

18 U.S.C.S. § 2266(5):

5) Protection order. The term “**protection order**” includes—

(A) any injunction, restraining order, or any other order issued by a civil or criminal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding so long as any civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection; and

(B) any support, child custody or visitation provisions, orders, remedies or relief issued as part of a **protection order**, restraining order, or injunction pursuant to State, tribal, territorial, or local law authorizing the issuance of **protection orders**, restraining orders, or injunctions for the protection of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

NRS 33.085. Order from another jurisdiction: Accorded full faith and credit under certain circumstances; effect of mutual orders; enforcement; effect of not registering order or including order in repository or database; immunity.

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 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 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

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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.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION IN INDIAN COUNTY NOT AFFECTED BY P.L.280/STATE JURISDICTION		
Indian* offender: For offenses against a person or a person's property where act was committed in Indian country		
Victim Status	Crimes	Jurisdiction
Indian* Victim	Federal Major Crimes (as defined by Major Crimes Act (MCA)** or by other federal laws including 18 U.S.C. § 2241 , § 2242 ; 18 U.S.C. § 1365 , 18 U.S.C. § 661 .)	FEDERAL
	Violations of Tribal Criminal Laws Inherent Tribal Authority/Tribal Codes	TRIBAL
Non-Indian victim	Federal Major Crimes (as defined by Major Crimes Act (MCA)** or by other federal laws including 18 U.S.C. § 2241 , § 2242 ; 18 U.S.C. § 1365 , 18 U.S.C. § 661 and crimes may also include crimes under the Assimilative Crimes Act , 18 USC § 13)	FEDERAL
	Federal Enclave Laws Under General Crimes Act , 18 U.S.C. § 1152 *** including crimes contained in state codes where there is no federal statute for the category of offense under the Assimilative Crimes Act , 18 U.S.C. § 13 . Violations of Tribal Criminal Laws Inherent Tribal Authority/Tribal Codes	TRIBAL

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Victimless Crimes with no injury/damage to person or property	Violations of Tribal Criminal Laws Inherent Tribal Authority/Tribal Codes	TRIBAL
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CRIMINAL JURISDICTION IN INDIAN COUNTRY NOT AFFECTED BY P.L.280/STATE JURISDICTION		
Non-Indian offender: For offenses against a person or a person's property where act was committed in Indian country		
Victim Status	Crimes	Jurisdiction
Indian* Victim	Federal Enclave Laws Under General Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. §1152 *** including crimes contained in state codes where there is no federal statute for the category of offense under the Assimilative Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. §13 .	FEDERAL
	Violations of State Criminal Laws in Indian country <i>Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta</i> , 597 U.S. 629 (2022)	STATE
	Violations of Tribal Criminal Laws Inherent Tribal Authority affirmed by VAWA 2022 STCJ**** over 9 covered crimes committed in Indian country if Tribe has implemented STCJ. 25 U.S.C. §1304 . Note that obstruction of justice and assault of Tribal justice personnel does not require an Indian victim.	TRIBAL (VAWA 2022 STCJ)
Non-Indian victim	Violation of State Criminal Laws in Indian country	STATE

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	U.S. v. McBratney, 104 U.S. 621 (1881)	
	Violations of Tribal Criminal Laws Inherent Tribal Authority affirmed by VAWA 2022 STCJ **** over the covered crimes of obstruction of justice and assault of tribal justice personnel if the tribe has implemented STCJ. 25 U.S.C. §1304 .	TRIBAL (VAWA 2022 STCJ)
Victimless Crimes with no injury/damage to person or property	Violation of State Criminal Laws in Indian country POTENTIALLY: <i>Case law dicta relying on the reasoning in U.S. v. McBratney, 104 U.S. 621 (1881).</i>	STATE (LIKELY)
	Violations of Tribal Criminal Laws Inherent Tribal authority affirmed by VAWA 2022 STCJ **** over the covered crimes of obstruction of justice and assault of tribal justice personnel if the tribe has implemented STCJ. 25 U.S.C. §1304 .	TRIBAL (VAWA 2022 STCJ)

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