

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 400—COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

MARCH 25, 2021

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to prohibited acts concerning the use of marijuana and the operation of a vehicle or vessel. (BDR 43-485)

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

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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 public safety; revising provisions relating to prohibited acts concerning the use of marijuana and the operation of a vehicle or vessel; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law prohibits a person from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle or 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 if the person: (1) is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; (2) has specified amounts of certain prohibited substances in his or her blood or urine; or (3) has specified amounts of marijuana or marijuana metabolite in his or her blood. (NRS 484C.110, 484C.120, 488.410) **Sections 1, 2 and 6** of this bill remove the prohibition against such a person having specified amounts of marijuana or marijuana metabolite in his or her blood, thereby providing that a person who uses marijuana is subject to the general prohibition against driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle or 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 if the person is under the influence of a controlled substance. **Sections 3-5 and 7-17** of this bill make conforming changes to remove references in the Nevada Revised Statutes to marijuana or marijuana metabolite in a person's blood.

Existing law prohibits a child who is taken into custody or a person who is arrested for violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence, stalking, aggravated stalking, harassment or sexual assault from being released from custody or admitted to bail, as applicable, sooner than 12 hours after being taken into custody or arrested in certain circumstances, including if the child or person has, at the time of or within 2 hours after the violation, an amount of marijuana or marijuana metabolite in his or her system that is equal to or greater



than the amount that prohibits a person from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access. (NRS 62C.020, 178.484) Under the conforming changes made in **sections 11 and 14** of this bill, respectively, a child who is taken into custody or a person who is arrested for violating any such order for protection and is under the influence of marijuana is no longer subject to such a prohibition.

Existing law provides that in certain circumstances compensation is not payable to employees in this State for an injury that occurred while an employee was under the influence of a controlled or prohibited substance unless the employee can prove that being under the influence of a controlled or prohibited substance was not the proximate cause of the injury. Existing law specifies when an employee is under the influence of a controlled or prohibited substance for the purpose of such a provision, including when the employee has an amount of marijuana or marijuana metabolite in his or her system that is equal to or greater than the amount that prohibits a person from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access and for which the employee does not have a current and lawful prescription. (NRS 616C.230) Under the conforming changes made in **section 17** of this bill, an employee who is under the influence of marijuana is no longer subject to such a provision.

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

Section 1. 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 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 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 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 any of the following prohibited substances in his or her blood that is equal to or greater than:~~

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

~~5.]~~ 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.



~~16.1~~ 5. 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. 2. 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	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



	Urine	Blood
Prohibited substance	Nanograms per milliliter	Nanograms per milliliter
(f) Lysergic acid diethylamide	25	10
(g) Methamphetamine	500	100
(h) Phencyclidine	25	10

4. ~~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 that is equal to or greater than:~~

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

~~5.1~~ 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.

~~6.1~~ 5. 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.

~~7.1~~ 6. 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. 3. 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 ~~or 4~~ 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



1 as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a
2 written notice of that intent.

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

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

5 (b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual
6 physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of
7 intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any
8 other conduct prohibited by this section or NRS 484C.110 or
9 484C.430; or

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

12 **Sec. 4.** NRS 484C.160 is hereby amended to read as follows:

13 484C.160 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4
14 and 5, any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a
15 vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access
16 shall be deemed to have given his or her consent to an evidentiary
17 test of his or her blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance to
18 determine the concentration of alcohol in his or her blood or breath
19 or to determine whether a controlled substance, chemical, poison,
20 organic solvent or another prohibited substance is present, if such a
21 test is administered at the request of a police officer having
22 reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

23 (a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under
24 the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or with
25 a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine; or

26 (b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484C.110,
27 484C.120, 484C.130 or 484C.430.

28 2. A police officer who requests that a person submit to a test
29 pursuant to subsection 1 shall inform the person that his or her
30 license, permit or privilege to drive will be revoked if he or she fails
31 to submit to the test.

32 3. If the person to be tested pursuant to subsection 1 is dead or
33 unconscious, the officer shall direct that samples of blood from the
34 person to be tested.

35 4. Any person who is afflicted with hemophilia or with a heart
36 condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant as determined by a
37 physician or an advanced practice registered nurse is exempt from
38 any blood test which may be required pursuant to this section but
39 must, when appropriate pursuant to the provisions of this section, be
40 required to submit to a breath or urine test.

41 5. If the concentration of alcohol in the blood or breath of the
42 person to be tested is in issue:

43 (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the person may
44 refuse to submit to a blood test if means are reasonably available to
45 perform a breath test.



(b) The person may request a blood test, but if means are reasonably available to perform a breath test when the blood test is requested, and the person is subsequently convicted, the person must pay for the cost of the blood test, including the fees and expenses of witnesses whose testimony in court or an administrative hearing is necessary because of the use of the blood test. The expenses of such a witness may be assessed at an hourly rate of not less than:

(1) Fifty dollars for travel to and from the place of the proceeding; and

(2) One hundred dollars for giving or waiting to give testimony.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 484C.200, not more than three samples of the person's blood or breath may be taken during the 5-hour period immediately following the time of the initial arrest.

6. ~~Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, if~~ **If** the presence of a controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another prohibited substance in the blood or urine of the person is in issue, the officer may request that the person submit to a blood or urine test, or both.

7. ~~If the presence of marijuana in the blood of the person is in issue, the officer may request that the person submit to a blood test. —8.]~~ Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4 and 6, a police officer shall not request that a person submit to a urine test.

~~[9.]~~ **8.** If a person to be tested fails to submit to a required test as requested by a police officer pursuant to this section and the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or with a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484C.110, 484C.120, 484C.130 or 484C.430,

➔ the officer may apply for a warrant or court order directing that reasonable force be used to the extent necessary to obtain samples of blood from the person to be tested.

~~[10.]~~ **9.** If a person who is less than 18 years of age is requested to submit to an evidentiary test pursuant to this section, the officer shall, before testing the person, make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent, guardian or custodian of the person, if known.

Sec. 5. 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~~ 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 hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.



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

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

Sec. 6. NRS 488.410 is hereby amended to read as follows:

488.410 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 operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath,

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

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 operating or exercising actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail,

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

3. It is unlawful for any person 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 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
(e) Heroin metabolite:		
(1) Morphine	2,000	50
(2) 6-monoacetyl morphine	10	10
(f) Lysergic acid diethylamide	25	10



Prohibited substance	Urine	Blood
	Nanograms per milliliter	Nanograms per milliliter
(g) Methamphetamine	500	100
(h) Phencyclidine	25	10

4. ~~It is unlawful for any person 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
	Nanograms per
Prohibited substance	milliliter
(a) Marijuana (delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol)	2
(b) Marijuana metabolite (11-OH tetrahydrocannabinol)	5

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

Sec. 7. NRS 488.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:
488.420 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 488.425, 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 operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail 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 operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail; 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~~ of NRS 488.410,

➡ and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while operating or being in actual physical control of any vessel under power or sail, 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 shall 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 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 1 must not be suspended, and probation must not be granted.

3. 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 under power or sail, and before his or her blood 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.

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

Sec. 8. NRS 488.425 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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



(a) Operates or is in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail on the waters 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 operating or being in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail 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 operating or exercising actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail; 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~~ of NRS 488.410;

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

(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



1 sufficient quantity of alcohol after operating or being in actual
2 physical control of the vessel, and before his or her blood or breath
3 was tested, to cause the defendant to have a concentration of alcohol
4 of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath. A defendant who
5 intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must,
6 not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time
7 as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a
8 written notice of that intent.

9 6. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than
10 15 years of age in the vessel at the time of the violation, the court
11 shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the
12 sentence of the defendant.

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

14 (a) A violation of NRS 488.410 or 488.420;

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

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

21 **Sec. 9.** NRS 488.460 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22 488.460 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and
23 4, a person who operates or is in actual physical control of a vessel
24 under power or sail on the waters of this State shall be deemed to
25 have given consent to an evidentiary test of his or her blood, urine,
26 breath or other bodily substance to determine the concentration of
27 alcohol in his or her blood or breath or to determine whether a
28 controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another
29 prohibited substance is present, if such a test is administered at the
30 request of a peace officer having reasonable grounds to believe that
31 the person to be tested was:

32 (a) Operating or in actual physical control of a vessel under
33 power or sail while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a
34 controlled substance or with a prohibited substance in his or her
35 blood or urine; or

36 (b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 488.410,
37 488.420 or 488.425.

38 2. If the person to be tested pursuant to subsection 1 is dead or
39 unconscious, the officer shall direct that samples of blood from the
40 person be tested.

41 3. Any person who is afflicted with hemophilia or with a heart
42 condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant as determined by a
43 physician is exempt from any blood test which may be required
44 pursuant to this section, but must, when appropriate pursuant to the



provisions of this section, be required to submit to a breath or urine test.

4. If the concentration of alcohol of the blood or breath of the person to be tested is in issue:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the person may refuse to submit to a blood test if means are reasonably available to perform a breath test.

(b) The person may request a blood test, but if means are reasonably available to perform a breath test when the blood test is requested, and the person is subsequently convicted, the person must pay for the cost of the blood test, including the fees and expenses of witnesses whose testimony in court is necessary because of the use of the blood test. The expenses of such a witness may be assessed at an hourly rate of not less than:

(1) Fifty dollars for travel to and from the place of the proceeding; and

(2) One hundred dollars for giving or waiting to give testimony.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 488.470, not more than three samples of the person's blood or breath may be taken during the 5-hour period immediately following the time of the initial arrest.

5. ~~Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, if~~ **If** the presence of a controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another prohibited substance in the blood or urine of the person is in issue, the officer may request that the person submit to a blood or urine test, or both.

6. ~~If the presence of marijuana in the blood of the person is in issue, the officer may request that the person submit to a blood test.~~

~~7.]~~ Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 5, a peace officer shall not request that a person submit to a urine test.

~~[8.]~~ 7. If a person to be tested fails to submit to a required test as requested by a peace officer pursuant to this section and the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

(a) Operating or in actual physical control of a vessel under power or sail while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or with a prohibited substance in his or her blood or urine; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 488.410, 488.420 or 488.425,

↪ the officer may apply for a warrant or court order directing that reasonable force be used to the extent necessary to obtain samples of blood from the person to be tested.



~~19.1~~ 8. If a person who is less than 18 years of age is requested to submit to an evidentiary test pursuant to this section, the officer shall, before testing the person, make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent, guardian or custodian of the person, if known.

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) Responding to a communication initiated by the applicant may constitute a violation of the protective order; and

(b) 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:

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

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

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

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

(II) 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~~ 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~~ 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~~ 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;



- 1 (II) Move out of your residence;
2 (III) Stay away from your place of employment;
3 (IV) Stay away from the school attended by your
4 children;
5 (V) Stay away from any place you or your children
6 regularly go;
7 (VI) Avoid or limit all communication with you or your
8 children;
9 (VII) Stop physically injuring, threatening to injure or
10 taking possession of any animal that is owned or kept by you or
11 your children, either directly or through an agent; and
12 (VIII) Stop physically injuring or threatening to injure
13 any animal that is owned or kept by the person who committed or
14 threatened the act or his or her children, either directly or through an
15 agent.
- 16 (6) A court may make future orders for protection which
17 award you custody of your children and require the person who
18 committed or threatened the act of domestic violence against you to:
19 (I) Pay the rent or mortgage due on the place in which
20 you live;
21 (II) Pay the amount of money necessary for the support of
22 your children;
23 (III) Pay part or all of the costs incurred by you in
24 obtaining the order for protection; and
25 (IV) Comply with the arrangements specified for the
26 possession and care of any animal owned or kept by you or your
27 children or by the person who committed or threatened the act or his
28 or her children.
- 29 (7) To get an order for protection, go to room number
30 (state the room number of the office at the court) at the court, which
31 is located at (state the address of the court). Ask the
32 clerk of the court to provide you with the forms for an order of
33 protection.
- 34 (8) If the person who committed or threatened the act of
35 domestic violence against you violates the terms of an order for
36 protection, the person may be arrested and, if:
37 (I) The arresting officer determines that such a violation
38 is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;
39 (II) The person has previously violated a temporary or
40 extended order for protection; or
41 (III) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after
42 the violation, the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or
43 more in the person's blood or breath or an amount of a prohibited
44 substance in the person's blood or urine, as applicable, that is equal



1 to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 ~~for 4~~ of
2 NRS 484C.110,

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

5 (9) You may obtain emergency assistance or shelter by
6 contacting your local program against domestic violence at
7 (state name, address and telephone number of local
8 program) or you may call, without charge to you, the Statewide
9 Program Against Domestic Violence at (state toll-
10 free telephone number of Statewide Program).

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

16 3. As used in this section:

17 (a) "Act of domestic violence" means any of the following acts
18 committed by a person against his or her spouse, former spouse, any
19 other person to whom he or she is related by blood or marriage, a
20 person with whom he or she has had or is having a dating
21 relationship, a person with whom he or she has a child in common,
22 the minor child of any of those persons or his or her minor child:

23 (1) A battery.

24 (2) An assault.

25 (3) Compelling the other by force or threat of force to
26 perform an act from which he or she has the right to refrain or to
27 refrain from an act which he or she has the right to perform.

28 (4) A sexual assault.

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

32 (I) Stalking.

33 (II) Arson.

34 (III) Trespassing.

35 (IV) Larceny.

36 (V) Destruction of private property.

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

38 (VII) Injuring or killing an animal.

39 (6) False imprisonment.

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

43 (b) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations
44 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.

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

178.484 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person arrested for an offense other than murder of the first degree 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



1 combination of any of these, to a degree which renders the person
2 incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a
3 vehicle or vessel under power or sail must not be admitted to bail or
4 released on the person's own recognizance sooner than 12 hours
5 after arrest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

36 ➤ The provisions of this subsection do not affect the authority of a
37 magistrate or a court to set the amount of bail when the person
38 personally appears before the magistrate or the court, or when a
39 magistrate or a court has otherwise been contacted to set the amount
40 of bail. For the purposes of this subsection, a person shall be
41 deemed to have a previous conviction of battery that constitutes
42 domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 if the person has been
43 convicted of such an offense in this State or has been convicted of
44 violating a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or
45 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~~ 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



1 order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or
2 harassment issued pursuant to NRS 200.591, or of violating a
3 temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault
4 pursuant to NRS 200.378; or

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

16 ➡ The provisions of this subsection do not affect the authority of a
17 magistrate or a court to set the amount of bail when the person
18 personally appears before the magistrate or the court or when a
19 magistrate or a court has otherwise been contacted to set the amount
20 of bail. For the purposes of this subsection, a person shall be
21 deemed to have a previous conviction of violating a temporary or
22 extended order for protection against domestic violence issued
23 pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, or of violating a
24 restraining order or injunction that is in the nature of a temporary or
25 extended order for protection against domestic violence issued in an
26 action or proceeding brought pursuant to title 11 of NRS, or of
27 violating a temporary or extended order for protection against
28 stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued pursuant to NRS
29 200.591, or of violating a temporary or extended order for
30 protection against sexual assault pursuant to NRS 200.378, if the
31 person has been convicted of such an offense in this State or has
32 been convicted of violating a law of any other jurisdiction that
33 prohibits the same or similar conduct.

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

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

42 (a) Requiring the person to remain in this State or a certain
43 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 extended order directing the person who allegedly committed the sexual assault to:

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

(b) Refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or otherwise interfering with the victim of the alleged sexual assault 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 sexual assault.

(c) Comply with any other restriction which the court deems necessary to protect the victim of the alleged sexual assault 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 sexual assault.

2. If a defendant charged with a crime involving sexual assault 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 sexual assault and any other location specifically named by the court.

(b) Refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or otherwise interfering with the victim of the alleged sexual assault 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 sexual assault.

(c) Comply with any other restriction which the court deems necessary to protect the victim of the alleged sexual assault 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 sexual assault.

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,



1 modify or vacate the order in question. The appeal may be taken
2 without bond, but its taking does not stay the effect or enforcement
3 of the order.

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

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

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

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

11 (a) Be in writing;

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

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

15 (1) Subjects the person to immediate arrest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34 200.591 1. In addition to any other remedy provided by law,
35 a person who reasonably believes that the crime of stalking,
36 aggravated stalking or harassment is being committed against him or
37 her by another person may petition any court of competent
38 jurisdiction for a temporary or extended order directing the person
39 who is allegedly committing the crime to:

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

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



1 member of the family or the household of the victim of the alleged
2 crime.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

44 (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~~ 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~~ of NRS 484C.110 and for which the employee



1 did not have a current and lawful prescription issued in the
2 employee's name.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



1 **Sec. 18.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2021.

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