasing a child who has committed battery sooner than twelve (12) hours after being taken into custody. Includes conditions for releasing a child if he or she has violated a temporary or extended protection order.

Battery/ Minors affected by battery: Assessment of child, provision of evaluation or counseling

[NRS 432B.640](#)

Assessment of child who may need counseling as result of battery that constitutes domestic violence; provision of evaluation or counseling.

Provides guidance for referral of a child involved or witness to domestic violence to an agency that will perform an evaluation on the needs of counseling services for that child.

Battery/ Minors affected by battery: Award of compensation for assessment, evaluation or counseling

[NRS 217.160](#) Persons who may be awarded compensation.

Allows funding for minor for an assessment, psychological evaluation, or psychological counseling for emotional trauma suffered as a result of the battery.

Battery/ Minors affected by battery: Referral to agency which provides child welfare services, payment of costs of services provided

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery that constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

If it appears from information presented to the court that a child under the age of 18 years may need counseling as a result of the commission of a battery that constitutes domestic violence, the court may refer the child to an agency that provides child welfare services. The court shall require the person convicted of a battery that constitutes domestic violence to reimburse the agency for the costs of any services provided, to the extent of the convicted person's ability to pay.

[NRS 200.481](#) Battery: Definitions; penalties. [Effective through December 31, 2014, and after that date unless the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 14 (2011) are approved and ratified by the voters at the 2014 General Election.]

Defines "battery," "child," "officer," "provider of health," "school employee," "sporting event," "sports official," "strangulation," "taxicab," "taxicab driver," and "transit operator". Outlines severity of crime and sentencing for committing battery against the defined groups.

Battery: Penalties

[NRS 200.481](#) Battery: Definitions; penalties. [Effective through December 31, 2014, and after that date unless the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 14 (2011) are approved and ratified by the voters at the 2014 General Election.]

Defines "Battery", "Child", "Officer", "Provider of Health", "School employee", "sporting event", "sports official", "strangulation", "taxicab", "taxicab driver" and "transit operator". Outlines severity of crime and sentencing for committing battery against the defined groups.

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery which constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

Outlines the sentencing for domestic violence for first, second, and third offenses. Indicates the minimum and maximum jail/prison sentences for the crimes as well as fees, penalties, and counseling requirements. Provides guidance on batterer's responsibility when counseling is required for children under the age of 18.

Battery: Plea bargaining restricted

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery which constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

If a person is charged with committing a battery that constitutes domestic violence, a prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss such a charge in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill, nolo contendere to a lesser charge, or for any other reason unless the prosecuting attorney knows, or it is obvious, that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial.

Battery: Prisoners, temporary furloughs restricted

[NRS 209.501](#)

Temporary furloughs.

Indicates exemption from batterers in receiving furloughs unless they are not deemed to be a threat to the victim.

Battery: Probation or suspension of sentence prohibited, exception

[NRS 200.485](#)

Battery which constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling; restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.

The court shall not grant probation or suspend the sentence of a batterer unless conditions are met under [NRS 4.373](#).

Battery: Residential confinement of offender, requirements

[NRS 4.3762](#)

Power to order; conditions of sentence; maximum term; arrest for violation of condition.

Details the sentencing and surveillance of a person under residential confinement. Excludes persons convicted of domestic violence from receiving residential confinement sentences unless a peace officer deems that they are not a threat to the victim.

[NRS 5.076](#)

Power to order; conditions of sentence; maximum term; arrest for violation of condition.

Details the sentencing and surveillance of a person under residential confinement. Excludes persons convicted of domestic violence from receiving residential confinement sentences unless a municipal judge deems that they are not threat to the victim.

Battery: Residential confinement of offender, requirements (cont.)

[NRS 209.429](#)

Director to assign offender to serve term of residential confinement under certain circumstances; effect of violating terms or conditions of residential confinement; status; restitution. [Effective through June 30, 2014.]

Details the sentencing and surveillance of a person under residential confinement. Excludes persons convicted of domestic violence from receiving residential confinement sentences unless the Director of the Department of Corrections deems that they are not threat to the victim.

[NRS 213.15193](#)

Residential confinement of alleged violator of parole: Requirements; electronic supervision.

Details the sentencing and surveillance of a person under residential confinement. Excludes persons convicted of domestic violence from receiving residential confinement sentences unless the Chief of the Department of Parole and Probation deems that they are not threat to the victim.

[NRS 213.152](#)

Residential confinement of violator of parole: Authority of Board; confinement to residence, facility or institution of Department of Corrections; requirements; electronic supervision.

Details the process of a parolee receiving residential confinement after violating parole. Excludes persons convicted of domestic violence from receiving residential confinement sentences unless the State Board of Pardons Commissioners deems that they are not a threat to the victim.

Battery: Sealing records of conviction

[NRS 179.245](#)

Sealing records after conviction: Persons eligible; petition; notice; hearing; order. [Effective through December 31, 2013.]

Describes the requirement and process for sealing records. Excludes offenders convicted of child abuse or sexual abuse from sealing their records.

Central Repository, statistical reports to Legislature

[NRS 179A.075](#)

Creation; duties of agencies of criminal justice and certain other agencies; duties and powers of General Services Division of Department and Central Repository.

Creates the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and details the collection and dissemination of records. Requires a submission of statistical information about domestic violence to the Legislative Council Bureau by July 1 each year.

Child custody determinations, considerations

[NRS 125.480](#)

Best interests of child; preferences; presumptions when court determines parent or person seeking custody is perpetrator of domestic violence or has committed act of abduction against child or any other child.

Details the process for determining the best interest of the child and considerations for placing the child in custody of either parent when domestic violence has occurred.

[NRS 125C.210](#)

Child conceived as result of sexual assault: Rights of natural father convicted of sexual assault; rights when father is spouse of victim; rebuttable presumption upon divorce.

Excludes any parental rights of perpetrator unless mother or guardian consent and it is in the best interest of the child. If the parents are married at the time of the sexual assault, provides rebuttal presumption upon divorce that custody to the perpetrator is not in the best interest of the child.

[NRS 125C.220](#)

Presumptions concerning custody and visitation when parent of child is convicted of first-degree murder of other parent of child.

The conviction of the parent of a child for murder of the first degree of the other parent of the child creates a rebuttable presumption that sole or joint custody of the child by the convicted parent and visitation is not in the best interest of the child. Conditions listed for exceptions.

[NRS 125C.230](#)

Presumption concerning custody when court determines that parent or other person seeking custody of child is perpetrator of domestic violence.

Indicates a rebuttal presumption that parental custody by the batterer or primary aggressor is not in the best interest of the child.

[NRS 432B.157](#)

Presumption concerning custody when court determines that parent or other person seeking custody of child is perpetrator of domestic violence.

A rebuttal assumption is established that custody of the child by the perpetrator or primary aggressor of domestic violence is not in the best interest of the child. Provides guidance on releasing the child from protective custody.

Circumstances under which child may be deemed in need of protection

[NRS 432B.330](#)

Circumstances under which child is or may be in need of protection.

Lists a variety of circumstances where the parent or guardian cannot care for a child or where the child is in danger.

Committee on Domestic Violence, appointment, duties

[NRS 228.470](#)

Appointment of members; duties; Chair; meetings; quorum; voting; staff; compensation of members.

Lists the required makeup of the committee, expenditure of funds to assist victims when appropriate, meeting times, and reports required for submission.

Court Administrator, reports regarding counseling and treatment of offenders

[NRS 1.360](#)

Duties.

Statistics compiled from information required to be maintained by clerks of the district courts concerning specialty courts, including, without limitation, the number of participants in such programs, the nature of the criminal charges that were filed against participants, the number of participants who have completed the programs, and the disposition of the cases.

Custodian or guardian appointed for offender's child, acts against

[NRS 33.018](#)

Acts which constitute domestic violence.

Any person who has been appointed the custodian or legal guardian for the person's minor child is subject to the list of acts that constitute domestic violence.

Dating relationship defined

[NRS 33.018](#)

Acts which constitute domestic violence.

"Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement. The term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.

[NRS 171.137](#)

Arrest required for suspected battery constituting domestic violence; exceptions.

"Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement. The term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.

Dating relationship defined (cont.)

[NRS 217.400](#)

Definitions.

“Dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement. The term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.

Death of parent due to domestic violence, grounds for protection of child

[NRS 432B.330](#)

Circumstances under which child is or may be in need of protection.

Lists a variety of circumstances where the parent or guardian cannot care for a child or that the child is in danger. Includes death of parent due to domestic violence.

[NRS 432B.390](#)

Placement of child in protective custody.

A designated party may place a child in protective custody when upon the death of a parent of the child, without the consent of the person responsible for the welfare of the child, if the agent, officer, or designee has reasonable cause to believe that the death of the parent of the child is or may be the result of an act by the other parent that constitutes domestic violence

Evidence of effects, admissibility

[NRS 48.061](#)

Effects of domestic violence.

Evidence of physical, emotional, and mental abuse is admissible in a defense when considering the state of mind of the defendant and if the defendant killed in self-defense. Cannot be used against the defendant to provide the basis of a criminal charge against the defendant.

Fingerprinting of persons detained and cited

[NRS 171.1229](#)

Fingerprinting of persons detained and cited for committing suspected acts of domestic violence; fingerprints to be forwarded to Central Repository.

Peace officers are required to obtain at least one fingerprint for a person detained for domestic violence and submit the print(s) to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History.

Firearms or ammunition: Extended order may require surrender, sale, or transfer by adverse party, procedures, penalty for violation

[NRS 33.031](#)

Extended order may prohibit possession of firearm by adverse party; factors for court to consider in determining whether to prohibit possession of firearm; exception; penalty.

Guidance for the court to surrender, sell, or transfer a firearm if the court deems it necessary. Includes regulations for offenders who carry a firearm at the place of employment.

[NRS 33.033](#)

Requirements for surrender, sale or transfer of firearm in possession of adverse party; law enforcement agency may charge fee for collection and storage of firearm.

If required to surrender, sell or transfer a firearm, the offender must produce certain documentation within a designated time period to the appropriate agency.

Firearms or ammunition: Notice to offender of laws regarding possession or transportation

[NRS 176.337](#)

Court to notify defendant convicted of domestic violence concerning possession, shipment, transportation or receipt of firearm or ammunition.

If a defendant is convicted of a misdemeanor or felony that constitutes domestic violence, the court shall notify the defendant that possession, shipment, transportation, or receipt of a firearm or ammunition by the defendant may constitute a felony.

Guardians, consideration of conviction of offense in proceedings for appointment

[NRS 159.061](#)

Preference for parent of minor; other considerations in determining qualifications and suitability of guardian; appointment of public guardian or private fiduciary.

Amongst other considerations, the court will consider domestic violence violations before assigning guardianship of a child. The court will prefer blood relatives of the child.

Hate Crimes: Additional or enhanced penalty

[NRS 193.1675](#)

Additional penalty: Commission of crime because of certain actual or perceived characteristics of victim.

Allows for additional punishment of crimes committed because the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or expression of the victim was different from that characteristic of the perpetrator.

[NRS 207.185](#)

Penalty for commission of certain unlawful acts by reason of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression of another person or group of persons.

Codifies the punishment as a misdemeanor for crimes committed on the actual or perceived identity of a victim.

Hate Crimes: Civil liability

[NRS 41.690](#)

Cause of action for damages resulting from criminal violation if perpetrator was motivated by certain characteristics of victim.

Provides victim allowance for damages if they suffered injury as the proximate result of the willful violation by a perpetrator who was motivated by the injured person's actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity, or expression.

Hate Crimes: Prejudice, program for reporting crimes related to

[NRS 179A.175](#)

Establishing Program; adoption of guidelines for collection of statistical data; report; data to be used only for research or statistical purposes.

The Director of the Department of Public Safety shall establish within the Central Repository a program for reporting crimes that maintains evidence of prejudice based on race, color, religion, national origin, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression. Includes reporting requirements and purpose of data.

Instruction on acquired immune deficiency syndrome, human reproductive system, related communicable diseases and sexual responsibility.

[NRS 389.065](#)

Instruction on acquired immune deficiency syndrome, human reproductive system, related communicable diseases and sexual responsibility.

Includes the basic guidelines for what should be included in curriculum for schools with approval of the board of trustees. Lists the requirements for teachers and guidelines for material and parent approval.

Landlord and tenant, termination of lease due to domestic violence, procedures, prohibited acts

[RS 118A.345](#)

Right of tenant or cotenant to terminate lease due to domestic violence.

Addresses the right of the tenant and what the tenant must produce to the landlord to terminate the lease without repercussions. Provides guidance for landlords on protecting victim information from adverse party.

[NRS 118A.347](#)

Form of affidavit for written notice terminating lease due to domestic violence.

The form template for the affidavit submitted to the landlord requesting termination of the lease due to domestic violence.

[NRS 118A.500](#)

Tenant's refusal to allow lawful access to dwelling unit; landlord's abuse of access.

Provides protections for both landlord and tenant on lawful and unlawful access of landlord to tenant's rental residence.

[NRS 118A.510](#)

Retaliatory conduct by landlord against tenant prohibited; remedies; exceptions.

Protects victims of domestic violence against retaliatory action by their landlord when requesting a termination of the lease.

Nevada Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, appointment, duties

[NRS 228.205](#)

Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) System: Establishment; appointment of Governance Committee; duties of Governance Committee; no cause of action by victim established by failure of System.

The Attorney General shall appoint a subcommittee of the Nevada Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence to serve as the Governance Committee for the VINE System.

[NRS 228.480](#)

Creation; appointment of members; compensation of members.

Details the creation of the Nevada Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence within the Office of the Attorney General. Specifies terms and compensation.

Nevada Council for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, appointment, duties (cont.)

[NRS 228.490](#)

Duties.

Specifies the role of the Council regarding increasing awareness, making legislative recommendations to the Office of the Attorney General, and providing financial support to programs. Includes the requirement of the Council to conduct a study of the criminal justice system in rural Nevada with specific dates on submission and requirements for agency inclusion.

Orders for protection: Animals, injunction against injuring, threatening to injure or taking possession of certain animals

[NRS 33.030](#)

Contents of order; interlocutory appeal.

Includes restrictions on the adverse party on threatening abuse to any animal owned by the petitioner, child, or adverse party.

Orders for protection: Arrest requirement and related notices included in order

[NRS 33.030](#)

Contents of order; interlocutory appeal.

A temporary or extended order must provide notice that a person who is arrested for violating the order will not be admitted to bail sooner than twelve (12) hours after the person's arrest if violator poses a threat, has previously violated the order or is intoxicated.

[NRS 33.070](#)

Inclusion in order of requirement of arrest; verification of notice to adverse party.

Every temporary or extended order must include a provision ordering any law enforcement officer to arrest an adverse party if the officer has probable cause to believe that the adverse party has violated any provision of the order. The law enforcement officer may make an arrest with or without a warrant and regardless of whether the violation occurs in the officer's presence.

[NRS 125.555](#)

Required notice concerning admission to bail.

A person who is arrested for violation of temporary or extended order will not be admitted for bail sooner than twelve (12) hours if they are determined by the arresting officer to be a threat, they have previously violated the order, or they are intoxicated.

Orders for protection: Assessment of court costs and fees against adverse party

[NRS 33.050](#)

Assessment of court costs and fees; duty of court clerk to assist parties; no charge for certified copy of order for applicant.

Describes the responsibility of the court to assist applicant in completing protective order application and provide general information about orders for no fee. The court will assess filing costs and has the ability to waive fees.

Orders for protection: Assignment of income for child support, inclusion in certain orders

[NRS 33.035](#)

Extended order to include assignment of income for support of child in certain circumstances.

If a court issues an extended order, the court can order the adverse party to pay the amount of income due to the minor child to the person that filed the order. The court can also issue a written finding that postponing the income would be in the best interest of the child. The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the DHHS will develop procedures and forms.

Orders for protection: Clerk of court to provide assistance

[NRS 33.050](#)

Assessment of court costs and fees; duty of court clerk to assist parties; no charge for certified copy of order for applicant.

Describes the responsibility of the court to assist applicant in completing protective order application and provide general information about orders for no fee. The court will assess filing costs and has the ability to waive fees.

Orders for protection: Contents

[NRS 33.030](#)

Contents of order; interlocutory appeal.

Provides details on the content that the court may include in a protective order including where the adverse party is restricted from going, and the protection and custody of minor children. Includes restrictions on the adverse party on threatening abuse to any animal owned by the petitioner, child, or adverse party.

Orders for protection: Contents (cont.)

[NRS 33.031](#)

Extended order may prohibit possession of firearm by adverse party; factors for court to consider in determining whether to prohibit possession of firearm; exception; penalty.

Guidance for the court to include the surrender, sell, or transfer of a firearm if the court deems it necessary in a protective order. Court will consider the history of violence of the offender, if the offender has threatened to use the firearm to injure the applicant, or if the offender has used the firearm to commit a crime.

[NRS 125.555](#)

Required notice concerning admission to bail.

A person who is arrested for violation of temporary or extended order will not be admitted for bail sooner than twelve (12) hours if they are determined by the arresting officer to be a threat, they have previously violated the order, or they are intoxicated.

Orders for protection: Conversion

[NRS 33.080](#)

Expiration, conversion, modification and dissolution of order; hearing.

Provides a timeline for temporary order (30 days) and extended order (up to 1 year). Temporary orders will stay active until hearing date for an extended order if there has been a request for an extended order by the applicant. The party receiving the order can request a dissolution or modification with two (2) days' notice to the applicant.

Orders for protection: Copy of order to applicant and adverse party

[NRS 33.060](#)

Notice of order to law enforcement agency; duty to serve and enforce order without charge; no charge for copy of order for applicant and adverse party.

By the end of the next business day after an order is issued, the court will transmit a copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency and order that agency to serve the adverse party. Proof of service must be sent back to the clerk within one business day of service. The applicant and adverse party can request and be issued a copy of the order without fee.

[NRS 33.065](#)

Alternative method for serving adverse party at current place of employment; when adverse party deemed served; immunity from liability for employer.

If the current address where the adverse party resides is unknown and the law enforcement agency has made at least two attempts to personally serve the adverse party at the adverse party's current place of employment, the law enforcement agency may serve a copy of the order at the adverse party's place of employment. Details who can accept service and protection of liability of employer.

Orders for protection: Courts, availability for issuance of orders, jurisdiction

[NRS 1.130](#)

Nonjudicial days; transaction of judicial business.

With the exception of justice and municipal court, courts will not be open for judicial business on Sundays or holidays.

[NRS 3.223](#)

Jurisdiction of family courts.

Applies to all children with the exception of those within the jurisdiction of an Indian tribe. Outlines the role of Family Courts in making decision on behalf of a minor when related to a variety of mental and physical health circumstances. Details the court's jurisdiction for protective orders and damages related to domestic violence.

[NRS 4.370](#)

Jurisdiction.

Lists the exceptions where a justice court does not have jurisdiction in an action for the issuance of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence. Includes county population size, township population size and orders from a district court.

[NRS 33.020](#)

Requirements for issuance of temporary and extended orders; availability of court; court clerk to inform protected party upon transfer of information to Central Repository.

If the court verifies the occurrence of domestic violence, a temporary order can be issued if the applicant requests. The court may require both the applicant and adverse party to appear before granting a temporary or extended order. Adverse party may not be informed before temporary order is issued but will be informed if extended order is issued. Provides guidance on service to an incarcerated adverse party and communication between law enforcement and the court.

Orders for protection: Dissolution of marriage, orders issued in action or proceeding

[NRS 125.555](#)

Required notice concerning admission to bail.

A person who is arrested for violation of temporary or extended order will not be admitted for bail sooner than twelve (12) hours if they are determined by the arresting officer to be a threat, they have previously violated the order or they are intoxicated

Orders for protection: Dissolution of marriage, orders issued in action or proceeding (cont.)

[NRS 125.560](#)

Penalty for violation.

A violation of a restraining order results in a misdemeanor unless a more severe violation is determined by the court.

Orders for protection: Dissolution of orders

[NRS 33.080](#)

Expiration, conversion, modification and dissolution of order; hearing.

Provides timeline for temporary order (30 days) and extended order (up to 1 year). Temporary orders will stay active until hearing date for an extended order if there has been a request for an extended order by the applicant. The party receiving the order can request a dissolution or modification with two (2) days' notice to the applicant.

Orders for protection: Eighth Judicial District Court, local rule

[Rule 5.22.](#)

Domestic violence; protection orders.

This rule governs all requests for temporary and extended protection orders against domestic violence. Provides the standard of proof required in issuing an order, and application timelines. States the role/authority of the Domestic Violence Commissioner and Family Division Master. Includes issuance guidelines for *ex parte* temporary protective orders (TPOs), role of Child Protective Services (CPS), process of objecting to the commissioner's recommendation, and required fees for filing a false affidavit.

Orders for protection: Enforcement

[NRS 33.060](#)

Notice of order to law enforcement agency; duty to serve and enforce order without charge; no charge for copy of order for applicant and adverse party.

By the end of the next business day after an order is issued, the court will transmit a copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency and order that agency to serve the adverse party. Proof of service must be sent back to the clerk within one business day of service. A law enforcement agency shall enforce a temporary or extended order without regard to the county in which the order was issued.

Orders for protection: Expiration

[NRS 33.080](#)

Expiration, conversion, modification, and dissolution of order; hearing.

Provides timeline for temporary order (30 days) and extended order (up to 1 year). Temporary orders will stay active until hearing date for an extended order if there has been a request for an extended order by the applicant. The party receiving the order can request a dissolution or modification with two (2) days' notice to the applicant.

Orders for protection: Firearms, prohibition against possession by adverse party

[NRS 33.031](#)

Extended order may prohibit possession of firearm by adverse party; factors for court to consider in determining whether to prohibit possession of firearm; exception; penalty.

Guidance for the court to surrender, sell, or transfer a firearm if the court deems it necessary. Includes regulations for offenders who carry a firearm at the place of employment.

[NRS 33.033](#)

Requirements for surrender, sale, or transfer of firearm in possession of adverse party; law enforcement agency may charge fee for collection and storage of firearm.

If required to surrender, sell, or transfer a weapon, the offender must produce certain documentation within a designated time period to the appropriate agency.

Orders for protection – Foreign Orders: Failure to register order, effect

[NRS 33.085](#)

Order from another jurisdiction: Accorded full faith and credit under certain circumstances; effect of mutual orders; enforcement; effect of not registering order or including order in repository or database; immunity.

Domestic violence protective orders must be enforced even if they were issued in another state or Indian Territory. Provides guidance on law enforcement officers in seeking validation of a protective order issued in another state or Indian Territory. Civil and criminal protection explained for law enforcement acting on a protective order under the guidelines.

Orders for protection – Foreign Orders: Mutual orders, effect

[NRS 33.085](#)

Order from another jurisdiction: Accorded full faith and credit under certain circumstances; effect of mutual orders; enforcement; effect of not registering order or including order in repository or database; immunity.

If the order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory, or Indian tribe is a mutual order for protection against domestic violence, the court can refuse to enforce the order and may issue its own order. Describes requirements around cross petitions.

Orders for protection – Foreign Orders: Registration, enforcement and immunities

[NRS 33.085](#)

Order from another jurisdiction: Accorded full faith and credit under certain circumstances; effect of mutual orders; enforcement; effect of not registering order or including order in repository or database; immunity.

Domestic Violence protective orders must be enforced even if they were issued in another state or Indian Territory. Provides guidance on law enforcement officers in seeking validation of a protective order issued in another state or Indian Territory. Civil and criminal protection explained for law enforcement acting on a protective order.

[NRS 33.090](#)

Order from another jurisdiction: Registration in this State; duties of court clerk; prohibition against notification of adverse party by clerk; no charge for registration, certified copy or service.

A person may register an order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory or Indian tribe within the United States by presenting a certified copy of the order to the clerk of the court in a judicial district in which the person believes that enforcement may be necessary. The adverse party will receive notice of this change and there will not be a charge for the service.

Orders for protection – Foreign Orders: Transfer of information to Central Repository, protected party to be informed

[NRS 33.020](#)

Requirements for issuance of temporary and extended orders; availability of court; court clerk to inform protected party upon transfer of information to Central Repository.

The clerk of the court shall inform the protected party upon the successful transfer of information concerning the registration to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History of the protective order.

Orders for protection – Foreign Orders: Transfer of information to Central Repository, protected party to be informed (cont.)

[NRS 33.090](#)

Order from another jurisdiction: Registration in this State; duties of court clerk; prohibition against notification of adverse party by clerk; no charge for registration, certified copy or service.

A person may register an order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory, or Indian tribe within the United States by presenting a certified copy of the order to the clerk of the court in a judicial district in which the person believes that enforcement may be necessary. The adverse party will receive notice on this change and there will not be a charge for the service. The clerk of the court shall inform the protected party upon the successful transfer of information concerning the registration to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History. By the end of the next business day, the clerk shall send a copy of an order to the appropriate law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction over the residence, school, child care facility or other provider of child care, or place of employment of the protected party or the child of the protected party

Orders for protection – Foreign Orders: Validity

[NRS 33.085](#)

Order from another jurisdiction: Accorded full faith and credit under certain circumstances; effect of mutual orders; enforcement; effect of not registering order or including order in repository or database; immunity.

Domestic violence protective orders must be enforced even if they were issued in another state or Indian Territory. Provides guidance for law enforcement officers in seeking validation of a protective order issued in another state or Indian Territory. Civil and criminal protection explained for law enforcement acting on a protective order.

Orders for protection: Interlocutory appeal of order issued by justice court

[NRS 33.030](#)

Contents of order; interlocutory appeal.

If an extended order is issued by a justice court, an interlocutory appeal lies to the district court, which may affirm, modify, or vacate the order in question. The appeal may be taken without bond, but its taking does not stay the effect or enforcement of the order.

Orders for protection: Issuance, requirements

[NRS 33.020](#)

Requirements for issuance of temporary and extended orders; availability of court; court clerk to inform protected party upon transfer of information to Central Repository.

If the court verifies the occurrence of domestic violence, a temporary order can be issued if the applicant requests it. The court may require both the applicant and adverse party to appear before granting a temporary or extended order. Adverse party may not be informed before temporary order is issued but will be informed if extended order is issued.

[NRS 33.040](#)

No requirement of action for dissolution of marriage; order does not preclude other action; consolidation with other action.

An order can be granted regardless of the presence of a request for divorce, annulment, or separation has been filed against the adverse party. Pending proceedings for other civil or criminal actions will be considered as additions to protective orders. Applications may be consolidated with other civil actions.

Orders for protection: Masters, appointment, powers and duties

[NRS 33.019](#)

Masters: Appointment; qualifications; powers and duties.

Sets guidelines for qualifying as a master to take testimony and recommend orders on the issuance, modification, endorsement, or dissolution of a temporary or extended order.

Orders for protection: Modification

[NRS 33.080](#)

Expiration, conversion, modification, and dissolution of order; hearing.

The party receiving the order can request a dissolution or modification with 2 days notice to the applicant.

Orders for protection: Notice of order to law enforcement agency

[NRS 33.060](#)

Notice of order to law enforcement agency; duty to serve and enforce order without charge; no charge for copy of order for applicant and adverse party.

By the end of the next business day after an order is issued, the court will transmit a copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency and order that agency to serve the adverse party.

Orders for protection: Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence, creation, contents

[NRS 33.085](#)

Order from another jurisdiction: Accorded full faith and credit under certain circumstances; effect of mutual orders; enforcement; effect of not registering order or including order in repository or database; immunity.

In enforcing an order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory or Indian tribe or arresting a person for a violation of such an order, a law enforcement officer may rely upon an order that is included in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence or in any national crime information database.

[NRS 33.095](#)

Duty to transmit information concerning temporary or extended order to Central Repository.

Any time that a court issues a temporary or extended order and any time that a person serves such an order, registers such an order, or receives any information or takes any other action the person will transmit the information in the manner prescribed by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History. Information must be received by the Central Repository by the end of the next business day.

Orders for protection: Service

[NRS 33.060](#)

Notice of order to law enforcement agency; duty to serve and enforce order without charge; no charge for copy of order for applicant and adverse party.

By the end of the next business day after an order is issued, the court will transmit a copy to the appropriate law enforcement agency and order that agency to serve the adverse party. Proof of service must be sent back to the clerk within one business day of service.

[NRS 33.065](#)

Alternative method for serving adverse party at current place of employment; when adverse party deemed served; immunity from liability for employer.

If the current address where the adverse party resides is unknown and the law enforcement agency has made at least two attempts to personally serve the adverse party at the adverse party's current place of employment, the law enforcement agency may serve the order at the adverse party's place of employment. Details who can accept service and protection of liability of employer.

Orders for protection: Service (cont.)

[NRS 33.070](#)

Inclusion in order of requirement of arrest; verification of notice to adverse party.

Identifies the need to include law enforcement's role in arresting the adverse party if order has been violated. Details what a law enforcement officer must share with adverse party if the officer cannot verify that the adverse party was served with the order.

Orders for protection: Statistical information, compilation and transmittal

[NRS 179A.350](#)

Creation; contents; prompt entry of information; accessibility; submission of report to Legislature.

The Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence must contain detailed information of the issuance of protective orders. Contains deadlines and information about data submission. The information must include only aggregate information for statistical purposes and must exclude any identifying information.

Orders for protection: Verification of service of notice on adverse party, provision to applicant

[NRS 33.070](#)

Inclusion in order of requirement of arrest; verification of notice to adverse party.

Information concerning the terms and conditions of the order, the date and time of the notice provided to the adverse party and the name and identifying number of the officer who gave the notice must be provided in writing to the applicant and noted in the records of the law enforcement agency and the court.

Orders for protection –Violation: Bail

[NRS 33.030](#)

Contents of order; interlocutory appeal.

If the arresting officer determines that the person who is arrested poses a threat of direct or indirect harm, they will not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after the person's arrest

Orders for protection –Violation: Bail (cont.)

[NRS 178.484](#)

Right to bail before conviction; exceptions; imposition of conditions; arrest for violation of condition.

Details the various bail amounts and bail restrictions based on the severity of crimes committed. Indicates the agencies that hold authority over issuing bail and the process and paperwork the perpetrator must complete. Specific to domestic violence, provides language for a 12-hour holding period and bail amounts for various domestic violence crimes based on the severity of the crime and the perpetrator's prior offences.

Additional fines and holding hours listed for violation of protection orders including the intoxication level of the perpetrator.

Orders for protection –Violation: Compromise prohibited

[NRS 178.564](#)

Certain offenses for which party injured has civil action may be compromised.

Provides guidance on civil remedies for acts causing injury, excluding domestic violence.

Orders for protection –Violation: Juvenile offenders

[NRS 62C.020](#)

Conditions and limitations on releasing child who is detained for committing certain acts involving domestic violence, stalking, aggravated stalking, harassment, or sexual assault.

Lists the necessary conditions for releasing a child who has committed battery sooner than 12 hours after being taken into custody. Includes violations of protective orders and substance abuse.

Orders for protection –Violation: Penalties

[NRS 33.031](#)

Extended order may prohibit possession of firearm by adverse party; factors for court to consider in determining whether to prohibit possession of firearm; exception; penalty.

An adverse party who violates any provision included in an extended order pursuant to this section concerning the surrender, sale, transfer, possession, custody or control of a firearm is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If the court includes any such provision in an extended order, the court must include in the order a statement that the violation of such a provision in the order is a gross misdemeanor.

Orders for protection –Violation: Penalties (cont.)

[NRS 33.100](#)

Penalty for intentional violation of order.

A person who intentionally violates a temporary or extended order is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for the act that constitutes the violation of the order.

[NRS 125.560](#)

Penalty for violation.

A violation of a restraining order results in a misdemeanor unless a more severe violation is determined by the court. Does not allow probation for attempted murder and strangulation.

[NRS 193.166](#)

Additional penalty: Felony committed in violation of order for protection or order to restrict conduct; restriction on probation.

Lists what will be considered in a felony prison sentence for a violation of a protection order for domestic violence. Includes protection order violations of a child.

Primary physical aggressor, determination, arrest

[NRS 171.137](#)

Arrest required for suspected battery constituting domestic violence; exceptions.

If an officer determines that battery is mutual, the officer will try to determine who is the primary aggressor. Lists what the officer should consider when determining a primary physical aggressor. The officer is not required to arrest any person involved that is not determined to be the primary aggressor and cannot use a victim's willingness to testify as grounds for arrest.

Reports, requirements

[NRS 171.1227](#)

Peace officer to submit written report concerning suspected acts of domestic violence; information from reports to be aggregated and forwarded to Central Repository; content of report.

Describes the content of a report filed by a peace officer when investigating domestic violence. Information in the reports is aggregated each month and sent to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History not later than the 15th day of the following month. Reporting requirements included for the Director of the Department of Public Safety.

Sex trafficking, penalties

[NRS 201.300](#)

Pandering and sex trafficking: Definitions; penalties; exception.

Defines sex trafficking and lists penalties. Includes penalties for trafficking children and disallowing the consent of a trafficked person in the defense of a trafficker.

[NRS 201.352](#)

Additional fine for certain violations.

The court may, in addition to the term of imprisonment prescribed by statute for the offense and any fine imposed, impose a fine of not more than \$500,000.

Suspension of sentence of offender, authority of court

[NRS 4.373](#)

Suspension of sentence; conditions of suspension; reduction of sentence; arrest for violation of condition of suspension.

A person convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence crime may have their sentence suspended by a justice of the peace for no more than three years after a required minimum has been served. Provides guidelines on the criteria for a person to meet this sentence reduction and describes punishment for violation.

[NRS 5.055](#)

Suspension of sentence; conditions of suspension; reduction of sentence; arrest for violation of condition of suspension.

A person convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence crime may have their sentence suspended by a municipal judge for no more than three years after a required minimum has been served. Provides guidelines on the criteria for a person to meet this sentence reduction and describes punishment for violation.

Unborn quick child, penalty for killing by injury committed upon mother

[NRS 200.210](#)

Killing of unborn quick child; penalty

A person who willfully kills an unborn quick child, by any injury committed upon the mother of the child, commits manslaughter and shall be punished for a category B felony by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 10 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

Victim: Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence – Creation

[NRS 217.440](#)

Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence: Creation; administration; application for grant.

Creation of the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence. Administered by the Administration of the Division. Allows non-profits to apply for grants.

Victim: Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence –Definition

[NRS 217.400](#)

Definitions

Defines “dating relationship”; “division”; “domestic violence”; “family or household member”; “participant”; “victim of domestic violence”; “victim of human trafficking”; “victim of sexual assault”; and “victim of stalking”.

Victim: Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence – Sources: Alcoholic beverage awareness program, administrative fines

[NRS 369.630](#)

Completion of certified program by certain employees of establishment: Duties of owner or operator of establishment; notice of civil infraction; payment and disposition of civil fine; denial of liability for infraction; applicability of provisions.

Payment amounts for violating the requirements to the service of alcoholic beverages. Mandates the deposit of fifty percent of fee amounts to the State Treasurer for credit to the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence.

Victim: Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence – Sources: Justice courts, fees

[NRS 4.060](#)

Fees for justice of the peace; disposition; special account for justice court; report to board of county commissioners.

Lists all fees to be collected by the justice of peace. Mandates the portion of these fees that the State Controller shall deposit in the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence in the State General Fund, and in the Fund for the Compensation of Victims of Crime.

Victim: Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence – Sources: Marriage fees

[NRS 122.060](#)

Fees

The county clerk shall collect the additional sum of \$25 for the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence in the State General Fund. The fees collected for this purpose must be paid over to the county treasurer by the county clerk on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding calendar month, and must be placed to the credit of that Account. The county treasurer shall, on or before the 15th day of each month, remit those fees deposited by the county clerk to the State Controller for credit to that Account.

[NRS 122.181](#)

Fees for solemnizing marriages: Amounts; disposition.

The commissioner of civil marriages or his or her deputy commissioner of civil marriages shall collect the additional sum of \$5 for the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence in the State General Fund. The fees collected for this purpose must be paid over to the county treasurer by the county clerk on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding calendar month, and must be credited to that Account. The county treasurer shall, on or before the 15th day of each month, remit those fees deposited by the clerk to the State Controller for credit to that Account.

[NRS 246.180](#)

Fees.

For a certified copy of a certificate of marriage or for a certified abstract of a certificate of marriage, the additional sum of \$5 for the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence in the State General Fund.

[NRS 247.305](#)

Fees: Amount; collection; disposition of excess payment; payment to county treasurer.

For a certified copy of a certificate of marriage or for a certified abstract of a certificate of marriage, the additional sum of \$5 for the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence in the State General Fund.

Victim: Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence – Use, procedures

[NRS 217.410](#)

Allocation of money to organizations specifically created to assist victims of sexual assault.

Specifies county size and percentage of funds to be allocated to Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence. Includes authority of the Administrator of the Division to allocate funds to organizations assisting victims, reporting and eligibility requirements.

Victim: Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence – Use, procedures (cont.)

[NRS 217.420](#)

Grants from Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence: Eligibility.

Eligibility requirements for receiving funds from the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence.

[NRS 217.440](#)

Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence: Creation; administration; application for grant.

Creation of an Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence. Application details and deadlines.

[NRS 217.445](#)

Expenditure of grant must be approved by Division.

No organization in a county whose population is less than 100,000 that receives a grant from the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence may expend that money until its budget for using the money is approved by the Division.

[NRS 217.450](#)

Procedure for award of grants; formula.

The Commission on Behavioral Health shall advise the Administrator of the Division concerning the award of grants from the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence. Includes what will be considered as a priority for applicants, and the amount allocated for grants.

[NRS 217.460](#)

Reports from recipients of grants; report from Administrator of Division to Legislature.

Each organization that has received a grant for assisting victims of domestic violence shall furnish quarterly and annual financial reports to the Administrator of the Division in a manner that the Administrator may prescribe. Includes requirement for the Division to report to the legislature.

Victim: Action to recover damages for personal injuries

[NRS 41.134](#)

Action for damages for injuries resulting from acts of domestic violence; award of costs and attorney's fees to injured person.

A person who has suffered injury as the proximate result of an act that constitutes domestic violence may bring an action to recover for the person's actual damages, including, without limitation, damage to any real or personal property. If the person who suffered injury prevails in such an action, the court shall award the person costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

Victim: Attendants in court proceedings, designation

[NRS 50.400](#)

Applicability to proceedings in civil actions; qualifications, duties and limitations on conduct of attendant; designation of attendant as witness; “victim of an act of domestic violence pursuant to [NRS 33.018](#)” defined.

Allows a victim of domestic violence to designate an attendant for emotional and moral support in a civil action. Outlines the guidelines and limitations of the attendant.

Victim: Compensation to victims, orders for, considerations

[NRS 217.180](#)

Order for compensation: Considerations.

If a case involves a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or sex trafficking, the compensation officer shall not consider the provocation, consent or any other behavior of the victim that directly or indirectly contributed to the injury or death of the victim when determining compensation.

Victim: Concealed weapons permits, receipt of notices

[NRS 202.3665](#)

Duties of sheriff upon receiving notification that applicant or permit holder has been charged with or convicted of crime involving use or threatened use of force or violence.

Options a sheriff can follow if an applicant for a concealed weapons permit has threatened use of violence. Describes when the sheriff must inform the victim.

Victim: Death of victim, multidisciplinary teams to review Attorney General, teams organized or sponsored by Access to information and records

[NRS 179A.075](#)

Creation; duties of agencies of criminal justice and certain other agencies; duties and powers of General Services Division of Department and Central Repository.

The Division shall, upon request, provide, in paper or electronic form, the information that is contained in the Central Repository to a multidisciplinary team to review the death of the victim of a crime that constitutes domestic violence organized or sponsored by the Attorney General.

Victim: Death of victim, multidisciplinary teams to review Attorney General, teams organized or sponsored by Access to information and records (cont.)

[NRS 179A.100](#)

Records that may be disseminated without restriction; records that must be disseminated upon request; information that must be disseminated regardless of written consent; information that must be disseminated only with written consent. [Effective through June 30, 2015.]

Records of criminal history must be disseminated by an agency of criminal justice, upon request, to a multidisciplinary team to review the death of the victim of a crime that constitutes domestic violence organized or sponsored by the Attorney General.

[NRS 228.497](#)

Access to information and records.

In reviewing the death of a victim of domestic violence, a multidisciplinary team may have access to the information that is contained in the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and the records of criminal history maintained by an agency of criminal justice.

Victim: Death of victim, multidisciplinary teams to review Attorney General, teams organized or sponsored by Powers and duties of team, immunity and liability of members

[NRS 228.495](#)

Organizing or sponsorship; powers and duties; membership; participation by organizations concerned with domestic violence; authority and duties of Attorney General; immunity and liability of members; inadmissibility of review; report.

The Attorney General may organize or sponsor one or more multidisciplinary teams to review the death of the victim of a crime that constitutes domestic violence if a court or an agency of a local government does not organize or sponsor a multidisciplinary team or if the court or agency requests the assistance of the Attorney General. Details who may be appointed to the team, information the team can access and share and reporting requirements.

Victim: Death of victim, multidisciplinary teams to review Child death review teams, sharing of information

[NRS 432B.407](#)

Information available to child death review teams; sharing of certain information; subpoena to obtain information; confidentiality of information.

Provides a list of all information a multidisciplinary team investigating the death of a child has access to and has the ability to request. Includes reporting abilities of aggregate data to protect future children while maintaining confidentiality.

Victim: Death of victim, multidisciplinary teams to review Child welfare services, agencies which provide, authorized release of information.

[NRS 432B.290](#)

Maintenance of information by agency that provides child welfare services; authorized release of such information; penalty; fee for release of information; rules, policies or regulations.

Lists the qualifying agencies/people/organizations that can receive information released from a child welfare agency. Requirements for what can be disclosed to an alleged perpetrator when a child abuse allegation is reported. Includes confidentiality and protections for those who report child abuse and the consequences of an unsubstantiated report made in bad faith.

Victim: Death of victim, multidisciplinary teams to review Court or local government, teams organized by

[NRS 217.475](#)

Team to review death of victim of domestic violence.

Outlines requirements for who can serve on the team organized by a court or agency of local government, timeline for receiving a written request of a review from victim's family, confidentiality of information, and civil penalties if violated, written protocol for the team, and ability for the team to request information on the victim.

Victim: Death of victim, multidisciplinary teams to review Death certificates, use authorized

[NRS 440.170](#)

Records open to inspection; use of data restricted.

The State Board of Health shall allow the use of certificates of death by a multidisciplinary team to review the death of the victim of a crime that constitutes domestic violence.

Victim: Death of victim, multidisciplinary teams to review Suicide Fatalities, Committee to Review, cooperation

[NRS 439.5106](#)

Powers and duties.

In conducting a review of a suicide fatality in this State, the Committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, consult and cooperate with a multidisciplinary team to review the death of the victim of a crime that constitutes domestic violence.

Victim: Definitions

[NRS 217.400](#)

Definitions

Defines “dating relationship”; “division”; “domestic violence”; “family or household member”; “participant”; “victim of domestic violence”; “victim of human trafficking”; “victim of sexual assault”; and “victim of stalking”.

Victim: Fictitious addresses - Jury duty, exemption for person with fictitious address

[NRS 6.020](#)

Exemptions from service.

Any person who has a fictitious address is exempt from jury service.

Victim: Fictitious addresses - Program for

[NRS 217.462](#)

Fictitious address for victim of domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual assault or stalking: Eligibility; application to Secretary of State; penalty for providing false information.

The Secretary of State shall approve an application for fictitious address if it is accompanied by specific evidence, such as a copy of an applicable record of conviction, a temporary restraining order, or other protective order that the adult, child or incompetent person has been a victim of domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual assault or stalking before the filing of the application.

[NRS 217.464](#)

Fictitious address for victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking: Designation of fictitious address; forwarding of mail; disclosure of confidential address by Secretary of State; notification of school that pupil, parent or legal guardian is participant.

Requires that mail to be forwarded to victim without releasing information on victim’s location. Includes exceptions for law enforcement and school districts. Information disclosed to school districts will only include verifying that the location is within district bounds.

[NRS 217.466](#)

Fictitious address for victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking: Form for participant to register to vote or change address of registration.

If a participant indicates to the Secretary of State that he/she wishes to register to vote or change the address of his or her current registration, the Secretary of State shall furnish the participant with the form developed by the Secretary of State.

Victim: Fictitious addresses - Program for (cont.)

[NRS 217.468](#)

Fictitious address for victim of domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual assault or stalking: Cancellation.

The Secretary of State shall cancel the fictitious address of a participant 4 years after the date on which the Secretary of State approved the application unless the victim is still in danger. Includes other cancellation possibilities such as victim deciding to no longer maintain a fictitious address.

[NRS 217.471](#)

Fictitious address for victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking: Adoption of procedures by Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State shall adopt procedures to carry out the provisions of NRS 217.462 to 217.471. Each statute contains duties and considerations the Secretary of State must consider and abide by concerning fictitious addresses for victims of domestic violence.

Victim: Fictitious addresses - Pupils authorized to attend school outside zone or district

[NRS 388.040](#)

Zoning of school district by board of trustees; establishment of zones does not preclude pupil's attendance at certain other public schools.

Zoning restrictions will not apply to a student who lives with a parent or guardian who has been issued a fictitious address.

[NRS 392.016](#)

Admission of pupil with lawfully issued fictitious address.

If a pupil has been issued a fictitious address, or the parent or legal guardian with whom the pupil resides has been issued a fictitious address, the pupil may attend a public school that is located in a school district other than the school district in which the pupil resides.

Victim: Fictitious addresses - Voting by person with fictitious address

[NRS 293.5002](#)

Registration of person with fictitious address: Form of application; maintenance of application by Secretary of State and county clerk.

Requirements for allowing a person with a fictitious address to vote. Includes the form that the Secretary of State must create.

Victim: Grants to nonprofit organizations providing services to victims

[NRS 217.420](#)

Grants from Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence: Eligibility.
Requirements to apply for funding from the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence.

[NRS 217.440](#)

Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence: Creation; administration; application for grant.

Establishment of the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence, allowance of agencies to apply for funding and deadline for applications.

[NRS 217.445](#)

Expenditure of grant must be approved by Division.

No organization in a county whose population is less than 100,000 that receives a grant from the Account for Aid for Victims of Domestic Violence may expend that money until its budget for using the money is approved by the Division.

[NRS 217.450](#)

Procedure for award of grants; formula.

Includes guidance for the Commission on Behavioral Health in advising the Administrator of the Division on the allocation of grant money including prioritizing particular agencies. Allocation amounts included for population size.

[NRS 217.460](#)

Reports from recipients of grants; report from Administrator of Division to Legislature.

Each organization that has received a grant for assistance to victims of domestic violence shall furnish quarterly and annual financial reports to the Administrator of the Division in a manner that the Administrator may prescribe. Includes review of the reports by the Administrator and submission to the legislature.

Victim: Information on assistance and legal remedies, receipt

[NRS 171.1225](#)

Peace officer to provide information to suspected victims of domestic violence.

Outlines the language a peace officer should use when investigating domestic violence. This includes the officer's name, resources for local programs and legal resources available for the victim and children.

Victim: Insurers, denial of coverage based solely on involvement of domestic violence prohibited - Dental care, organizations for

[NRS 695D.217](#)

Organization for dental care prohibited from denying coverage solely because person was victim of domestic violence. An organization for dental care shall not deny a claim, refuse to issue a policy or cancel a policy solely because the claim involves an act that constitutes domestic violence, or because the person applying for or covered by the policy was the victim of such an act of domestic violence, regardless of whether the insured or applicant contributed to any loss or injury.

Victim: Insurers, denial of coverage based solely on involvement of domestic violence prohibited - Fraternal benefit societies

[NRS 695A.195](#)

Society prohibited from denying coverage solely because person was victim of domestic violence.

A society shall not deny a claim, refuse to issue a benefit contract, or cancel a benefit contract solely because the claim involves an act that constitutes domestic violence or because the person applying for or covered by the benefit contract was the victim of such an act of domestic violence, regardless of whether the insured or applicant contributed to any loss or injury.

Victim: Insurers, denial of coverage based solely on involvement of domestic violence prohibited - Health benefit plans

[NRS 689C.196](#)

Insurer prohibited from denying coverage solely because person was victim of domestic violence.

An insurer shall not deny a claim, refuse to issue a health benefit plan, or cancel a health benefit plan solely because the claim involves an act that constitutes domestic violence or because the person applying for or covered by the health benefit plan was the victim of such an act of domestic violence, regardless of whether the insured or applicant contributed to any loss or injury.

Victim: Insurers, denial of coverage based solely on involvement of domestic violence prohibited - Health insurance, individual and group policies

[NRS 689A.413](#)

Insurer prohibited from denying coverage solely because person was victim of domestic violence.

An insurer shall not deny a claim, refuse to issue a policy of health insurance or cancel a policy of health insurance solely because the claim involves an act that constitutes domestic violence or because the person applying for or covered by the health insurance policy was the victim of such an act of domestic violence, regardless of whether the insured or applicant contributed to any loss or injury.

Victim: Insurers, denial of coverage based solely on involvement of domestic violence prohibited - Health insurance, individual and group policies (cont.)

[NRS 689B.068](#)

Insurer prohibited from denying coverage solely because person was victim of domestic violence.

An insurer shall not deny a claim, refuse to issue a policy of group health insurance or cancel a policy of group health insurance solely because the claim involves an act that constitutes domestic violence or because the person applying for or covered by the policy of group health insurance was the victim of such an act of domestic violence, regardless of whether the insured or applicant contributed to any loss or injury.

Victim: Insurers, denial of coverage based solely on involvement of domestic violence prohibited - Health maintenance organizations

[NRS 695C.203](#)

Denying coverage solely because person was victim of domestic violence prohibited.

A health maintenance organization shall not deny a claim, refuse to issue a policy or cancel a policy solely because the claim involves an act that constitutes domestic violence, or because the person applying for or covered by the policy was the victim of such an act of domestic violence, regardless of whether the insured or applicant contributed to any loss or injury.

Victim: Insurers, denial of coverage based solely on involvement of domestic violence prohibited - Nonprofit corporations for hospital, medical or dental services

[NRS 695B.316](#)

Corporation prohibited from denying coverage solely because person was victim of domestic violence.

A corporation shall not deny a claim; refuse to issue a contract for hospital, medical or dental services; or cancel a contract for hospital, medical or dental services solely because the claim involves an act that constitutes domestic violence, or because the person applying for or covered by the contract was the victim of such an act of domestic violence, regardless of whether the insured or applicant contributed to any loss or injury.

Victim: Legal aid programs, court fees imposed for support

[NRS 4.071](#)

Additional fees to offset costs of providing pro bono programs and free legal services to certain victims.

Allows counties to charge an additional filing fee to provide pro bono programs and legal services to victims of domestic violence. Includes where the fees must be allocated and reporting requirements.

Victim: Legal aid programs, court fees imposed for support (cont.)

[NRS 19.0312](#)

Additional fees in civil actions: Pro bono programs and programs for abused or neglected children and victims of domestic violence.

The Board of County Commissioners may impose by ordinance a filing fee to offset a portion of the costs of providing pro bono programs and of providing legal services without a charge to abused or neglected children and victims of domestic violence to be remitted to the organization operating the program for legal services. Provides fee and disbursement guidelines.

Victim: Liability for injuries sustained by offender, limitation

[NRS 41.135](#)

Limitation on liability of victims of certain crimes for injury or damage sustained by offender.

A person who is convicted of committing or attempting to commit a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor that constitutes domestic violence may not bring an action against the victim or the estate of the victim for injuries sustained by the offender or damage to property of the offender that occurred during the course of the crime or delinquent act.

Victim: Low-income housing database, contents

[NRS 319.143](#)

Division required to create and maintain statewide low-income housing database.

The Division shall create and maintain a statewide low-income housing database. The database must include, without limitation, the compilation and analysis of demographic, economic, and housing data from a variety of sources.

Victim: Ombudsman for Victims of Domestic Violence, Office of, creation, duties

[NRS 228.440](#)

Creation of Office; appointment; qualifications; removal.

Creates The Office of Ombudsman for Victims of Domestic Violence within the Office of the Attorney General. Includes appointment guidelines.

[NRS 228.450](#)

Duties; confidentiality of certain information collected in discharge of duties; use of grants to compensate.

Sets forth reporting requirements for the Ombudsman for Victims of Domestic Violence. Includes responsibilities for providing education and outreach to victims. Prepare quarterly reports relating to victims of domestic violence from information collected from the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History, if any such information is available.

Victim: Privileged communications

NRS 49.2541

Definitions.

As used in [NRS 49.2541](#) to [49.2549](#), inclusive, the words and terms defined in [NRS 49.2542](#) to [49.2545](#), inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

NRS 49.2542

“Domestic violence” defined.

“Domestic violence” means an act described in [NRS 33.018](#).

NRS 49.2543

“Sexual assault” defined.

“Sexual assault” means a violation of [NRS 200.366](#) or an attempt to violate or conspiracy to violate [NRS 200.366](#).

NRS 49.2544

“Victim” defined.

“Victim” means a person who alleges that an act of domestic violence or sexual assault has been committed against the person.

NRS 49.2545

“Victim’s advocate” defined.

“Victim’s advocate” means a person who works for a nonprofit program that provides assistance to victims with or without compensation and who has received at least 20 hours of relevant training

NRS 49.2546

When communication deemed to be confidential; “communication” defined.

Protects confidentiality between victim and victim’s advocate.

NRS 49.2547

General rule of privilege.

A victim who seeks advice, counseling or assistance from a victim’s advocate has a privilege to refuse to disclose, and to prevent any other person from disclosing, confidential communication.

NRS 49.2548

Who may claim privilege.

The privilege provided pursuant to [NRS 49.2547](#) may be claimed by: The victim; the guardian or conservator of the victim; the personal representative of a deceased victim; and the victim’s advocate, but only on behalf of the victim. The authority of a victim’s advocate to claim the privilege is presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Victim: Privileged communications (cont.)

[NRS 49.2549](#)

Exceptions.

There is no privilege if: the purpose of the victim in seeking services from a victim's advocate is to enable or aid any person to commit or plan to commit what the victim knows or reasonably should have known is a crime or fraud; the communication concerns a report of abuse or neglect of a child, older person or vulnerable person in violation of [NRS 200.508](#), [200.5093](#) or [200.50935](#), but only as to that portion of the communication; The communication is relevant to an issue of breach of duty by the victim's advocate to the victim or by the victim to the victim's advocate; or disclosure of the communication is otherwise required by law.

Victim: Programs within Office of Attorney General regarding victims, funding

[NRS 176.059](#)

Administrative assessment for misdemeanor: Collection; distribution; limitations on use. [Effective through December 31, 2014, and after that date unless the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 14 (2011) are approved and ratified by the voters at the 2014 General Election.]

When a defendant pleads guilty or guilty but mentally ill or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of a misdemeanor, including the violation of any municipal ordinance, the justice or judge shall include a particular fine in the sentence. Discusses the disbursement of the funds.

Victim: Public assistance recipients - Identification and referral of victims to support services

[NRS 422A.350](#)

Identification and referral of victims of domestic violence; restricted disclosure of determination.

The Division shall not disclose to any person other than the victim that a determination of domestic violence has been made pursuant to this section. The Division may disclose the information to the Secretary of Health and Human Services or his or her designee for the purposes of including that information in the Federal Parent Locator Service.

Victim: Public assistance recipients - Waiver of requirements for certain victims

[NRS 422A.600](#)

Waiver of requirements of chapter for certain victims of domestic violence.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if the Division determines that the head of a household is a victim of domestic violence the Division may waive those requirements for such a period as it deems appropriate for the victim to receive public assistance.

Victim: Public assistance recipients - Rental agreements, early termination, procedure, prohibited act

[RS 118A.345](#)

Right of tenant or cotenant to terminate lease due to domestic violence.

Addresses the right of the tenant and information the tenant must produce to the landlord to terminate the lease without repercussions. Provides guidance for landlords on protecting victim information from adverse party.

[NRS 118A.347](#)

Form of affidavit for written notice terminating lease due to domestic violence.

Provides information on what needs to be included on the form for the affidavit submitted to the landlord requesting termination of the lease due to domestic violence.

[NRS 118A.510](#)

Retaliatory conduct by landlord against tenant prohibited; remedies; exceptions.

Protects victims of domestic violence against retaliatory action by their landlord when requesting a termination of the lease.

Witness, attendant to provide support during testimony

[NRS 178.571](#)

Applicability to certain cases; persons permitted to be attendant; permissible conduct by attendant; exclusion for good cause.

In cases involving an act of domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, a witness may designate an attendant who must be allowed to attend the preliminary hearing and the trial during the witness's testimony to provide support.

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