

Attachment Eight (8)

Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 250.140

Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 259

Nevada Council for Prevention of Domestic Violence

March 16, 2016

NRS 250.140 Certain persons authorized to request personal information maintained by county assessor to be kept confidential.

1. The following persons may request that personal information contained in the records of a county assessor be kept confidential:

- (a) Any justice or judge in this State.
- (b) Any peace officer or retired peace officer.
- (c) The spouse or minor child of a person described in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (d) The surviving spouse or minor child of a person described in paragraph (a) or (b) who was killed in the performance of his or her duties.

2. As used in this section, "peace officer" means:

(a) Any person upon whom some or all of the powers of a peace officer are conferred pursuant to [NRS 289.150](#) to [289.360](#), inclusive; and

(b) Any person:

- (1) Who resides in this State;
- (2) Whose primary duties are to enforce the law; and
- (3) Who is employed by a law enforcement agency of the Federal Government, including, without limitation, a ranger for the National Park Service and an agent employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Secret Service, United States Department of Homeland Security or United States Department of the Treasury.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 1482](#))

Veronica's Law

Amend Chapter 259 (and any other applicable Chapters) of the Nevada Revised Statutes to update the Next of Kin laws as follows:

- In the event the spouse murders his wife all rights should go to the parents, whether the murderer is alive or deceased
- The coroner should release the body to the parents
- The coroner shall contact the parents and notify them of the situation
- The parents should not have to petition the courts for the rights to the body

Below, you will find examples (in bold, underlined, italicized font) from Arizona and California that deal with circumstances in which the spouse murders the other spouse.

NRS 259.010 Coroners' districts; inapplicability of chapter.

1. Every county in this State constitutes a coroner's district, except a county where a coroner is appointed pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 244.163](#).

2. The provisions of this chapter, except [NRS 259.025](#) and [259.150](#) to [259.180](#), inclusive, do not apply to any county where a coroner is appointed pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 244.163](#).

[1:107:1909; RL § 7542; NCL § 11425]—(NRS A 1963, 198; 1969, 664; 1979, 1368; [2005, 1063](#))

NRS 259.020 Sheriffs are ex officio coroners; exceptions. Except in any county where a coroner is appointed pursuant to [NRS 244.163](#), all sheriffs in this state are ex officio coroners, unless such an arrangement is altered pursuant to the mechanism set forth in [NRS 244.1507](#).

[Part 2:107:1909; A 1911, 58; 1949, 595; 1943 NCL § 11426]—(NRS A 1979, 1368; [2009, 594](#))

NRS 259.025 Account for support of office of county coroner.

1. The board of county commissioners of each county may create in the county general fund an account for the support of the office of the county coroner. The county treasurer shall deposit in that account the money received from:

(a) The State Registrar of Vital Statistics pursuant to [NRS 440.690](#); and

(b) A district health officer pursuant to [NRS 440.715](#).

2. The money in the account must be accounted for separately and not as a part of any other account.

3. The interest and income earned on the money in the account, after deducting any applicable charges, must be credited to the account.

4. Claims against the account must be paid as other claims against the county are paid.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, the county coroner may use the money in the account to pay expenses relating to:

(a) A youth program involving the office of the county coroner, including, without limitation, a program of visitation established pursuant to [NRS 62E.720](#);

(b) Training for a member of the staff of the office of the county coroner;

(c) Training an ex officio coroner and his or her deputies on the investigation of deaths; and

(d) The purchase of specialized equipment for the office of the county coroner.

6. Any money remaining in the account at the end of any fiscal year does not revert to the county general fund and must be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

7. Before the end of each fiscal year:

(a) The board of county commissioners of each county that constitutes a coroner's district pursuant to [NRS 259.010](#) and which has created an account for the support of the office of the county coroner pursuant to subsection 1 shall designate the office of a county coroner created pursuant to [NRS 244.163](#) to receive the money in the account.

(b) The county treasurer of each county that constitutes a coroner's district pursuant to [NRS 259.010](#) and for which the board of county commissioners has created an account for the support of the office of the county coroner pursuant to subsection 1 shall transfer all money in the account to the county treasurer of the county in which the office of the county coroner designated pursuant to paragraph (a) is established.

(c) The county treasurer of the county in which the office of the county coroner designated pursuant to paragraph (a) is established shall:

(1) Deposit all the money received pursuant to paragraph (b) into the account created in that county pursuant to subsection 1; and

(2) Account for the money received from each county in separate subaccounts.

8. The office of the county coroner designated to receive money pursuant to subsection 7 may only use the money in each subaccount and any interest attributable to that money to pay expenses which are incurred in the county from which the money was transferred and which relate to the training of an ex officio coroner and his or her deputies on the investigation of deaths.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 1062](#))

NRS 259.030 Travel and subsistence. The coroner is entitled to allowances for the expenses of any travel and subsistence which the coroner necessarily incurs in the performance of his or her duties.

[18:107:1909; A 1955, 60]—(NRS A 1979, 1368)

NRS 259.040 Deputies.

1. All coroners may appoint deputies, who are authorized to transact such official business pertaining to the office as their principals direct. Coroners are responsible for the compensation of the deputies and are responsible on their official bonds for all official malfeasance or nonfeasance of the deputies. The appointment of a deputy must not be construed to confer upon that deputy policymaking authority for the office of the county coroner or the county by which the deputy is employed.

2. All appointments of deputies must be made in writing and must, with the oath of office, be filed in the office of the recorder of the county within which the principal holds and exercises his or her office.

[Part 2:107:1909; A 1911, 58; 1949, 595; 1943 NCL § 11426]—(NRS A 1979, 1368; [2005, 683](#))

NRS 259.045 Coroner to notify next of kin of decedent of fact of death. The coroner shall notify a decedent's next of kin of the fact of decedent's death without unreasonable delay.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 900)

NRS 259.050 Investigation into cause of death; inquest.

1. When a coroner or the coroner's deputy is informed that a person has been killed, has committed suicide or has suddenly died under such circumstances as to afford reasonable ground to suspect that the death has been occasioned by unnatural means, the coroner shall make an appropriate investigation.

2. In all cases where it is apparent or can be reasonably inferred that the death may have been caused by a criminal act, the coroner or the coroner's deputy shall notify the district attorney of the county where the inquiry is made, and the district attorney shall make an investigation with the assistance of the coroner. If the sheriff is not ex officio the coroner, the coroner shall also notify the sheriff, and the district attorney and sheriff shall make the investigation with the assistance of the coroner.

3. The holding of a coroner's inquest is within the sound discretion of the district attorney or district judge of the county. An inquest need not be conducted in any case of death manifestly occasioned by natural cause, suicide, accident or when it is publicly known that the death was caused by a person already in custody, but an inquest must be held unless the district attorney or a district judge certifies that no inquest is required.

4. If an inquest is to be held, the district attorney shall call upon a justice of the peace of the county to preside over it. The justice of the peace shall summon three persons qualified by law to serve as jurors, to appear before the justice of the peace forthwith at the place where the body is or such other place within the county as may be designated by him or her to inquire into the cause of death.

5. A single inquest may be held with respect to more than one death, where all the deaths were occasioned by a common cause.

[3:107:1909; A 1919, 60; 1949, 152; 1943 NCL § 11427]—(NRS A 1977, 666; 1979, 1369)

NRS 259.060 Penalty for failure to attend as juror. Every person summoned as a juror who fails to appear without having a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit a sum, not exceeding \$100, to be recovered by the district attorney, in any court of competent jurisdiction, and paid by the person into the county treasury.

[4:107:1909; RL § 7545; NCL § 11428]—(NRS A 1979, 1369)

NRS 259.070 Oath of juror. When the jurors attend, they must be sworn by the justice of the peace to inquire who the person was, and when, where and by what means the person came to his or her death, and into the circumstances attending his or her death, and to render a true verdict thereon according to the evidence.

[5:107:1909; A 1919, 60; 1919 RL § 7546; NCL § 11429]—(NRS A 1979, 1369)

NRS 259.080 Fees of jurors; expenses of transportation of jury.

1. Jurors of coroners' juries (with not more than three persons upon the jury) are entitled to receive for each day's service \$15, to be certified to the county clerk by the justice of the peace, and audited, allowed and paid as are other claims against the county.

2. When it is necessary for a coroner's jury to travel a greater distance than 1 mile to view the remains, or to the place where the inquest is to be held, the necessary and actual expenses incurred for the transportation of the jury must be allowed, audited and paid as are other claims against the county, after having been duly certified by the justice of the peace.

[Part 2:69:1919; A 1933, 68, 152; 1937, 210; 1949, 10; 1951, 107; 1953, 134]—(NRS A 1963, 348; 1979, 1370; 1983, 1010)

NRS 259.090 Inquest: Summoning and examination of witnesses; examination of decedent; adjournment.

1. The justice of the peace may issue subpoenas for witnesses, returnable as the justice of the peace may direct, and served by such person as he or she may direct.

2. He or she must summon and examine as witnesses every person who, in his or her opinion or that of any of the jurors, has any knowledge of the facts, and he or she may summon a qualified surgeon or physician to inspect the body, or hold a postmortem examination thereon, or a chemist to make an analysis of the stomach or the tissues of the deceased and give a professional opinion as to the cause of the death.

3. The coroner may adjourn the inquest from time to time as may be necessary.

[6:107:1909; A 1949, 595; 1943 NCL § 11430]—(NRS A 1979, 1370)

NRS 259.100 Witness failing to attend punishable for contempt. Any witness failing to obey the subpoena of the justice of the peace may be attached and fined for contempt in like manner as in a justice court.

[7:107:1909; RL § 7548; NCL § 11431]—(NRS A 1979, 1370)

NRS 259.110 Rendition of verdict: Certification; contents. After inspecting the body and hearing the testimony, the jury shall render their verdict and certify the same by an inquisition in writing, signed by them, and setting forth the name of the deceased, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his or her death; if by criminal means, the name of the person causing the death.

[8:107:1909; RL § 7549; NCL § 11432]

NRS 259.120 Testimony to be reduced to writing and filed with clerk of district court. The testimony at such an inquest must be reduced to writing in such manner as the justice of the peace may direct, and filed by him or her, without delay, in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county.

[9:107:1909; RL § 7550; NCL § 11433]—(NRS A 1979, 1370)

NRS 259.130 Warrant to issue for accused. If the jury finds that the dead person was killed by another person under circumstances not excusable or justifiable in law, and that the person who committed the act is not in custody, the justice of the peace shall issue a warrant signed by him or her, with his or her name of office, for the arrest of the accused.

[10:107:1909; RL § 7551; NCL § 11434]—(NRS A 1979, 1370)

NRS 259.140 Service and return of warrant. The warrant of the justice of the peace may be served in any county of the State, and the officer serving such a warrant may return it before a magistrate of the county in which it is issued. The officer receiving such a warrant has the same power under the warrant as the officer would have by virtue of a warrant from any court or magistrate of this state.

[11:107:1909; RL § 7552; NCL § 11435]—(NRS A 1979, 1370)

NRS 259.150 Inventory of money and property of decedent; delivery to county treasurer; signs prohibiting entrance to residence of decedent; penalty for disregard of prohibition.

1. The coroner shall inventory, in the presence of at least one other person, any money or property which may have been found on or about the deceased, unless taken from his or her possession by legal authority, and shall deliver without delay a signed copy of the inventory and the money or property to the treasurer of the county. If the coroner fails to pay or deliver such money or property to the county treasurer, the county treasurer may recover it by an action at law.

2. The coroner shall affix appropriate seals, signs or other devices prohibiting entrance to the residence of a deceased person who had lived alone under circumstances indicating that no other person can reasonably be expected to provide immediate security for the deceased's property. Any person, except the coroner, the coroner's deputy, a law enforcement officer or the executor or administrator of the deceased's estate, who removes such a coroner's seal, sign or other device or who enters upon any property bearing such a seal, sign or other device is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[12:107:1909; RL § 7553; NCL § 11436]—(NRS A 1977, 910; 1979, 14)

NRS 259.160 Duties of county treasurer pertaining to money and property of decedent.

1. Upon payment of money into the county treasurer's office in such case, he or she shall place it to the credit of the county. Upon the delivery of property, he or she shall:

(a) Deliver such property to the public administrator for disposition according to law; or

(b) Give written notice to the public administrator of his or her intention to sell such property at public sale.

2. If within 10 days after the giving of notice pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1, the public administrator claims the property for disposition, the county treasurer shall deliver it to him or her.

3. If the public administrator does not claim the property as provided in subsection 1, the county treasurer may, after giving notice by posting at the courthouse for at least 10 days, sell the property at public sale and place the proceeds to the credit of the county.

[13:107:1909; RL § 7554; NCL § 11437]—(NRS A 1969, 664)

NRS 259.170 Payment to representatives of decedent. If the money or the proceeds from the sale of property are demanded within 6 years, the county treasurer shall pay the same to the person legally authorized to receive it, but the same may be paid at any subsequent time to the representatives of the deceased upon an order from the tribunal invested with the power to allow claims against the county.

[14:107:1909; A 1911, 59; RL § 7555; NCL § 11438]—(NRS A 1969, 664)

NRS 259.180 Burial of decedent; payment of expenses. After the inquest, if no one takes charge of the body, the coroner shall cause it to be decently buried. The expenses of the burial must be paid from the money deposited with the county treasurer or the estate of the deceased, as the case may be. If the deceased has no money or estate, or the money or estate of the deceased is insufficient to bear the entire cost of burial, the county in which the deceased is buried shall bear the cost of the burial in excess of any money or estate available.

[16:107:1909; RL § 7557; NCL § 11440]—(NRS A 1969, 664; 1979, 14)

NRS 259.200 Fee of justice of the peace for holding inquest.

1. A justice of the peace is entitled, for each day necessarily employed in holding an inquest, to a fee of \$23.

2. This fee must be paid out of the county treasury as other demands against the county are paid.

[17:107:1909; A 1933, 259; 1949, 152; 1953, 127]—(NRS A 1979, 1370; [1993, 1353](#); [2001, 3213](#))

California Health and Safety Code Section 7100

(a) The right to control the disposition of the remains of a deceased person, the location and conditions of interment, and arrangements for funeral goods and services to be provided, unless other directions have been given by the decedent pursuant to Section 7100.1, vests in, and the duty of disposition and the liability for the reasonable cost of disposition of the remains devolves upon, the following in the order named:

(1) An agent under a power of attorney for health care who has the right and duty of disposition under Division 4.7 (commencing with Section 4600) of the Probate Code, except that the agent is liable for the costs of disposition only in either of the following cases:

(A) Where the agent makes a specific agreement to pay the costs of disposition.

(B) Where, in the absence of a specific agreement, the agent makes decisions concerning disposition that incur costs, in which case the agent is liable only for the reasonable costs incurred as a result of the agent's decisions, to the extent that the decedent's estate or other appropriate fund is insufficient.

(2) The competent surviving spouse.

(3) The sole surviving competent adult child of the decedent or, if there is more than one competent adult child of the decedent, the majority of the surviving competent adult children. However, less than the majority of the surviving competent adult children shall be vested with the rights and duties of this section if they have used reasonable efforts to notify all other surviving competent adult children of their instructions and are not aware of any opposition to those instructions by the majority of all surviving competent adult children.

(4) The surviving competent parent or parents of the decedent. If one of the surviving competent parents is absent, the remaining competent parent shall be vested with the rights and duties of this section after reasonable efforts have been unsuccessful in locating the absent surviving competent parent.

(5) The sole surviving competent adult sibling of the decedent or, if there is more than one surviving competent adult sibling of the decedent, the majority of the surviving competent adult siblings. However, less than the majority of the surviving competent adult siblings shall be vested with the rights and duties of this section if they have used reasonable efforts to notify all other surviving competent adult siblings of their instructions and are not aware of any opposition to those instructions by the majority of all surviving competent adult siblings.

(6) The surviving competent adult person or persons respectively in the next degrees of kinship or, if there is more than one surviving competent adult person of the same degree of kinship, the majority of those persons. Less than the majority of surviving competent adult persons of the same degree of kinship shall be vested with the rights and duties of this section if those

persons have used reasonable efforts to notify all other surviving competent adult persons of the same degree of kinship of their instructions and are not aware of any opposition to those instructions by the majority of all surviving competent adult persons of the same degree of kinship.

(7) A conservator of the person appointed under Part 3 (commencing with Section 1800) of Division 4 of the Probate Code when the decedent has sufficient assets.

(8) A conservator of the estate appointed under Part 3 (commencing with Section 1800) of Division 4 of the Probate Code when the decedent has sufficient assets.

(9) The public administrator when the deceased has sufficient assets.

(b)(1) If a person to whom the right of control has vested pursuant to subdivision (a) has been charged with first- or second-degree murder or voluntary manslaughter in connection with the decedent's death and those charges are known to the funeral director or cemetery authority, the right of control is relinquished and passed on to the next of kin in accordance with subdivision (a).

(2) If the charges against the person are dropped, or if the person is acquitted of the charges, the right of control is returned to the person.

(3) Notwithstanding this subdivision, no person who has been charged with first- or second-degree murder or voluntary manslaughter in connection with the decedent's death to whom the right of control has not been returned pursuant to paragraph (2) shall have any right to control disposition pursuant to subdivision (a) which shall be applied, to the extent the funeral director or cemetery authority know about the charges, as if that person did not exist.

(c) A funeral director or cemetery authority shall have complete authority to control the disposition of the remains and to proceed under this chapter to recover usual and customary charges for the disposition when both of the following apply:

(1) Either of the following applies:

(A) The funeral director or cemetery authority has knowledge that none of the persons described in paragraphs (1) to (8), inclusive, of subdivision (a) exists.

(B) None of the persons described in paragraphs (1) to (8), inclusive, of subdivision (a) can be found after reasonable inquiry, or contacted by reasonable means.

(2) The public administrator fails to assume responsibility for disposition of the remains within seven days after having been given written notice of the facts. Written notice may be delivered by hand, United States mail, facsimile transmission, or telegraph.

(d) The liability for the reasonable cost of final disposition devolves jointly and severally upon all kin of the decedent in the same degree of kinship and upon the estate of the decedent. However, if a person accepts the gift of an entire body under subdivision (a) of Section 7155.5, that person, subject to the terms of the gift, shall be liable for the reasonable cost of final disposition of the decedent.

(e) This section shall be administered and construed to the end that the expressed instructions of the decedent or the person entitled to control the disposition shall be faithfully and promptly performed.

(f) A funeral director or cemetery authority shall not be liable to any person or persons for carrying out the instructions of the decedent or the person entitled to control the disposition.

(g) For purposes of this section, "adult" means an individual who has attained 18 years of age, "child" means a natural or adopted child of the decedent, and "competent" means an individual who has not been declared incompetent by a court of law or who has been declared competent by a court of law following a declaration of incompetence.

(h)(1) For the purpose of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), the designation of a person authorized to direct disposition (PADD) on a United States Department of Defense Record of Emergency Data, DD Form 93, as that form exists on December 31, 2011, or its successor form, shall take first priority and be used to establish an agent who has the right and duty of disposition for a decedent who died while on duty in any branch or component of the Armed Forces of the United States, as defined by Section 1481 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

(2) This subdivision shall become operative only if the United States Department of Defense Record of Emergency Data, DD Form 93, and Section 1482(c) of Title 10 of the United States Code are amended to allow a service member to designate any person, regardless of the relationship of the designee to the decedent, as the agent who has the right of disposition of a service member's remains.

- See more at: <http://codes.findlaw.com/ca/health-and-safety-code/hsc-sect-7100.html#sthash.zJOBPDOy.dpuf>

<http://codes.findlaw.com/ca/health-and-safety-code/hsc-sect-7100.html>

2005 Arizona Revised Statutes - Revised Statutes §36-831 Burial duties; notification requirements; failure to perform duty; definitions

A. Except as provided pursuant to subsection G of this section, the duty of burying the body of or providing other funeral and disposition arrangements for a dead person devolves in the following order:

1. If the dead person was married, on the surviving spouse.
2. If the dead person was a minor, on the parents.
3. If the dead person has no surviving spouse, on the adult children of the dead person.
4. If none of the persons named in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this subsection are financially capable of providing for the burial or other funeral and disposition arrangements, or cannot be located on reasonable inquiry, on any person or fraternal, charitable or religious organization willing to assume responsibility.

B. If none of the persons named in subsection A of this section is willing or financially able to bury or provide other funeral and disposition arrangements for a dead person, or if the person cannot be located after reasonable efforts have been made to do so, the county in which death occurs shall bury or place in a permanent care crypt the dead body or cremated remains of a dead body. If the decedent is known to be an honorably discharged veteran or the surviving spouse of an honorably discharged veteran, the county shall notify the veterans' administration or a local veteran's organization, or both, of the death and give that organization the opportunity to provide for the person's burial or for other funeral and disposition arrangements. If the organization is unable to provide for the burial of the veteran or the surviving spouse, the county shall ensure that the decedent is properly interred and that burial is made in a veterans' cemetery or a portion of a cemetery that is designated for the burial of veterans and spouses of veterans.

C. If the county medical examiner or person performing the duties of the county medical examiner knows that the dead person is a member of a federally recognized Native American tribe located in this state, the county medical examiner or person performing the duties of the county medical examiner must notify the tribe and give the tribe the opportunity to provide for the person's burial or other funeral and disposition arrangements. If an autopsy is required by section 11-597, the county medical examiner or person performing the duties of the county medical examiner, if possible, shall complete the autopsy and return the remains to the federally recognized Native American tribe located in this state within four calendar days after the determined date of death.

D. A person on whom the duty prescribed in subsection A of this section is imposed who omits or is unwilling to perform that duty within a reasonable time or is prohibited from performing that duty under subsection G of this section is liable to the person performing the duty in an amount of two times the expenses the person incurred in providing for the burial or other

funeral and disposition arrangements. The person who performs this duty may recover this amount in a civil action.

E. Notwithstanding the probate requirements of title 14, if a county is required to bury a person pursuant to subsection B of this section, the county may recover the burial costs from the decedent's estate. A financial institution in possession of monies in an account in the decedent's name must reimburse the county for the burial costs on presentation by the county of an affidavit that certifies:

1. The date of the decedent's death.
2. That pursuant to this section, the county performed the decedent's burial.
3. The total burial costs incurred by the county.

F. A person, a corporation or an agency of government that provides for the burial or other funeral and disposition arrangements on the instructions of a person described in subsection A of this section is immune from civil liability:

1. For failing to honor the wishes of the decedent or the wishes of a person having a higher priority in subsection A or B of this section if the person, corporation or agency of government was not aware, after reasonable inquiry, of the contrary wishes.
2. For refusing to follow conflicting directions of persons having the same priority in subsection A of this section.
3. For following directions of a personal representative that are consistent with the written testamentary instructions of the decedent.

G. The duty to bury or to provide other funeral and disposition arrangements devolves to the next person in the order prescribed pursuant to subsection A of this section if the person who is otherwise responsible for performing this duty is charged with the criminal death of the person to whom the duty is owed. The person who performs this duty may recover costs as prescribed in subsection D of this section. If the charges against the person on whom this duty originally fell are subsequently dismissed or are resolved in that person's favor on the merits, the person is responsible for only the actual costs.

H. For the purposes of this section, "person" includes a natural person, a corporation, a company, a partnership, a firm, an association, a society, the United States, this state, any territory, state or country, an Arizona federally recognized Native American tribe, any political subdivision of this state or a public or private corporation or partnership or association.

I. For the purposes of this article, "burial" includes cremation.

<http://law.justia.com/codes/arizona/2005/title36/00831.html>