

SENATE BILL NO. 346—SENATOR D. HARRIS

MARCH 18, 2019

Referred to Committee on Growth and Infrastructure

SUMMARY—Revises provisions related to marijuana.
(BDR 43-1065)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State: Yes.

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

AN ACT relating to marijuana; revising provisions relating to prohibited acts concerning the use of marijuana and the operation of a vehicle or vessel; requiring the Nevada Commission on Minority Affairs to conduct a study relating to disparities and unlawful discrimination in the licensure of marijuana establishments and medical marijuana establishments; directing the Legislative Commission to appoint a committee to conduct an interim study relating to marijuana and the levels of intoxication established by the laws of this State; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law provides for the issuance of registry identification cards for persons who wish to engage in the medical use of marijuana. Existing law exempts a person who holds a valid registry identification card from state prosecution for the use, possession, delivery and production of marijuana. (NRS 453A.200, 453A.210, 453A.220) Existing law provides that it is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of marijuana or marijuana metabolite in his or her blood that is equal to or greater than 2 nanograms per milliliter or 5 nanograms per milliliter, respectively. (NRS 484C.110) **Section 3** of this bill raises this limit for a person who is a holder of a valid registry identification card to 100 nanograms per milliliter for both marijuana and marijuana metabolite. **Sections 4 and 7** of this bill make the same changes to similar provisions of existing law relating to a person driving or being in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access or operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail on the waters of this State, respectively. **Sections 5, 6 and 8-17** of this bill make conforming changes.



Existing law creates the Nevada Commission on Minority Affairs and requires the Commission, among other requirements, to study matters affecting the social and economic welfare and well-being of minorities residing in the State of Nevada. (NRS 232.852, 232.860) **Section 18** of this bill requires the Commission to conduct a study to determine whether and to what extent disparities and unlawful discrimination exist with respect to the licensure of marijuana establishments and medical marijuana establishments and to employment in professions related to the marijuana industry.

Section 19 of this bill directs the Legislative Commission to appoint a committee to conduct an interim study concerning issues relating to marijuana and the levels of intoxication established by the laws of this State. The study must generally include a review of the laws of this State related to intoxication and a determination of how those laws could be amended to accurately determine the level of intoxication of a person who engages in the lawful use of marijuana.

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

Section 1. Chapter 484C of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

"Registry identification card" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453A.140.

Sec. 2. NRS 484C.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
484C.010 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 484C.020 to 484C.105, inclusive, *and section 1 of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

Sec. 3. NRS 484C.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:
484C.110 1. It is unlawful for any person who:
(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;
(b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath; or
(c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath,
➤ to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access.
2. It is unlawful for any person who:
(a) Is under the influence of a controlled substance;
(b) Is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance; or
(c) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle,
➤ to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access. The fact that any



1 person charged with a violation of this subsection is or has been
2 entitled to use that drug under the laws of this State is not a defense
3 against any charge of violating this subsection.

4 3. It is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical
5 control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public
6 has access with an amount of any of the following prohibited
7 substances in his or her blood or urine that is equal to or greater
8 than:

| Prohibited substance | Urine | Blood |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Nanograms per milliliter | Nanograms per milliliter |
| (a) Amphetamine | 500 | 100 |
| (b) Cocaine | 150 | 50 |
| (c) Cocaine metabolite | 150 | 50 |
| (d) Heroin | 2,000 | 50 |
| (e) Heroin metabolite: | | |
| (1) Morphine | 2,000 | 50 |
| (2) 6-monoacetyl morphine | 10 | 10 |
| (f) Lysergic acid diethylamide | 25 | 10 |
| (g) Methamphetamine | 500 | 100 |
| (h) Phencyclidine | 25 | 10 |

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25 4. It is unlawful for any person *who does not hold a valid*
26 *registry identification card issued to the person pursuant to NRS*
27 *453A.220* to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a
28 highway or on premises to which the public has access with an
29 amount of any of the following prohibited substances in his or her
30 blood that is equal to or greater than:

| Prohibited substance | Blood |
|---|-----------------------------|
| | Nanograms per milliliter |
| (a) Marijuana (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) | 2 |
| (b) Marijuana metabolite (11-OH-tetrahydrocannabinol) | 5 |

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36 5. *It is unlawful for any person who holds a valid registry*
37 *identification card issued to the person pursuant to NRS 453A.220*
38 *to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway*
39 *or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of*
40 *any of the following prohibited substances in his or her blood that*
41 *is equal to or greater than:*
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| <i>Prohibited substance</i> | <i>Blood Nanograms per milliliter</i> |
|--|---|
| <i>(a) Marijuana (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol)</i> | <i>100</i> |
| <i>(b) Marijuana metabolite (11-OH-tetrahydrocannabinol)</i> | <i>100</i> |

6. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his or her blood or breath was tested, to cause the defendant to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

~~16.7~~ 7. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to any additional penalty set forth in NRS 484B.130 or 484B.135.

Sec. 4. NRS 484C.120 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484C.120 1. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.08 in his or her blood or breath; or

(c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.08 in his or her blood or breath,

➡ to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access.

2. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of a controlled substance;

(b) Is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance; or

(c) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle,

➡ to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access.

The fact that any person charged with a violation of this subsection



is or has been entitled to use that drug under the laws of this State is not a defense against any charge of violating this subsection.

3. It is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of any of the following prohibited substances in his or her blood or urine that is equal to or greater than:

| Prohibited substance | Urine Nanograms per milliliter | Blood Nanograms per milliliter |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Amphetamine | 500 | 100 |
| (b) Cocaine | 150 | 50 |
| (c) Cocaine metabolite | 150 | 50 |
| (d) Heroin | 2,000 | 50 |
| (e) Heroin metabolite: | | |
| (1) Morphine | 2,000 | 50 |
| (2) 6-monoacetyl morphine | 10 | 10 |
| (f) Lysergic acid diethylamide | 25 | 10 |
| (g) Methamphetamine | 500 | 100 |
| (h) Phencyclidine | 25 | 10 |

4. It is unlawful for any person *who does not hold a valid registry identification card issued to the person pursuant to NRS 453A.220* to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of any of the following prohibited substances in his or her blood that is equal to or greater than:

| Prohibited substance | Blood Nanograms per milliliter |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Marijuana (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) | 2 |
| (b) Marijuana metabolite (11-OH-tetrahydrocannabinol) | 5 |

5. *It is unlawful for any person who holds a valid registry identification card issued to the person pursuant to NRS 453A.220 to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of any of the following prohibited substances in his or her blood that is equal to or greater than:*



| <i>Prohibited substance</i> | <i>Blood Nanograms per milliliter</i> |
|--|---|
| (a) <i>Marijuana (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol)</i> | 100 |
| (b) <i>Marijuana metabolite (11-OH-tetrahydrocannabinol)</i> | 100 |

6. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the commercial motor vehicle, and before his or her blood or breath was tested, to cause the defendant to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more in his or her blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

~~16.7~~ 7. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to any additional penalty set forth in NRS 484B.130 or 484B.135.

~~17.7~~ 8. As used in this section:

(a) "Commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

(1) Has a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds which includes a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds;

(2) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds;

(3) Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or

(4) Regardless of size, is used in the transportation of materials which are considered to be hazardous for the purposes of the federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. §§ 5101 et. seq., and for which the display of identifying placards is required pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Part 172, Subpart F.

(b) The phrase "concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.08 in his or her blood or breath" means 0.04 gram or more but less than 0.08 gram of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his or her breath.

Sec. 5. NRS 484C.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484C.130 1. A person commits vehicular homicide if the person:



(a) Drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on or off the highways of this State and:

(1) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(2) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath;

(3) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath;

(4) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance;

(5) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle; or

(6) Has a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as applicable, in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110;

(b) Proximately causes the death of another person while driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle on or off the highways of this State; and

(c) Has previously been convicted of at least three offenses.

2. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his or her blood or breath was tested, to cause the defendant to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

3. As used in this section, "offense" means:

(a) A violation of NRS 484C.110, 484C.120 or 484C.430;

(b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by this section or NRS 484C.110 or 484C.430; or

(c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b).

Sec. 6. NRS 484C.430 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484C.430 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 484C.440, a person who:



(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath;

(c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath;

(d) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance;

(e) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle; or

(f) Has a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as applicable, in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110,

➡ and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while driving or in actual physical control of any vehicle on or off the highways of this State, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the death of, or substantial bodily harm to, another person, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years and must be further punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. A person so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

2. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of subsection 1 in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless the attorney knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 1 may not be suspended nor may probation be granted.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, if consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his or her blood or breath was tested, to cause the defendant to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or



1 hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve
2 on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

3 4. If the defendant is also charged with violating the provisions
4 of NRS 484E.010, 484E.020 or 484E.030, the defendant may not
5 offer the affirmative defense set forth in subsection 3.

6 5. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than
7 15 years of age in the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the
8 court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining
9 the sentence of the defendant.

10 **Sec. 7.** NRS 488.410 is hereby amended to read as follows:

11 488.410 1. It is unlawful for any person who:

12 (a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

13 (b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her
14 blood or breath; or

15 (c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after operating or
16 being in actual physical control of a vessel to have a concentration
17 of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath,

18 ➔ to operate or be in actual physical control of a vessel under power
19 or sail on the waters of this State.

20 2. It is unlawful for any person who:

21 (a) Is under the influence of a controlled substance;

22 (b) Is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a
23 controlled substance; or

24 (c) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical,
25 poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any
26 of these, to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely
27 operating or exercising actual physical control of a vessel under
28 power or sail,

29 ➔ to operate or be in actual physical control of a vessel under power
30 or sail on the waters of this State.

31 3. It is unlawful for any person to operate or be in actual
32 physical control of a vessel under power or sail on the waters of this
33 State with an amount of any of the following prohibited substances
34 in his or her blood or urine that is equal to or greater than:

| Prohibited substance | Urine | Blood |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Nanograms per milliliter | Nanograms per milliliter |
| (a) Amphetamine | 500 | 100 |
| (b) Cocaine | 150 | 50 |
| (c) Cocaine metabolite | 150 | 50 |
| (d) Heroin | 2,000 | 50 |



| | Urine | Blood |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Prohibited substance | Nanograms per milliliter | Nanograms per milliliter |
| (e) Heroin metabolite: | | |
| (1) Morphine | 2,000 | 50 |
| (2) 6-monoacetyl morphine | 10 | 10 |
| (f) Lysergic acid diethylamide | 25 | 10 |
| (g) Methamphetamine | 500 | 100 |
| (h) Phencyclidine | 25 | 10 |

4. It is unlawful for any person *who does not hold a valid registry identification card issued to the person pursuant to NRS 453A.220* to operate or be in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail on the waters of this State with an amount of any of the following prohibited substances in his or her blood that is equal to or greater than:

| | Blood |
|---|--------------------------|
| Prohibited substance | Nanograms per milliliter |
| (a) Marijuana (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) | 2 |
| (b) Marijuana metabolite (11-OH-tetrahydrocannabinol) | 5 |

5. *It is unlawful for any person who holds a valid registry identification card issued to the person pursuant to NRS 453A.220 to operate or be in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail on the waters of this State with an amount of any of the following prohibited substances in his or her blood that is equal to or greater than:*

| | Blood |
|--|--------------------------|
| Prohibited substance | Nanograms per milliliter |
| <i>(a) Marijuana (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol)</i> | <i>100</i> |
| <i>(b) Marijuana metabolite (11-OH-tetrahydrocannabinol)</i> | <i>100</i> |

6. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after operating or being in actual physical control of the vessel, and before his or her blood was tested, to cause the defendant to have a concentration of 0.08 or more of alcohol in his



1 or her blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense
2 at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before
3 the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file
4 and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

5 ~~6-7~~ 7. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 488.427, a person
6 who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a
7 misdemeanor.

8 **Sec. 8.** NRS 488.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:

9 488.420 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to
10 NRS 488.425, a person who:

11 (a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

12 (b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her
13 blood or breath;

14 (c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after operating or
15 being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail to
16 have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood
17 or breath;

18 (d) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under
19 the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled
20 substance;

21 (e) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical,
22 poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any
23 of these, to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely
24 operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power
25 or sail; or

26 (f) Has a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as
27 applicable, in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount
28 set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 488.410,

29 ➡ and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while
30 operating or being in actual physical control of any vessel under
31 power or sail, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the
32 death of, or substantial bodily harm to, another person, is guilty of a
33 category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the
34 state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a
35 maximum term of not more than 20 years and shall be further
36 punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. A
37 person so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated
38 from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as
39 practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum
40 security.

41 2. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of
42 violating the provisions of subsection 1 in exchange for a plea of
43 guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or
44 for any other reason unless the prosecuting attorney knows or it is
45 obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot



1 be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to
2 subsection 1 must not be suspended, and probation must not be
3 granted.

4 3. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the
5 evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of
6 subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of
7 alcohol after operating or being in actual physical control of the
8 vessel under power or sail, and before his or her blood was tested, to
9 cause the defendant to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or
10 more in his or her blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer
11 this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14
12 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court
13 may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written
14 notice of that intent.

15 4. If a person less than 15 years of age was in the vessel at the
16 time of the defendant's violation, the court shall consider that fact as
17 an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

18 **Sec. 9.** NRS 488.425 is hereby amended to read as follows:

19 488.425 1. A person commits homicide by vessel if the
20 person:

21 (a) Operates or is in actual physical control of a vessel under
22 power or sail on the waters of this State and:

23 (1) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

24 (2) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or
25 her blood or breath;

26 (3) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after operating
27 or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail to
28 have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood
29 or breath;

30 (4) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is
31 under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled
32 substance;

33 (5) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical,
34 poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any
35 of these, to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely
36 operating or exercising actual physical control of a vessel under
37 power or sail; or

38 (6) Has a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as
39 applicable, in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount
40 set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 488.410;

41 (b) Proximately causes the death of another person while
42 operating or in actual physical control of a vessel under power or
43 sail; and

44 (c) Has previously been convicted of at least three offenses.



2. A person who commits homicide by vessel is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:

(a) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or

(b) For a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served.

3. A person imprisoned pursuant to subsection 2 must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

4. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of homicide by vessel in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or 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. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 2 may not be suspended nor may probation be granted.

5. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after operating or being in actual physical control of the vessel, and before his or her blood or breath was tested, to cause the defendant to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

6. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the vessel at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

7. As used in this section, "offense" means:

(a) A violation of NRS 488.410 or 488.420;

(b) A homicide resulting from operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by this section or NRS 488.410 or 488.420; or

(c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b).

Sec. 10. NRS 33.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33.030 1. The court by a temporary order may:



(a) Enjoin the adverse party from threatening, physically injuring or harassing the applicant or minor child, either directly or through an agent;

(b) Exclude the adverse party from the applicant's place of residence;

(c) Prohibit the adverse party from entering the residence, school or place of employment of the applicant or minor child and order the adverse party to stay away from any specified place frequented regularly by them;

(d) If it has jurisdiction under chapter 125A of NRS, grant temporary custody of the minor child to the applicant;

(e) Enjoin the adverse party from physically injuring, threatening to injure or taking possession of any animal that is owned or kept by the applicant or minor child, either directly or through an agent;

(f) Enjoin the adverse party from physically injuring or threatening to injure any animal that is owned or kept by the adverse party, either directly or through an agent; and

(g) Order such other relief as it deems necessary in an emergency situation.

2. The court by an extended order may grant any relief enumerated in subsection 1 and:

(a) Specify arrangements for visitation of the minor child by the adverse party and require supervision of that visitation by a third party if necessary;

(b) Specify arrangements for the possession and care of any animal owned or kept by the adverse party, applicant or minor child; and

(c) Order the adverse party to:

(1) Avoid or limit communication with the applicant or minor child;

(2) Pay rent or make payments on a mortgage on the applicant's place of residence;

(3) Pay for the support of the applicant or minor child, including, without limitation, support of a minor child for whom a guardian has been appointed pursuant to chapter 159A of NRS or a minor child who has been placed in protective custody pursuant to chapter 432B of NRS, if the adverse party is found to have a duty to support the applicant or minor child;

(4) Pay all costs and fees incurred by the applicant in bringing the action; and

(5) Pay monetary compensation to the applicant for lost earnings and expenses incurred as a result of the applicant attending any hearing concerning an application for an extended order.



3. 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.

4. A temporary or extended order must specify, as applicable, the county and city, if any, in which the residence, school, child care facility or other provider of child care, and place of employment of the applicant or minor child are located.

5. 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 12 hours after the person's arrest if:

(a) The arresting officer determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;

(b) The person has previously violated a temporary or extended order for protection; or

(c) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after the violation, the person has:

(1) A concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in the person's blood or breath; or

(2) An amount of a prohibited substance in the person's blood or urine, as applicable, that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110.

Sec. 11. NRS 62C.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

62C.020 1. A child must not be released from custody sooner than 12 hours after the child is taken into custody if the child is taken into custody for committing a battery that constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, unless the peace officer or probation officer who has taken the child into custody determines that the child does not otherwise meet the criteria for secure detention and:

(a) Respite care or another out-of-home alternative to secure detention is available for the child;

(b) An out-of-home alternative to secure detention is not necessary to protect the victim from injury; or

(c) Family services are available to maintain the child in the home and the parents or guardians of the child agree to receive those family services and to allow the child to return to the home.

2. A child must not be released from custody sooner than 12 hours after the child is taken into custody if the child is taken into custody for violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, or for violating a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought



pursuant to title 11 of NRS, or for violating a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 or for violating a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault issued pursuant to NRS 200.378 and:

(a) The peace officer or probation officer who has taken the child into custody determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;

(b) The child has previously violated a temporary or extended order for protection of the type for which the child has been taken into custody; or

(c) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after the violation, the child has:

(1) A concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath; or

(2) An amount of a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as applicable, that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110.

3. For the purposes of this section, an order or injunction is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence if it grants relief that might be given in a temporary or extended order issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive.

Sec. 12. NRS 125.555 is hereby amended to read as follows:

125.555 1. A restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence which is issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to this title must provide notice that a person who is arrested for violating the order or injunction will not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after the person's arrest if:

(a) The arresting officer determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;

(b) The person has previously violated a temporary or extended order for protection; or

(c) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after the violation, the person has:

(1) A concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath; or

(2) An amount of a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as applicable, that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110.

2. For the purposes of this section, an order or injunction is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence if it grants relief that might be given in a



temporary or extended order issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive.

Sec. 13. NRS 171.1225 is hereby amended to read as follows:

171.1225 1. When investigating an act of domestic violence, a peace officer shall:

(a) Make a good faith effort to explain the provisions of NRS 171.137 pertaining to domestic violence and advise victims of all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including advising each person of the availability of a shelter or other services in the community.

(b) Provide a person suspected of being the victim of an act of domestic violence with a written copy of the following statements:

(1) My name is Officer (naming the investigating officer). Nevada law requires me to inform you of the following information.

(2) If I have probable cause to believe that a battery has been committed against you, your minor child or the minor child of the person believed to have committed the battery in the last 24 hours by your spouse, your former spouse, any other person to whom you are related by blood or marriage, a person with whom you have had or are having a dating relationship or a person with whom you have a child in common, I am required, unless mitigating circumstances exist, to arrest the person suspected of committing the battery.

(3) If I am unable to arrest the person suspected of committing the battery, you have the right to request that the prosecutor file a criminal complaint against the person. I can provide you with information on this procedure. If convicted, the person who committed the battery may be placed on probation, ordered to see a counselor, put in jail or fined.

(4) The law provides that you may seek a court order for the protection of you, your minor children or any animal that is owned or kept by you, by the person who committed or threatened the act of domestic violence or by the minor child of either such person against further threats or acts of domestic violence. You do not need to hire a lawyer to obtain such an order for protection.

(5) An order for protection may require the person who committed or threatened the act of domestic violence against you to:

(I) Stop threatening, harassing or injuring you or your children;

(II) Move out of your residence;

(III) Stay away from your place of employment;

(IV) Stay away from the school attended by your children;

(V) Stay away from any place you or your children regularly go;



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(VI) Avoid or limit all communication with you or your children;

(VII) Stop physically injuring, threatening to injure or taking possession of any animal that is owned or kept by you or your children, either directly or through an agent; and

(VIII) Stop physically injuring or threatening to injure any animal that is owned or kept by the person who committed or threatened the act or his or her children, either directly or through an agent.

(6) A court may make future orders for protection which award you custody of your children and require the person who committed or threatened the act of domestic violence against you to:

(I) Pay the rent or mortgage due on the place in which you live;

(II) Pay the amount of money necessary for the support of your children;

(III) Pay part or all of the costs incurred by you in obtaining the order for protection; and

(IV) Comply with the arrangements specified for the possession and care of any animal owned or kept by you or your children or by the person who committed or threatened the act or his or her children.

(7) To get an order for protection, go to room number (state the room number of the office at the court) at the court, which is located at (state the address of the court). Ask the clerk of the court to provide you with the forms for an order of protection.

(8) If the person who committed or threatened the act of domestic violence against you violates the terms of an order for protection, the person may be arrested and, if:

(I) The arresting officer determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;

(II) The person has previously violated a temporary or extended order for protection; or

(III) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after the violation, the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in the person's blood or breath or an amount of a prohibited substance in the person's blood or urine, as applicable, that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110,

➡ the person will not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after arrest.

(9) You may obtain emergency assistance or shelter by contacting your local program against domestic violence at (state name, address and telephone number of local



1 program) or you may call, without charge to you, the Statewide
2 Program Against Domestic Violence at (state toll-
3 free telephone number of Statewide Program).

4 2. The failure of a peace officer to carry out the requirements
5 set forth in subsection 1 is not a defense in a criminal prosecution
6 for the commission of an act of domestic violence, nor may such an
7 omission be considered as negligence or as causation in any civil
8 action against the peace officer or the officer's employer.

9 3. As used in this section:

10 (a) "Act of domestic violence" means any of the following acts
11 committed by a person against his or her spouse, former spouse, any
12 other person to whom he or she is related by blood or marriage, a
13 person with whom he or she has had or is having a dating
14 relationship, a person with whom he or she has a child in common,
15 the minor child of any of those persons or his or her minor child:

16 (1) A battery.

17 (2) An assault.

18 (3) Compelling the other by force or threat of force to
19 perform an act from which he or she has the right to refrain or to
20 refrain from an act which he or she has the right to perform.

21 (4) A sexual assault.

22 (5) A knowing, purposeful or reckless course of conduct
23 intended to harass the other. Such conduct may include, but is not
24 limited to:

25 (I) Stalking.

26 (II) Arson.

27 (III) Trespassing.

28 (IV) Larceny.

29 (V) Destruction of private property.

30 (VI) Carrying a concealed weapon without a permit.

31 (VII) Injuring or killing an animal.

32 (6) False imprisonment.

33 (7) Unlawful entry of the other's residence, or forcible entry
34 against the other's will if there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of
35 harm to the other from the entry.

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

40 **Sec. 14.** NRS 178.484 is hereby amended to read as follows:

41 178.484 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a
42 person arrested for an offense other than murder of the first degree
43 must be admitted to bail.



2. A person arrested for a felony who has been released on probation or parole for a different offense must not be admitted to bail unless:

(a) A court issues an order directing that the person be admitted to bail;

(b) The State Board of Parole Commissioners directs the detention facility to admit the person to bail; or

(c) The Division of Parole and Probation of the Department of Public Safety directs the detention facility to admit the person to bail.

3. A person arrested for a felony whose sentence has been suspended pursuant to NRS 4.373 or 5.055 for a different offense or who has been sentenced to a term of residential confinement pursuant to NRS 4.3762 or 5.076 for a different offense must not be admitted to bail unless:

(a) A court issues an order directing that the person be admitted to bail; or

(b) A department of alternative sentencing directs the detention facility to admit the person to bail.

4. A person arrested for murder of the first degree may be admitted to bail unless the proof is evident or the presumption great by any competent court or magistrate authorized by law to do so in the exercise of discretion, giving due weight to the evidence and to the nature and circumstances of the offense.

5. A person arrested for a violation of NRS 484C.110, 484C.120, 484C.130, 484C.430, 488.410, 488.420 or 488.425 who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor must not be admitted to bail or released on the person's own recognizance unless the person has a concentration of alcohol of less than 0.04 in his or her breath. A test of the person's breath pursuant to this subsection to determine the concentration of alcohol in his or her breath as a condition of admission to bail or release is not admissible as evidence against the person.

6. A person arrested for a violation of NRS 484C.110, 484C.120, 484C.130, 484C.430, 488.410, 488.420 or 488.425 who is under the influence of a controlled substance, is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance, or inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders the person incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle or vessel under power or sail must not be admitted to bail or released on the person's own recognizance sooner than 12 hours after arrest.



7. A person arrested for a battery that constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 must not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after arrest. If the person is admitted to bail more than 12 hours after arrest, without appearing personally before a magistrate or without the amount of bail having been otherwise set by a magistrate or a court, the amount of bail must be:

(a) Three thousand dollars, if the person has no previous convictions of battery that constitute domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 and there is no reason to believe that the battery for which the person has been arrested resulted in substantial bodily harm or was committed by strangulation;

(b) Five thousand dollars, if the person has:

(1) No previous convictions of battery that constitute domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, but there is reason to believe that the battery for which the person has been arrested resulted in substantial bodily harm or was committed by strangulation; or

(2) One previous conviction of battery that constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, but there is no reason to believe that the battery for which the person has been arrested resulted in substantial bodily harm or was committed by strangulation; or

(c) Fifteen thousand dollars, if the person has:

(1) One previous conviction of battery that constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 and there is reason to believe that the battery for which the person has been arrested resulted in substantial bodily harm or was committed by strangulation; or

(2) Two or more previous convictions of battery that constitute domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018.

➡ The provisions of this subsection do not affect the authority of a magistrate or a court to set the amount of bail when the person personally appears before the magistrate or the court, or when a magistrate or a court has otherwise been contacted to set the amount of bail. For the purposes of this subsection, a person shall be deemed to have a previous conviction of battery that constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 if the person has been convicted of such an offense in this State or has been convicted of violating a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct.

8. A person arrested for violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, or for violating a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or



proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, or for violating a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591, or for violating a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378 must not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after arrest if:

(a) The arresting officer determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;

(b) The person has previously violated a temporary or extended order for protection of the type for which the person has been arrested; or

(c) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after the violation, the person has:

(1) A concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in the person's blood or breath; or

(2) An amount of a prohibited substance in the person's blood or urine, as applicable, that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110.

9. If a person is admitted to bail more than 12 hours after arrest, pursuant to subsection 8, without appearing personally before a magistrate or without the amount of bail having been otherwise set by a magistrate or a court, the amount of bail must be:

(a) Three thousand dollars, if the person has no previous convictions of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, or of violating a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, or of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591, or of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378;

(b) Five thousand dollars, if the person has one previous conviction of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, or of violating a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, or of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591, or of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378; or



(c) Fifteen thousand dollars, if the person has two or more previous convictions of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, or of violating a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, or of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591, or of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378.

➡ The provisions of this subsection do not affect the authority of a magistrate or a court to set the amount of bail when the person personally appears before the magistrate or the court or when a magistrate or a court has otherwise been contacted to set the amount of bail. For the purposes of this subsection, a person shall be deemed to have a previous conviction of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, or of violating a restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, or of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591, or of violating a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378, if the person has been convicted of such an offense in this State or has been convicted of violating a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct.

10. The court may, before releasing a person arrested for an offense punishable as a felony, require the surrender to the court of any passport the person possesses.

11. Before releasing a person arrested for any crime, the court may impose such reasonable conditions on the person as it deems necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community and to ensure that the person will appear at all times and places ordered by the court, including, without limitation:

(a) Requiring the person to remain in this State or a certain county within this State;

(b) Prohibiting the person from contacting or attempting to contact a specific person or from causing or attempting to cause another person to contact that person on the person's behalf;

(c) Prohibiting the person from entering a certain geographic area; or



(d) Prohibiting the person from engaging in specific conduct that may be harmful to the person's own health, safety or welfare, or the health, safety or welfare of another person.

➤ In determining whether a condition is reasonable, the court shall consider the factors listed in NRS 178.4853.

12. If a person fails to comply with a condition imposed pursuant to subsection 11, the court may, after providing the person with reasonable notice and an opportunity for a hearing:

(a) Deem such conduct a contempt pursuant to NRS 22.010; or

(b) Increase the amount of bail pursuant to NRS 178.499.

13. An order issued pursuant to this section that imposes a condition on a person admitted to bail must include a provision ordering any law enforcement officer to arrest the person if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated a condition of bail.

14. Before a person may be admitted to bail, the person must sign a document stating that:

(a) The person will appear at all times and places as ordered by the court releasing the person and as ordered by any court before which the charge is subsequently heard;

(b) The person will comply with the other conditions which have been imposed by the court and are stated in the document; and

(c) If the person fails to appear when so ordered and is taken into custody outside of this State, the person waives all rights relating to extradition proceedings.

➤ The signed document must be filed with the clerk of the court of competent jurisdiction as soon as practicable, but in no event later than the next business day.

15. If a person admitted to bail fails to appear as ordered by a court and the jurisdiction incurs any cost in returning the person to the jurisdiction to stand trial, the person who failed to appear is responsible for paying those costs as restitution.

16. For the purposes of subsections 8 and 9, an order or injunction is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence if it grants relief that might be given in a temporary or extended order issued pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive.

17. As used in this section, "strangulation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 200.481.

Sec. 15. NRS 200.378 is hereby amended to read as follows:

200.378 1. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, a person who reasonably believes that the crime of sexual assault has been committed against him or her by another person may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary or



1 extended order directing the person who allegedly committed the
2 sexual assault to:

3 (a) Stay away from the home, school, business or place of
4 employment of the victim of the alleged sexual assault and any other
5 location specifically named by the court.

6 (b) Refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or
7 otherwise interfering with the victim of the alleged sexual assault
8 and any other person named in the order, including, without
9 limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of
10 the alleged sexual assault.

11 (c) Comply with any other restriction which the court deems
12 necessary to protect the victim of the alleged sexual assault or to
13 protect any other person named in the order, including, without
14 limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of
15 the alleged sexual assault.

16 2. If a defendant charged with a crime involving sexual assault
17 is released from custody before trial or is found guilty at the trial,
18 the court may issue a temporary or extended order or provide as a
19 condition of the release or sentence that the defendant:

20 (a) Stay away from the home, school, business or place of
21 employment of the victim of the alleged sexual assault and any other
22 location specifically named by the court.

23 (b) Refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or
24 otherwise interfering with the victim of the alleged sexual assault
25 and any other person named in the order, including, without
26 limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of
27 the alleged sexual assault.

28 (c) Comply with any other restriction which the court deems
29 necessary to protect the victim of the alleged sexual assault or to
30 protect any other person named in the order, including, without
31 limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of
32 the alleged sexual assault.

33 3. A temporary order may be granted with or without notice to
34 the adverse party. An extended order may be granted only after:

35 (a) Notice of the petition for the order and of the hearing thereon
36 is served upon the adverse party pursuant to the Nevada Rules of
37 Civil Procedure; and

38 (b) A hearing is held on the petition.

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



5. Unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for the act that constitutes the violation of the order, any person who intentionally violates:

(a) A temporary order is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) An extended order is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

6. Any court order issued pursuant to this section must:

(a) Be in writing;

(b) Be personally served on the person to whom it is directed; and

(c) Contain the warning that violation of the order:

(1) Subjects the person to immediate arrest.

(2) Is a gross misdemeanor if the order is a temporary order.

(3) Is a category C felony if the order is an extended order.

7. A temporary or extended order issued pursuant to this section must provide notice that a person who is arrested for violating the order will not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after the arrest if:

(a) The arresting officer determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;

(b) The person has previously violated a temporary or extended order for protection; or

(c) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after the violation, the person has:

(1) A concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath; or

(2) An amount of a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as applicable, that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110.

Sec. 16. NRS 200.591 is hereby amended to read as follows:

200.591 1. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, a person who reasonably believes that the crime of stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment is being committed against him or her by another person may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary or extended order directing the person who is allegedly committing the crime to:

(a) Stay away from the home, school, business or place of employment of the victim of the alleged crime and any other location specifically named by the court.

(b) Refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or otherwise interfering with the victim of the alleged crime and any other person named in the order, including, without limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of the alleged crime.



(c) Comply with any other restriction which the court deems necessary to protect the victim of the alleged crime or to protect any other person named in the order, including, without limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of the alleged crime.

2. If a defendant charged with a crime involving harassment, stalking or aggravated stalking is released from custody before trial or is found guilty at the trial, the court may issue a temporary or extended order or provide as a condition of the release or sentence that the defendant:

(a) Stay away from the home, school, business or place of employment of the victim of the alleged crime and any other location specifically named by the court.

(b) Refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or otherwise interfering with the victim of the alleged crime and any other person named in the order, including, without limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of the alleged crime.

(c) Comply with any other restriction which the court deems necessary to protect the victim of the alleged crime or to protect any other person named in the order, including, without limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of the alleged crime.

3. A temporary order may be granted with or without notice to the adverse party. An extended order may be granted only after:

(a) Notice of the petition for the order and of the hearing thereon is served upon the adverse party pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure; and

(b) A hearing is held on the petition.

4. 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.

5. Unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for the act that constitutes the violation of the order, any person who intentionally violates:

(a) A temporary order is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) An extended order is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

6. Any court order issued pursuant to this section must:

(a) Be in writing;

(b) Be personally served on the person to whom it is directed; and

(c) Contain the warning that violation of the order:



(1) Subjects the person to immediate arrest.

(2) Is a gross misdemeanor if the order is a temporary order.

(3) Is a category C felony if the order is an extended order.

7. A temporary or extended order issued pursuant to this section must provide notice that a person who is arrested for violating the order will not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after the person's arrest if:

(a) The arresting officer determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;

(b) The person has previously violated a temporary or extended order for protection; or

(c) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after the violation, the person has:

(1) A concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath; or

(2) An amount of a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine, as applicable, that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110.

Sec. 17. NRS 616C.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:

616C.230 1. Compensation is not payable pursuant to the provisions of chapters 616A to 616D, inclusive, or chapter 617 of NRS for an injury:

(a) Caused by the employee's willful intention to injure himself or herself.

(b) Caused by the employee's willful intention to injure another.

(c) That occurred while the employee was in a state of intoxication, unless the employee can prove by clear and convincing evidence that his or her state of intoxication was not the proximate cause of the injury. For the purposes of this paragraph, an employee is in a state of intoxication if the level of alcohol in the bloodstream of the employee meets or exceeds the limits set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 484C.110.

(d) That occurred while the employee was under the influence of a controlled or prohibited substance, unless the employee can prove by clear and convincing evidence that his or her being under the influence of a controlled or prohibited substance was not the proximate cause of the injury. For the purposes of this paragraph, an employee is under the influence of a controlled or prohibited substance if the employee had an amount of a controlled or prohibited substance in his or her system at the time of his or her injury that was equal to or greater than the limits set forth in subsection 3, ~~for~~ 4 or 5 of NRS 484C.110 and for which the employee did not have a current and lawful prescription issued in the employee's name.

2. For the purposes of paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection 1:



(a) The affidavit or declaration of an expert or other person described in NRS 50.310, 50.315 or 50.320 is admissible to prove the existence of an impermissible quantity of alcohol or the existence, quantity or identity of an impermissible controlled or prohibited substance in an employee's system. If the affidavit or declaration is to be so used, it must be submitted in the manner prescribed in NRS 616C.355.

(b) When an examination requested or ordered includes testing for the use of alcohol or a controlled or prohibited substance, the laboratory that conducts the testing must be licensed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 652 of NRS.

(c) The results of any testing for the use of alcohol or a controlled or prohibited substance, irrespective of the purpose for performing the test, must be made available to an insurer or employer upon request, to the extent that doing so does not conflict with federal law.

3. No compensation is payable for the death, disability or treatment of an employee if the employee's death is caused by, or insofar as the employee's disability is aggravated, caused or continued by, an unreasonable refusal or neglect to submit to or to follow any competent and reasonable surgical treatment or medical aid.

4. If any employee persists in an unsanitary or injurious practice that imperils or retards his or her recovery, or refuses to submit to such medical or surgical treatment as is necessary to promote his or her recovery, the employee's compensation may be reduced or suspended.

5. An injured employee's compensation, other than accident benefits, must be suspended if:

(a) A physician or chiropractor determines that the employee is unable to undergo treatment, testing or examination for the industrial injury solely because of a condition or injury that did not arise out of and in the course of employment; and

(b) It is within the ability of the employee to correct the nonindustrial condition or injury.

➤ The compensation must be suspended until the injured employee is able to resume treatment, testing or examination for the industrial injury. The insurer may elect to pay for the treatment of the nonindustrial condition or injury.

6. As used in this section, "prohibited substance" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 484C.080.

Sec. 18. 1. The Nevada Commission on Minority Affairs created by NRS 232.852 shall conduct a study to determine whether and to what extent disparities and unlawful discrimination exist with respect to:



(a) The licensure of marijuana establishments and medical marijuana establishments; and

(b) Employment in professions related to the marijuana industry, including, without limitation, medical marijuana establishment agents and agents of marijuana establishments.

2. The Commission shall submit a report of its findings, including, without limitation, any recommendations for legislation, to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the 81st Session of the Nevada Legislature.

3. As used in this section:

(a) "Marijuana establishment" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453D.030

(b) "Medical marijuana establishment" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453A.116.

(c) "Medical marijuana establishment agent" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 453A.117.

Sec. 19. 1. The Legislative Commission shall appoint a committee to conduct an interim study concerning issues relating to marijuana and the levels of intoxication established by the laws of this State.

2. The study must include, without limitation:

(a) A review of the laws of this State making it a crime for a person to have a specified amount of certain substances in his or her system while driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle;

(b) A review of the laws of this State in which intoxication is an element of a civil or administrative violation or criminal offense;

(c) Consideration of the laws specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) as applied to the presence of marijuana or marijuana metabolite in the system of a person who engages in the lawful use of marijuana; and

(d) A determination of how the laws of this State could be amended to accurately determine the level of intoxication of a person who engages in the lawful use of marijuana.

3. The committee appointed by the Legislative Commission pursuant to subsection 1 must be composed of six Legislators as follows:

(a) Two members appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(b) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly;

(c) One member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate; and

(d) One member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Assembly.

4. The Majority Leader of the Senate shall appoint a Chair and Vice Chair of the committee.



1 5. Any recommended legislation proposed by the interim
2 committee must be approved by a majority of the members of the
3 Senate and a majority of the members of the Assembly appointed to
4 the committee.

5 6. On or before February 1, 2021, the Legislative Commission
6 shall submit a report of the results of the study conducted pursuant
7 to this section and any recommendations for legislation to the
8 Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmission to the
9 81st Session of the Nevada Legislature.

