

NEVADA LAW

NRS 432B.630 Delivery of newborn child to provider of emergency services.

1. A provider of emergency services shall take immediate possession of a child who is or appears to be not more than 30 days old:

(a) When:

(1) The child is voluntarily delivered to the provider by a parent of the child; and

(2) The parent does not express an intent to return for the child; or

(b) When the child is delivered to the provider by another provider of emergency services pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2.

2. A provider of emergency services who takes possession of a child pursuant to subsection 1 shall:

(a) Whenever possible, inform the parent of the child that:

(1) By allowing the provider to take possession of the child, the parent is presumed to have abandoned the child;

(2) By failing or refusing to provide an address where he can be located, the parent waives any notice of the hearing to be conducted pursuant to NRS 432B.470; and

(3) Unless the parent contacts the local agency which provides child welfare services, action will be taken to terminate his parental rights regarding the child.

(b) Perform any act necessary to maintain and protect the physical health and safety of the child. If the provider is a public fire-fighting agency or a law enforcement agency, the provider shall immediately cause the safe delivery of the child to a hospital, an obstetric center or an independent center for emergency medical care licensed pursuant to chapter 449 of NRS.

(c) As soon as reasonably practicable but not later than 24 hours after the provider takes possession of the child, report that possession to an agency which provides child welfare services.

3. A parent who delivers a child to a provider of emergency services pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1:

(a) Shall leave the child:

(1) In the physical possession of a person who the parent has reasonable cause to believe is an employee of the provider; or

(2) On the property of the provider in a manner and location that the parent has reasonable cause to believe will not threaten the physical health or safety of the child, and immediately contact the provider, through the local emergency telephone number or otherwise, and inform the provider of the delivery and location of the child. A provider of emergency services is not liable for any civil damages as a result of any harm or injury sustained by a child after the child is left on the property of the provider pursuant to this subparagraph and before the provider is informed of the delivery and location of the child pursuant to this subparagraph or the provider takes physical possession of the child, whichever occurs first.

(b) Shall be deemed to have given his consent to the performance of all necessary emergency services and care for the child.

(c) Must not be required to provide any background or medical information regarding the child, but may voluntarily do so.

(d) Unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the child has been abused or neglected, excluding the mere fact that the parent has delivered the child to the provider pursuant to subsection 1:

(1) Must not be required to disclose any identifying information, but may voluntarily do so;

(2) Must be allowed to leave at any time; and

(3) Must not be pursued or followed.

4. As used in this section, "provider of emergency services" means:

- (a) A hospital, an obstetric center or an independent center for emergency medical care licensed pursuant to chapter 449 of NRS;
- (b) A public fire-fighting agency;

NRS 432B.160 Immunity from civil or criminal liability; presumption.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, immunity from civil or criminal liability extends to every person who in good faith:

- (a) Makes a report pursuant to NRS 432B.220;
- (b) Conducts an interview or allows an interview to be taken pursuant to NRS 432B.270;
- (c) Allows or takes photographs or X rays pursuant to NRS 432B.270;
- (d) Causes a medical test to be performed pursuant to NRS 432B.270;
- (e) Provides a record, or a copy thereof, of a medical test performed pursuant to NRS 432B.270 to an agency which provides child welfare services to the child, a law enforcement agency that participated in the investigation of the report made pursuant to NRS 432B.220 or the prosecuting attorney's office;
- (f) Holds a child pursuant to NRS 432B.400, takes possession of a child pursuant to NRS 432B.630 or places a child in protective custody pursuant to any provision of this chapter;
- (g) Performs any act pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 432B.630;
- (h) Refers a case or recommends the filing of a petition pursuant to NRS 432B.380; or
- (i) Participates in a judicial proceeding resulting from a referral or recommendation.

2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not confer any immunity from liability for the negligent performance of any act pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2 of NRS 432B.630.

3. In any proceeding to impose liability against a person for:

- (a) Making a report pursuant to NRS 432B.220; or
- (b) Performing any act set forth in paragraphs (b) to (i), inclusive, of subsection 1, there is a presumption that the person acted in good faith.

Nevada Revised Statutes Section 200.508 - Crimes and Punishments

Abuse, neglect or endangerment of child: Penalties; definitions.

1. A person who willfully causes a child who is less than 18 years of age to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect or to be placed in a situation where the child may suffer physical pain or mental suffering as the result of abuse or neglect:

(a) If substantial bodily or mental harm results to the child:

(1) If the child is less than 14 years of age and the harm is the result of sexual abuse or exploitation, is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 15 years has been served; or

(2) In all other such cases to which subparagraph (1) does not apply, 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; or

(b) If substantial bodily or mental harm does not result to the child:

(1) If the person has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section or of a violation of the law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct, 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 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years; or

(2) If the person has previously been convicted of a violation of this section or of a violation of the law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct, 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 15 years, unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for an act or omission that brings about the abuse or neglect.

2. A person who is responsible for the safety or welfare of a child and who permits or allows that child to suffer unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering as a result of abuse or neglect or to be placed in a situation where the child may suffer physical pain or mental suffering as the result of abuse or neglect:

(a) If substantial bodily or mental harm results to the child:

(1) If the child is less than 14 years of age and the harm is the result of sexual abuse or exploitation, is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or

(2) *In all other such cases to which subparagraph (1) does not apply, 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; or*

(b) If substantial bodily or mental harm does not result to the child:

(1) If the person has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section or of a violation of the law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor; or

(2) If the person has previously been convicted of a violation of this section or of a violation of the law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130, unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for an act or omission that brings about the abuse or neglect.

3. A person does not commit a violation of subsection 1 or 2 by virtue of the sole fact that he delivers or allows the delivery of a child to a provider of emergency services pursuant to NRS 432B.630.

4. As used in this section:

(a) "Abuse or neglect" means physical or mental injury of a nonaccidental nature, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 years, as set forth in paragraph (d) and NRS 432B.070, 432B.100, 432B.110, 432B.140 and 432B.150, under circumstances which indicate that the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened with harm.

(b) "Allow" means to do nothing to prevent or stop the abuse or neglect of a child in circumstances where the person knows or has reason to know that the child is abused or neglected.

(c) "Permit" means permission that a reasonable person would not grant and which amounts to a neglect of responsibility attending the care, custody and control of a minor child.

(d) "Physical injury" means:

(1) Permanent or temporary disfigurement; or

(2) Impairment of any bodily function or organ of the body.

(e) "Substantial mental harm" means an injury to the intellectual or psychological capacity or the emotional condition of a child as evidenced by an observable and substantial impairment of the ability of the child to function within his normal range of performance or behavior.

Nevada Revised Statutes Section 201.110 - Crimes and Punishments

Definition; penalties; exception.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person who commits any act or omits the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of 18 to become a “neglected child,” “child in need of supervision” or “delinquent child,” as defined in NRS 201.090 to 201.110, inclusive, or which act or omission contributes thereto, or any person who, by any act or omission, or by threats, command or persuasion, induces or endeavors to induce any person under the age of 18 to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct or to so live as would cause or manifestly tend to cause any such person to become or to remain a person who is a “neglected child,” “child in need of supervision” or “delinquent child,” as defined in NRS 201.090, is guilty of contributory neglect or contributory delinquency. Contributory neglect or contributory delinquency is a misdemeanor.
2. A person does not commit a violation of subsection 1 by virtue of the sole fact that he delivers or induces the delivery of a child to a provider of emergency services pursuant to NRS 432B.630.