

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to orders for protection; revising provisions relating to service of process of temporary and extended orders for protection against domestic violence; increasing the duration that certain temporary and extended orders for protection remain effective; increasing the penalty for certain violations of temporary and extended orders for protection against domestic violence; renaming the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence to the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection; requiring the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection to include certain information and other records relating to orders for protection against a person alleged to have committed the crime of sexual assault, orders for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment and orders for protection against domestic violence; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel’s Digest:

Existing law sets forth certain unlawful acts that constitute domestic violence when committed against certain persons and authorizes a court to issue a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence. (NRS 33.018, 33.020, 33.030) Existing law also defines certain unlawful acts that constitute stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment when committed against certain persons and authorizes a court to issue a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment. (NRS 200.571, 200.575, 200.591) Finally, existing law defines the crime of sexual assault and authorizes a court to issue a temporary or extended order for protection against a person alleged to have committed the crime of sexual assault. (NRS 200.366, 200.378)

Existing law requires a law enforcement agency to personally serve the adverse party with a temporary order for protection against domestic violence. (NRS 33.060) **Section 1.3** of this bill revises the service of process requirements for temporary and extended orders for protection against domestic violence. **Section 1.3** requires a law enforcement agency to attempt to serve an adverse party personally with a temporary order. If the law enforcement agency is unable to personally serve the temporary order on the adverse party, **section 1.3** requires the law enforcement agency to leave a notice at the adverse party’s residence stating that the adverse party may respond to the notice within 24 hours. **Section 1.3** provides that if personal service of the temporary order is unsuccessful three times, the applicant for the temporary order may petition the court to order the law enforcement agency to serve the adverse party at his or her place of employment. If service at the place of employment is unsuccessful, **section 1.3** authorizes the applicant to petition the court to order the law enforcement agency to serve the adverse party by an alternative service method pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.

Existing law authorizes a person to serve a copy of an application of an extended order for protection against domestic violence and notice of the hearing



thereof on the adverse party: (1) pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure; or (2) at the adverse party's place of employment under certain circumstances. Existing law provides that if the adverse party is served at his or her place of employment, the copy of the application and notice of the hearing must be served with a copy of the temporary order for protection against domestic violence. (NRS 33.060, 33.065) **Section 1.7** of this bill removes the requirement to serve the copy of the temporary order at the adverse party's place of employment.

Section 1.3 provides that if a temporary and extended order for protection against domestic violence are filed at the same time or the extended order for protection is filed before law enforcement has been able to successfully serve the temporary order, then the extended order will be served with the temporary order in the manner set forth in **section 1.3**.

Existing law requires temporary and extended orders for protection against domestic violence to contain certain information. (NRS 33.030) **Section 1** of this bill requires a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence to include a notice to the adverse party that responding to a communication by the protected party may constitute a violation of the order.

Existing law also provides that an extended order for protection against domestic violence and an extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment expire after not more than 1 year. (NRS 33.080, 200.594) **Sections 2 and 13** of this bill provide that such extended orders for protection expire after not more than 2 years. **Sections 2 and 13** require the court to enter a finding of fact providing the basis for the imposition of an extended order for a period of greater than 1 year. **Sections 2 and 13** also authorize the protected party or the adverse party at any time while an extended order is effective to move a court to modify or dissolve an extended order because of changed circumstances of the parties.

Under existing law, a person is guilty of a misdemeanor for intentionally violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence. (NRS 33.100) **Section 4** of this bill provides that a person who intentionally violates such an extended order and who has never previously violated an order is guilty of a misdemeanor. **Section 4** increases the penalty for intentionally violating such an extended order to: (1) a gross misdemeanor if the person has previously violated such an order one time; or (2) a category D felony if the person has previously violated such an order two or more times. **Section 6** of this bill makes conforming changes.

Existing law requires the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence to contain records within the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History of temporary and extended orders for protection against domestic violence and certain other information. (NRS 179A.350) **Section 8** of this bill changes the name of the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence to the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection. **Section 8** also requires the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection to maintain records within the Central Repository of all temporary and extended orders for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment and all temporary and extended orders for protection against a person alleged to have committed the crime of sexual assault. **Sections 10.3 and 10.7** of this bill require certain persons to transmit such orders to the Central Repository for transfer to the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection.



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

Section 1. 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}~~:

(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:

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

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

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

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

~~{2}~~ (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 or 4 of NRS 484C.110.

Sec. 1.3. NRS 33.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33.060 1. The court shall transmit, by the end of the next business day after the order is issued, a copy of the temporary or extended order to the appropriate law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction over the residence, school, child care facility or other provider of child care, or place of employment of the applicant or the minor child.

2. The court shall order the appropriate law enforcement agency to serve, without charge, the adverse party personally with the temporary order . ~~{and to file with or mail to the clerk of the~~



~~court proof of service by the end of the next business day after service is made. Service]~~ *If after due diligence, the law enforcement agency has attempted and been unable to personally serve the adverse party with the temporary order, the law enforcement agency shall leave a notice in a conspicuous place at the last known address of the adverse party. The notice must include, without limitation, a statement that contains the following information:*

(a) That the adverse party must contact the law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the attempted personal service and the exact time in which the 24-hour period expires; and

(b) The contact information for the law enforcement agency, including, without limitation, the phone number of the law enforcement agency.

3. If the adverse party responds to the notice pursuant to subsection 2, the law enforcement agency must obtain the necessary information from the adverse party to serve the adverse party personally with the temporary order.

4. If after due diligence, the law enforcement agency has attempted and been unable to serve the adverse party with personal service of the temporary order three times and the adverse party has not responded to the notices pursuant to subsection 2, the applicant may petition the court to order the law enforcement agency to serve the adverse party with the temporary order at his or her place of employment, if applicable. The petition must include, without limitation, affidavits, declarations or other evidence setting forth specific facts demonstrating:

(a) That the law enforcement agency, with due diligence, attempted to locate and personally serve the adverse party three times and left corresponding notices at his or her place of residence after each attempted service pursuant to subsection 2; and

(b) The contact information of the adverse party, including, without limitation, the known or last known phone number and residential address of the adverse party and the name and commercial address of his or her place of employment.

5. If the adverse party is unemployed or after due diligence, the law enforcement agency has attempted and been unable to serve the adverse party with the temporary order at his or her place of employment pursuant to subsection 4, the applicant may petition the court to order the law enforcement agency to serve the adverse party by an alternative service method pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.



6. *Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, service* of an application for an extended order and the notice of any hearing thereon must be served upon the adverse party:

- (a) Pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure; or
- (b) In the manner provided in NRS 33.065.

~~[3.]~~ 7. *If the applicant files an application for an extended order at the same time as his or her application for a temporary order or before such time that a law enforcement agency is able to successfully serve the temporary order on the adverse party, the application for the extended order and notice of the hearing thereon must be served with the temporary order in accordance with the procedures set forth in subsections 1 to 5, inclusive, regardless of whether the law enforcement agency has commenced service of the temporary order pursuant to subsections 1 to 5, inclusive.*

8. A law enforcement agency shall enforce a temporary or extended order without regard to the county in which the order was issued.

~~[4.]~~ 9. The clerk of the court shall issue, without fee, a copy of the temporary or extended order to the applicant and the adverse party.

Sec. 1.7. NRS 33.065 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33.065 1. If the current address where the adverse party resides is unknown and the law enforcement agency has made at least two attempts to personally serve the adverse party at the adverse party's current place of employment ~~[.]~~ *with a copy of the application for an extended order and the notice of the hearing thereon*, the law enforcement agency or a person designated by the law enforcement agency may serve the adverse party by:

(a) Delivering a copy of the application for an extended order ~~[.]~~ *and* the notice of hearing thereon ~~[and a copy of the temporary order]~~ to the current place of employment of the adverse party; and

(b) Thereafter, mailing a copy of the application for an extended order ~~[.]~~ *and* the notice of hearing thereon ~~[and a copy of the temporary order]~~ to the adverse party at the adverse party's current place of employment.

2. Delivery pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 must be made by leaving a copy of the documents specified at the current place of employment of the adverse party with the manager of the department of human resources or another similar person. Such a person shall:

(a) Accept service of the documents and make a reasonable effort to deliver the documents to the adverse party;



(b) Identify another appropriate person who will accept service of the documents and who shall make a reasonable effort to deliver the documents to the adverse party; or

(c) Contact the adverse party and arrange for the adverse party to be present at the place of employment to accept service of the documents personally.

3. After delivering the documents to the place of employment of the adverse party, a copy of the documents must be mailed to the adverse party by first-class mail to the place of employment of the adverse party in care of the employer.

4. The adverse party shall be deemed to have been served 10 days after the date on which the documents are mailed to the adverse party.

5. Upon completion of service pursuant to this section, the law enforcement agency or the person designated by the law enforcement agency who served the adverse party in the manner set forth in this section shall file with or mail to the clerk of the court proof of service in this manner.

6. An employer is immune from civil liability for any act or omission with respect to accepting service of documents, delivering documents to the adverse party or contacting the adverse party and arranging for the adverse party to accept service of the documents personally pursuant to this section, if the employer acts in good faith with respect to accepting service of documents, delivering documents to the adverse party or contacting the adverse party and arranging for the adverse party to accept service of the documents personally.

Sec. 2. NRS 33.080 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33.080 1. A temporary order expires within such time, not to exceed 30 days, as the court fixes. If an application for an extended order is filed within the period of a temporary order or at the same time that an application for a temporary order is filed, the temporary order remains in effect until:

(a) The hearing on the extended order is held; or

(b) If the court schedules a second or third hearing pursuant to subsection 4 or 5 of NRS 33.020, the date on which the second or third hearing on an application for an extended order is held.

2. On 2 days' notice to the party who obtained the temporary order, the adverse party may appear and move its dissolution or modification, and in that event the court shall proceed to hear and determine such motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice require.



3. An extended order expires within such time, not to exceed ~~[1 year.]~~ **2 years**, as the court fixes. A temporary order may be converted by the court, upon notice to the adverse party and a hearing, into an extended order effective for not more than ~~[1 year.]~~ **2 years**.

4. A court shall enter a finding of fact providing the basis for the imposition of an extended order effective for more than 1 year.

5. At any time while the extended order is in effect, the party who obtained the extended order or the adverse party may appear and move for its dissolution or modification based on changes of circumstance of the parties, and in that event the court shall proceed to hear and determine such motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice require.

6. This section must not be construed to affect the right of an adverse party to an interlocutory appeal pursuant to NRS 33.030.

Sec. 3. NRS 33.085 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33.085 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory or Indian tribe within the United States, including, without limitation, any provisions in the order related to custody and support, is valid and must be accorded full faith and credit and enforced by the courts of this state as if it were issued by a court in this state, regardless of whether the order has been registered in this state, if the court in this state determines that:

(a) The issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter under the laws of the State, territory or Indian tribe in which the order was issued; and

(b) The adverse party was given reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard before the order was issued or, in the case of an ex parte order, the adverse party was given reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard within the time required by the laws of the issuing state, territory or tribe and, in any event, within a reasonable time after the order was issued.

2. If the order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory or Indian tribe is a mutual order for protection against domestic violence and:

(a) No counter or cross-petition or other pleading was filed by the adverse party; or

(b) A counter or cross-petition or other pleading was filed and the court did not make a specific finding of domestic violence by both parties,



↳ the court shall refuse to enforce the order against the applicant and may determine whether to issue its own temporary or extended order.

3. A law enforcement officer shall enforce an order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory or Indian tribe and shall make an arrest for a violation thereof in the same manner that a law enforcement officer would make an arrest for a violation of a temporary or extended order issued by a court of this state unless it is apparent to the officer that the order is not authentic on its face. An officer shall determine that an order is authentic on its face if the order contains:

- (a) The names of the parties;
- (b) Information indicating that the order has not expired; and
- (c) Information indicating that the court which issued the order had legal authority to issue the order as evidenced by a certified copy of the order, a file-stamped copy of the order, an authorized signature or stamp of the court which issued the order or another indication of the authority of the court which issued the order.

↳ An officer may determine that any other order is authentic on its face.

4. In enforcing an order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory or Indian tribe or arresting a person for a violation of such an order, a law enforcement officer may rely upon:

- (a) A copy of an order for protection against domestic violence that has been provided to the officer;
- (b) An order for protection against domestic violence that is included in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection [~~Against Domestic Violence~~] pursuant to NRS 33.095 or in any national crime information database;
- (c) Oral or written confirmation from a law enforcement agency or court in the jurisdiction in which the order for protection against domestic violence was issued that the order is valid and effective; or
- (d) An examination of the totality of the circumstances concerning the existence of a valid and effective order for protection against domestic violence, including, without limitation, the statement of a person protected by the order that the order remains in effect.

5. The fact that an order has not been registered or included in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection [~~Against Domestic Violence~~] in the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History pursuant to NRS 33.095 or in any national crime information database is not grounds for a law



enforcement officer to refuse to enforce the terms of the order unless it is apparent to the officer that the order is not authentic on its face.

6. A court or law enforcement officer who enforces an order for protection against domestic violence issued by the court of another state, territory or Indian tribe based upon a reasonable belief that the order is valid or who refuses to enforce such an order based upon a reasonable belief that the order is not valid and the employer of such a law enforcement officer are immune from civil and criminal liability for any action taken or not taken based on that belief.

Sec. 4. NRS 33.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33.100 A person who intentionally violates ~~it~~:

1. A temporary ~~or extended~~ order is guilty of a misdemeanor . ~~[unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for the act that constitutes the violation of the order.]~~

2. *An extended order and:*

(a) Who has not previously violated an extended order is guilty of a misdemeanor;

(b) Who has previously violated an extended order one time is guilty of a gross misdemeanor; or

(c) Who has previously violated an extended order two or more times is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

↳ Each act that constitutes a violation of the temporary or extended order may be prosecuted as a separate violation of the order.

Sec. 5. NRS 33.143 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33.143 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 and NRS 33.146, a law enforcement officer shall enforce a Canadian domestic-violence protection order and shall make an arrest for a violation thereof in the same manner that a law enforcement officer would make an arrest for a violation of a temporary or extended order issued by a court of this State unless it is apparent to the officer that the order is not authentic on its face. An officer shall determine that an order is authentic on its face if the order contains:

(a) The names of the parties;

(b) Information indicating that the order has not expired; and

(c) Information indicating that the court which issued the order had legal authority to issue the order as evidenced by a certified copy of the order, a file-stamped copy of the order, an authorized signature or stamp of the court which issued the order or another indication of the authority of the court which issued the order.



↳ An officer may determine that any other order is authentic on its face.

2. In enforcing a Canadian domestic-violence protection order or arresting a person for a violation of such an order, a law enforcement officer may rely upon:

(a) A copy of the order that has been provided to the officer;

(b) An order that is included in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection ~~[Against Domestic Violence]~~ pursuant to NRS 33.095 or in any national crime information database;

(c) Oral or written confirmation from a law enforcement agency or court in which the order was issued that the order is valid and effective; or

(d) An examination of the totality of the circumstances concerning the existence of a valid and effective order, including, without limitation, the statement of a person protected by the order that the order remains in effect.

3. The fact that a Canadian domestic-violence protection order has not been registered or included in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection ~~[Against Domestic Violence]~~ in the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History pursuant to NRS 33.095 or in any national crime information database is not grounds for a law enforcement officer to refuse to enforce the terms of the order unless it is apparent to the officer that the order is not authentic on its face.

4. If a law enforcement officer determines that an otherwise valid Canadian domestic-violence protection order cannot be enforced because the adverse party has not been notified of or served with the order, the officer shall notify the protected person that the officer will make reasonable efforts to contact the adverse party, consistent with the safety of the protected person. After notice to the protected person and consistent with the safety of the protected person, the law enforcement officer shall make a reasonable effort to inform the adverse party of the order, notify the adverse party of the terms of the order, provide a record of the order, if available, to the adverse party and allow the adverse party a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before the officer enforces the order.

5. If a law enforcement officer determines that a person is a protected person, the officer shall inform him or her of available local victims' services.

Sec. 6. NRS 125.560 is hereby amended to read as follows:

125.560 ~~[A]~~



1. A person who *intentionally* violates a restraining order or injunction ~~;~~

~~1. That~~ that is in the nature of a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence ~~;~~ and

~~2. That~~ that is issued in an action or proceeding brought pursuant to this title ~~;~~

~~is guilty of~~ shall be punished:

(a) Where the order or injunction is in the nature of a temporary order for protection against domestic violence, for a misdemeanor . ~~Unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for the act that constitutes the violation of the order or injunction.~~

(b) Where the order or injunction is in the nature of an extended order for protection against domestic violence and:

(1) The person has not previously violated an extended order for protection against domestic violence, for a misdemeanor;

(2) The person has previously violated an extended order for protection against domestic violence one time, for a gross misdemeanor; or

(3) The person has previously violated an extended order for protection against domestic violence two or more times, for a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

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. 7. (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 8. NRS 179A.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:

179A.350 1. The Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection ~~Against Domestic Violence~~ is hereby created within the Central Repository.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection ~~6,~~ 10, the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection ~~Against Domestic Violence~~ must contain a complete and systematic record of all ~~temporary~~ :

(a) Temporary and extended orders for protection against domestic violence issued or registered in the State of Nevada and all Canadian domestic-violence protection orders registered in the State of Nevada, ~~in accordance with regulations adopted by the Director of the Department,~~ including, without limitation, any information received pursuant to NRS 33.095 ~~;~~ ;



(b) Temporary and extended orders for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment issued in this State pursuant to section 10.7 of this act; and

(c) Temporary and extended orders for protection against a person alleged to have committed the crime of sexual assault issued in this State pursuant to section 10.3 of this act.

3. The records contained in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection must be kept in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Director of the Department.

4. Information received by the Central Repository pursuant to NRS 33.095 and sections 10.3 and 10.7 of this act must be entered in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection . ~~[Against Domestic Violence not later than 8 hours after it is received by the Central Repository.~~

~~—3.]~~ *5. The information in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection ~~[Against Domestic Violence must]~~ must be accessible by computer at all times to each agency of criminal justice . ~~].~~*

~~—4.]~~

6. The Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection shall retain all records of an expired temporary or extended order for protection unless such an order is sealed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

7. The existence of a record of an expired temporary or extended order for protection in the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection does not prohibit a person from obtaining a firearm or a permit to carry a concealed firearm unless such conduct violates:

(a) A court order; or

(b) Any provision of federal or state law.

*8. On or before July 1 of each year, the Director of the Department shall submit to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau a written report concerning all temporary and extended orders for protection ~~[against domestic violence]~~ issued pursuant to NRS 33.020 , *200.378 and 200.591* during the previous calendar year that were transmitted to the Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection . ~~[Against Domestic Violence.]~~ The report must include, without limitation, information for each court that issues temporary or extended orders for protection ~~[against domestic violence]~~ *pursuant to NRS 33.020, 200.378 and 200.591, respectively,* concerning:*



(a) The total number of temporary and extended orders that were granted by the court ~~[pursuant to NRS 33.020]~~ during the calendar year to which the report pertains;

(b) The number of temporary and extended orders that were granted to women;

(c) The number of temporary and extended orders that were granted to men;

(d) The number of temporary and extended orders that were vacated or expired;

(e) The number of temporary orders that included a grant of temporary custody of a minor child; and

(f) The number of temporary and extended orders that were served on the adverse party.

~~[5.]~~ **9.** The information provided pursuant to subsection ~~[4]~~ **8** must include only aggregate information for statistical purposes and must exclude any identifying information relating to a particular person.

~~[6.]~~ **10.** The Repository for Information Concerning Orders for Protection ~~[Against Domestic Violence]~~ must not contain any information concerning an event that occurred before October 1, 1998.

~~[7.]~~ **11.** As used in this section, “Canadian domestic-violence protection order” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 33.119.

Sec. 9. (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 10. Chapter 200 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 10.3 and 10.7 of this act.

Sec. 10.3. *Any time a court issues a temporary or extended order for protection against a person alleged to have committed the crime of sexual assault and any time a person serves such an order, or receives any information or takes any other action pursuant to this section and NRS 200.378 to 200.3783, inclusive, the court or person, as applicable, shall cause to be transmitted, in the manner prescribed by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History, any information required by the Central Repository in a manner which ensures that the information is received by the Central Repository by the end of the next business day.*

Sec. 10.7. *Any time a court issues a temporary or extended order for protection against stalking, aggravated stalking or harassment and any time a person serves such an order, or receives any information or takes any other action pursuant to this section and NRS 200.571 to 200.601, inclusive, the court or person, as applicable, shall cause to be transmitted, in the manner*



prescribed by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History, any information required by the Central Repository in a manner which ensures that the information is received by the Central Repository by the end of the next business day.

Secs. 11 and 12. (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 13. NRS 200.594 is hereby amended to read as follows:

200.594 1. A temporary order issued pursuant to NRS 200.591 expires within such time, not to exceed 30 days, as the court fixes. If a petition for an extended order is filed within the period of a temporary order, the temporary order remains in effect until the hearing on the extended order is held.

2. On 2 days' notice to the party who obtained the temporary order, the adverse party may appear and move its dissolution or modification, and in that event the court shall proceed to hear and determine such motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice require.

3. An extended order expires within such time, not to exceed ~~[1 year.]~~ **2 years**, as the court fixes. A temporary order may be converted by the court, upon notice to the adverse party and a hearing, into an extended order effective for no more than ~~[1 year.]~~ **2 years**.

4. *The court shall enter a finding of fact providing the basis for the imposition of an extended order effective for more than 1 year.*

5. *At any time while the extended order is in effect, the party who obtained the extended order or the adverse party may appear and move for its dissolution or modification based on changes of circumstance of the parties, and in that event the court shall proceed to hear and determine such motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice require.*

6. *This section must not be construed to limit the adverse party to an interlocutory appeal pursuant to NRS 200.591.*

Sec. 14. The provisions of subsection 1 of NRS 218D.380 do not apply to any provision of this act which adds or revises a requirement to submit a report to the Legislature.

Sec. 15. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2019.



