

CHAPTER 199 - CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE

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BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

NRS 199.010 Bribery of judicial officer. A person who gives, offers or promises, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward to a judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, assessor or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any question, matter, cause, proceeding or controversy, with the intent to influence his or her action, vote, opinion or decision thereupon, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[Part 1911 C&P § 46; RL § 6311; NCL § 9995]—(NRS A [1967, 463](#); [1979, 1419](#); [1995, 1173](#))

NRS 199.020 Judicial officer who asks for or receives bribe. A judicial officer who asks or receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding that his or her vote, opinion, judgment, action, decision or other official proceeding will be influenced thereby, or that the judicial officer will do or omit any act or proceeding or in any way neglect or violate any official duty, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[Part 1911 C&P § 47; RL § 6312; NCL § 9996]—(NRS A [1967, 463](#); [1979, 1419](#); [1995, 1173](#))

NRS 199.030 Jurors and others accepting bribes. A juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, assessor or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any question, matter, cause, controversy or proceeding, who asks or receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding that his or her vote, opinion, action, judgment or decision will be influenced thereby, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[1911 C&P § 55; RL § 6320; NCL § 10004]—(NRS A [1967, 463](#); [1979, 1419](#); [1995, 1173](#))

NRS 199.040 Influencing juror, arbitrator, referee or prospective juror. Every person who shall influence, or attempt to influence, improperly, in their respective capacities as such, a juror or any person drawn or summoned as a prospective juror in a civil or criminal action or any proceeding, or any person chosen or appointed as an arbitrator or referee, in respect to his or her verdict, judgment, report, award or decision in any cause or matter pending or about to be brought before him or her, or which may prospectively be brought before him or her, in any case or in any manner not provided for by law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 58; RL § 6323; NCL § 10007]—(NRS A [1965, 621](#))

NRS 199.050 Juror, arbitrator or referee promising verdict or decision or receiving communication. Every juror and every person chosen or appointed arbitrator or referee who shall make any promise or agreement to give a verdict, judgment, report, award or decision for or against any party, or who shall willfully receive any communication, book, paper, instrument or information relating to a cause or matter pending before him or her, except according to the regular course of proceeding upon the trial or hearing of such cause or matter, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 59; RL § 6324; NCL § 10008]

NRS 199.060 Misconduct of officer drawing jury. Every person charged by law with the preparation of any jury list or list of names from which any jury is to be drawn, and every person authorized by law to assist at the drawing of a grand or petit jury to attend a court or to try any cause or issue, who shall:

1. Place in any such list any name at the request or solicitation, direct or indirect, of any person;
2. Designedly put upon the list of jurors, as having been drawn, any name which was not lawfully drawn for that purpose;

3. Designedly omit to place upon such list any name which was lawfully drawn;
 4. Designedly sign or certify a list of such jurors as having been drawn which were not lawfully drawn;
 5. Designedly and wrongfully withdraw from the box or other receptacle for the ballots containing the names of such jurors any paper or ballot lawfully placed or belonging there and containing the name of a juror, or omit to place therein any name lawfully drawn or designated or place therein a paper or ballot containing the name of a person not lawfully drawn and designated as a juror; or
 6. In drawing or impaneling such jury, do any act which is unfair, partial or improper in any respect,
- ↪ shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
[1911 C&P § 60; RL § 6325; NCL § 10009]—(NRS A [1967, 463](#))

NRS 199.070 Soliciting jury duty. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or request any person charged with the duty of preparing any jury list to put his or her name, or the name of any other person, on any such list shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
[1911 C&P § 61; RL § 6326; NCL § 10010]

NRS 199.080 Misconduct of officer in charge of jury. Every person to whose charge a jury shall be committed by a court or magistrate, who shall knowingly, without leave of such court or magistrate, permit them or any one of them to receive any communication from any person, to make any communication to any person, to obtain or receive any book, paper or refreshment, or to leave the jury room, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
[1911 C&P § 62; RL § 6327; NCL § 10011]

NRS 199.090 Testimony of offender. Every person offending against any of the provisions of law relating to bribery or corruption shall be a competent witness against another so offending and shall not be excused from giving testimony tending to criminate himself or herself, but such testimony shall not afterward be used against the person testifying in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.
[1911 C&P § 63; RL § 6328; NCL § 10012]

RESCUES

NRS 199.100 Rescuing prisoner.

1. A person who, by force or fraud, rescues from lawful custody, or from an officer or person having him or her in lawful custody, a prisoner held upon a charge, arrest, commitment, conviction or sentence for felony is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

2. A person who rescues a prisoner held upon a charge, arrest, commitment, conviction or sentence for a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor shall be punished:

(a) Where a dangerous weapon is used in the course of the rescue, for a category B felony 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, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

(b) Where no dangerous weapon is so used, for a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 71; RL § 6336; NCL § 10020]—(NRS A [1967, 464](#); [1979, 1420](#); [1995, 1174](#))

NRS 199.110 Retaking goods from custody of officer. Every person who shall take from the custody of any officer or other person any personal property in his or her charge

under any process of law, or who shall willfully injure or destroy such property, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 72; RL § 6337; NCL § 10021]—(NRS A [1967, 464](#))

PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY

NRS 199.120 Definition; penalties. A person, having taken a lawful oath or made affirmation in a judicial proceeding or in any other matter where, by law, an oath or affirmation is required and no other penalty is prescribed, who:

1. Willfully makes an unqualified statement of that which the person does not know to be true;
2. Swears or affirms willfully and falsely in a matter material to the issue or point in question;
3. Suborns any other person to make such an unqualified statement or to swear or affirm in such a manner;
4. Executes an affidavit pursuant to [NRS 15.010](#) which contains a false statement, or suborns any other person to do so; or
5. Executes an affidavit or other instrument which contains a false statement before a person authorized to administer oaths or suborns any other person to do so,

↪ is guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury, as the case may be, which is a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[1911 C&P § 85; A [1949, 111](#); 1943 NCL § 10034]—(NRS A [1967, 464](#); [1977, 640](#); [1979, 1420](#); [1985, 129, 788](#); [1987, 654](#); [1995, 1174](#))

NRS 199.125 “Oath” and “swear” defined.

1. The term “oath” shall include an affirmation and every other mode authorized by law of attesting the truth of that which is stated.
 2. A person who shall state any matter under oath shall be deemed to “swear” thereto.
- [1911 C&P § 88; RL § 6353; NCL § 10037]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 199.170)

NRS 199.130 False affidavit or complaint to effect arrest or search.

1. A person who makes, executes or signs or causes to be made, executed or signed, any false or fictitious affidavit, complaint, deposition, or other instrument in writing before any officer or person authorized to administer oaths, for the purpose or with the intent of securing a warrant for the arrest of any other person, or for the purpose of securing a warrant for the searching of the premises, goods, chattels or effects, or of seizing the goods, chattels or effects, or of seizing anything in the possession of any other person, is guilty of perjury which is a category D felony.

2. A person who commits any of the acts or offenses defined or set out in subsection 1 shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[1:10:1925; NCL § 10526] + [3:10:1925; NCL § 10528]—(NRS A [1967, 464](#); [1979, 1420](#); [1995, 1174](#))

NRS 199.140 Use of fictitious name on affidavit or complaint to effect arrest or search.

1. A person who makes, executes or signs, or causes to be made, executed or signed, any affidavit, complaint or other instrument, in writing, before any United States officer or person, or before any state officer or person, authorized to administer oaths, for the purpose or with the intent of securing a warrant for the arrest of any other person, or for the purpose of securing a warrant for the searching of the premises, goods, chattels or effects, or of seizing the goods, chattels or effects, or of seizing anything in the possession of any other person, and

signs the same by any other name than his or her true name, is guilty of perjury which is a category D felony.

2. A person who commits any of the acts or offenses defined or set out in subsection 1 shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[2:10:1925; NCL § 10527] + [3:10:1925; NCL § 10528]—(NRS A [1967, 465](#); [1979, 1420](#); [1995, 1175](#))

NRS 199.145 Statement made in declaration under penalty of perjury. A person who, in a declaration made under penalty of perjury:

1. Makes a willful and false statement in a matter material to the issue or point in question; or

2. Willfully makes an unqualified statement of that which the person does not know to be true,

↪ or who suborns another to make in such a declaration a statement of the kind described in subsection 1 or 2, is guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury, as the case may be, which is a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(Added to NRS by [1993, 2742](#); A [1995, 1175](#))

NRS 199.150 Attempt to suborn perjury. Every person who, without giving, offering or promising a bribe, shall incite or attempt to procure another to commit perjury, or to offer any false evidence, or to withhold true testimony, though no perjury be committed or false evidence offered or true testimony withheld, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 86; RL § 6351; NCL § 10035]

NRS 199.160 Procuring execution of innocent person by perjury or subornation of perjury. A person who, by willful and corrupt perjury or subornation of perjury, procures the conviction and execution of any innocent person is guilty of murder which is a category A felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:

1. For life without the possibility of parole;

2. For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served; or

3. For a definite term of 50 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 20 years has been served.

[1911 C&P § 87; RL § 6352; NCL § 10036]—(NRS A [1961, 66](#); [1973, 1803](#); [1995, 1175](#))

NRS 199.180 Irregularity in administering oath or incompetency of witness no defense. It shall be no defense to a prosecution for perjury that an oath was administered or taken in an irregular manner or that the defendant was not competent to give the testimony, deposition, certificate or affidavit of which falsehood is alleged. It shall be sufficient that the defendant actually gave such testimony or made such deposition, certificate or affidavit.

[1911 C&P § 89; RL § 6354; NCL § 10038]

NRS 199.190 Deposition: When deemed to be complete. The making of a deposition, certificate or affidavit shall be deemed to be complete when it is subscribed and sworn to or affirmed by the defendant with intent that it be uttered or published as true.

[1911 C&P § 90; RL § 6355; NCL § 10039]

NRS 199.200 Statement of what one does not know to be true. Every unqualified statement of that which one does not know to be true is equivalent to a statement of that which the person knows to be false.

[1911 C&P § 91; RL § 6356; NCL § 10040]

FALSIFYING EVIDENCE

NRS 199.210 Offering false evidence. A person who, upon any trial, hearing, inquiry, investigation or other proceeding authorized by law, offers or procures to be offered in evidence, as genuine, any book, paper, document, record or other instrument in writing, knowing the same to have been forged or fraudulently altered, is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[1911 C&P § 92; RL § 6357; NCL § 10041]—(NRS A [1971, 150](#); [1979, 1421](#); [1995, 1175](#))

NRS 199.220 Destroying evidence. Every person who, with intent to conceal the commission of any felony, or to protect or conceal the identity of any person committing the same, or with intent to delay or hinder the administration of the law or to prevent the production thereof at any time, in any court or before any officer, tribunal, judge or magistrate, shall willfully destroy, alter, erase, obliterate or conceal any book, paper, record, writing, instrument or thing shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 93; RL § 6358; NCL § 10042]

NRS 199.230 Preventing or dissuading person from testifying or producing evidence. A person who, by persuasion, force, threat, intimidation, deception or otherwise, and with the intent to obstruct the course of justice, prevents or attempts to prevent another person from appearing before any court, or person authorized to subpoena witnesses, as a witness in any action, investigation or other official proceeding, or causes or induces another person to be absent from such a proceeding or evade the process which requires the person to appear as a witness to testify or produce a record, document or other object, shall be punished:

1. Where physical force or the immediate threat of physical force is used, for a category D felony as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

2. Where no physical force or immediate threat of physical force is used, for a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 94; RL § 6359; NCL § 10043]—(NRS A [1967, 465](#); [1979, 1421](#); [1983, 1683](#); [1995, 1175](#))

NRS 199.240 Bribing or intimidating witness to influence testimony. A person who:

1. Gives, offers or promises directly or indirectly any compensation, gratuity or reward to any witness or person who may be called as a witness in an official proceeding, upon an agreement or understanding that his or her testimony will be thereby influenced; or

2. Uses any force, threat, intimidation or deception with the intent to:

(a) Influence the testimony of any witness or person who may be called as a witness in an official proceeding;

(b) Cause or induce him or her to give false testimony or to withhold true testimony; or

(c) Cause or induce him or her to withhold a record, document or other object from the proceeding,

→ is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#), and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$50,000.

[1911 C&P § 56; RL § 6321; NCL § 10005]—(NRS A [1967, 465](#); [1979, 1421](#); [1983, 1683](#); [1995, 1176](#))

NRS 199.242 Limitations on defenses to prosecution for influencing testimony of witness. It is not a defense to a prosecution under [NRS 199.230](#) or [199.240](#) to show that:

1. An official proceeding was not pending or about to be instituted; or

2. The testimony sought or the record, document or other object to have been produced would have been legally privileged or inadmissible in evidence.

(Added to NRS by [1983, 1682](#); A [1985, 247](#))

NRS 199.250 Witness accepting bribe. A person who is or may be a witness upon a trial, hearing, investigation or other proceeding before any court, tribunal or person authorized to hear evidence or take testimony, who asks or receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding that his or her testimony will be influenced thereby, or that the person will be absent from the trial, hearing or other proceeding, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[1911 C&P § 57; RL § 6322; NCL § 10006]—(NRS A [1967, 465](#); [1979, 1421](#); [1995, 1176](#))

OTHER OFFENSES

NRS 199.260 Neglect or refusal to receive person into custody. Every officer who, in violation of any legal duty, shall willfully neglect or refuse to receive a person into his or her official custody or into a prison under his or her charge shall, in a case where no other punishment is specially provided by law, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 95; RL § 6360; NCL § 10044]

NRS 199.270 Refusal to make arrest or to aid officer. Every person who, after having been lawfully commanded by any magistrate to arrest another person, shall willfully neglect or refuse so to do, and every person who, after having been lawfully commanded to aid an officer in arresting any person, or in retaking any person who has escaped from lawful custody, or in executing any lawful process, shall willfully neglect or refuse to aid such officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 96; RL § 6361; NCL § 10045]

NRS 199.280 Resisting public officer. A person who, in any case or under any circumstances not otherwise specially provided for, willfully resists, delays or obstructs a public officer in discharging or attempting to discharge any legal duty of his or her office shall be punished:

1. Where a firearm is used in the course of such resistance, obstruction or delay, or the person intentionally removes, takes or attempts to remove or take a firearm from the person of, or the immediate presence of, the public officer in the course of such resistance, obstruction or delay, for a category C felony as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

2. Where a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, is used in the course of such resistance, obstruction or delay, or the person intentionally removes, takes or attempts to remove or take a weapon, other than a firearm, from the person of, or the immediate presence of, the public officer in the course of such resistance, obstruction or delay, for a category D felony as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

3. Where no dangerous weapon is used in the course of such resistance, obstruction or delay, for a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 97; RL § 6362; NCL § 10046]—(NRS A [1967, 466](#); [1979, 1422](#); [1995, 1176](#); [2009, 163](#))

NRS 199.290 Compounding crimes.

1. A person who asks or receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding that the person will compound or conceal a crime or violation of a statute, or abstain from testifying thereto, delay a prosecution therefor or withhold any evidence thereof, except in a case where a compromise is allowed by law, shall be punished:

(a) For a category D felony as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(b) For a gross misdemeanor, where the agreement or understanding relates to a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor, or to a violation of statute for which a pecuniary penalty or forfeiture is prescribed.

2. In any proceeding against a person for compounding a crime, it is not necessary to prove that any person has been convicted of the crime or violation of statute in relation to which an agreement or understanding herein prohibited was made.

[1911 C&P § 98; RL § 6363; NCL § 10047]—(NRS A [1967, 466](#); [1979, 1422](#); [1995, 1177](#))

NRS 199.300 Intimidating public officer, public employee, juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, assessor, judicial personnel of an Indian tribe or similar person.

1. A person shall not, directly or indirectly, address any threat or intimidation to a public officer, public employee, juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, assessor or any judicial personnel of an Indian tribe or person authorized by law to hear or determine any controversy or matter, with the intent to induce such a person contrary to his or her duty to do, make, omit or delay any act, decision or determination, if the threat or intimidation communicates the intent, either immediately or in the future:

(a) To cause bodily injury to any person;

(b) To cause physical damage to the property of any person other than the person addressing the threat or intimidation;

(c) To subject any person other than the person addressing the threat or intimidation to physical confinement or restraint; or

(d) To do any other act which is not otherwise authorized by law and is intended to harm substantially any person other than the person addressing the threat or intimidation with respect to the person's health, safety, business, financial condition or personal relationships.

2. The provisions of this section must not be construed as prohibiting a person from making any statement in good faith of an intention to report any misconduct or malfeasance by a public officer or employee.

3. A person who violates subsection 1 is guilty of:

(a) If physical force or the immediate threat of physical force is used in the course of the intimidation or in the making of the threat:

(1) For a first offense, a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(2) For a second or subsequent offense, 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 10 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

(b) If no physical force or immediate threat of physical force is used in the course of the intimidation or in the making of the threat, a gross misdemeanor.

4. As used in this section:

(a) "Indian tribe" has the meaning ascribed to it in 25 U.S.C. § 3602(3).

(b) "Judicial personnel" has the meaning ascribed to it in 25 U.S.C. § 3602(4).

(c) "Public employee" means any person who performs public duties for compensation paid by the State, a county, city, local government or other political subdivision of the State or an agency thereof, including, without limitation, a person who performs a service for compensation pursuant to a contract with the State, county, city, local government or other political subdivision of the State or an agency thereof.

[1911 C&P § 99; RL § 6364; NCL § 10048]—(NRS A [1967, 466](#); [1979, 1422](#); [1993, 930](#); [1995, 1177](#); [1997, 433](#); [2005, 925](#); [2025, 584](#))

NRS 199.305 Preventing or dissuading victim, person acting on behalf of victim, or witness from reporting crime, commencing prosecution or causing arrest.

1. A person who, by intimidating or threatening another person, prevents or dissuades a victim of a crime, a person acting on behalf of the victim or a witness from:

- (a) Reporting a crime or possible crime to a:
 - (1) Judge;
 - (2) Peace officer;
 - (3) Parole or probation officer;
 - (4) Prosecuting attorney;
 - (5) Warden or other employee at an institution of the Department of Corrections; or
 - (6) Superintendent or other employee at a juvenile correctional institution;
- (b) Commencing a criminal prosecution or a proceeding for the revocation of a parole or probation, or seeking or assisting in such a prosecution or proceeding; or
- (c) Causing the arrest of a person in connection with a crime,
➔ or who hinders or delays such a victim, agent or witness in an effort to carry out any of those actions is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

2. As used in this section, “victim of a crime” means a person against whom a crime has been committed.

(Added to NRS by [1983, 1682](#); A [1995, 1177](#); [2001 Special Session, 228](#))

NRS 199.310 Malicious prosecution. A person who maliciously and without probable cause therefor, causes or attempts to cause another person to be arrested or proceeded against for any crime of which that person is innocent:

1. If the crime is a felony, is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#); and

2. If the crime is a gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 100; RL § 6365; NCL § 10049]—(NRS A [1967, 466](#); [1979, 1423](#); [1995, 1178](#))

NRS 199.320 Inducing lawsuit. Every person who shall on his or her behalf bring or instigate, incite or encourage another to bring, any false suit at law or in equity, in any court of this State, with intent thereby to distress or harass a defendant therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 101; RL § 6366; NCL § 10050]

NRS 199.330 Buying or promising reward by justice or constable. Every justice of the peace or constable who shall, directly or indirectly, buy or be interested in buying anything in action for the purpose of commencing a suit thereon before a justice of the peace, or who shall give or promise any valuable consideration to any person as an inducement to bring, or as a consideration for having brought, a suit before a justice of the peace, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 102; RL § 6367; NCL § 10051]

NRS 199.335 Failure to appear after admission to bail or release without bail.

1. If a person:

(a) Is admitted to bail, whether provided by deposit or surety, or released without bail;

(b) Is not recommitted to custody; and

(c) Fails to appear at the time and place required by the order admitting him or her to bail or releasing him or her without bail, or any modification thereof,

➔ the person is guilty of failing to appear and shall be punished pursuant to the provisions of this section, unless the person surrenders himself or herself not later than 30 days after the date on which the person was required to appear.

2. If a person who fails to appear in violation of subsection 1 was admitted to bail or released without bail incident to prosecution for:

(a) One or more felonies, the person is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(b) One or more gross misdemeanors but no felonies, the person is guilty of:

(1) A gross misdemeanor; or

(2) If the person left this State with the intent to avoid prosecution, a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(c) One or more misdemeanors but no felonies or gross misdemeanors, the person is guilty of:

(1) A misdemeanor; or

(2) If the person left this State with the intent to avoid prosecution, a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(Added to NRS by [1967, 1470](#); A [1979, 1423](#); [1995, 1178](#); [1999, 1848](#))

NRS 199.340 Criminal contempt. Every person who shall commit a contempt of court of any one of the following kinds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor:

1. Disorderly, contemptuous or insolent behavior committed during the sitting of the court, in its immediate view and presence, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings or to impair the respect due to its authority;

2. Behavior of like character in the presence of a referee, while actually engaged in a trial or hearing pursuant to an order of court, or in the presence of a jury while actually sitting in the trial of a cause or upon an inquest or other proceeding authorized by law;

3. Breach of the peace, noise or other disturbance directly tending to interrupt the proceedings of a court, jury or referee;

4. Willful disobedience to the lawful process or mandate of a court;

5. Resistance, willfully offered, to its lawful process or mandate;

6. Contumacious and unlawful refusal to be sworn as a witness or, after being sworn, to answer any legal and proper interrogatory;

7. Publication of a false or grossly inaccurate report of its proceedings; or

8. Assuming to be an attorney or officer of a court or acting as such without authority.

[1911 C&P § 103; RL § 6368; NCL § 10052]

NRS 199.350 Grand juror acting after challenge allowed. Every grand juror who, with knowledge that a challenge interposed against the grand juror by a defendant has been allowed, shall be present at, or take part, or attempt to take part, in the consideration of the charge against the defendant who interposed such challenge, or the deliberations of the grand jury thereon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 104; RL § 6369; NCL § 10053]

NRS 199.360 Fraudulent pretenses relative to birth of infant; false representation of entitlement to interest or share in estate of deceased person. A person who fraudulently or falsely pretends that any infant child was born of a parent whose child is or would be entitled to inherit real property or to receive any personal property, or who falsely represents himself or herself or another to be a person entitled to an interest or share in the estate of a deceased person as executor, administrator, spouse, heir, heiress, legatee, devisee, next of kin or relative of the deceased person, is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

[1911 C&P § 105; RL § 6370; NCL § 10054]—(NRS A [1979, 1423](#); [1995, 1178](#); [2017, 787](#))

NRS 199.370 Substitution of child. A person to whom a child has been confided for nursing, education or any other purpose, who, with the intent to deceive a person, guardian or relative of the child, substitutes or produces to the parent, guardian or relative another child or

person in the place of the child so confided, 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 10 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

[1911 C&P § 106; RL § 6371; NCL § 10055]—(NRS A [1979, 1423](#); [1995, 1178](#))

NRS 199.380 Instituting suit in name of another. Every person who shall institute or prosecute any action or other proceeding in the name of another, without the consent of the other person and contrary to law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 107; RL § 6372; NCL § 10056]

NRS 199.410 Combination to resist process. Every person who shall enter into a combination with another to resist the execution of any legal process or other mandate of a court of competent jurisdiction, under circumstances not amounting to a riot, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 340; RL § 6605; NCL § 10288]

NRS 199.430 Impersonation of officer. Every person who shall falsely personate a public officer, civil or military, or a police officer, or a private individual having special authority by law to perform an act affecting the rights or interests of another, or who, without authority shall assume any uniform or badge by which such an officer or person is lawfully distinguished, and in such assumed character shall do any act purporting to be official, whereby another is injured or defrauded, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 469; RL § 6734; NCL § 10418]

NRS 199.440 Search warrant maliciously procured. Whoever shall maliciously, and without probable cause, procure a search warrant to be issued and executed shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 476; RL § 6741; NCL § 10425]—(NRS A [1967, 467](#))

NRS 199.450 Peace officer exceeding authority in execution of search warrant. A peace officer who, in executing a search warrant, shall willfully exceed his or her authority, or exercise it with unnecessary severity, shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 477; RL § 6742; NCL § 10426]—(NRS A [1967, 467](#))

NRS 199.460 Extortion of confession; refusing accused communication with attorney or friends.

1. An officer or person having the custody and control of the body or liberty of any person under arrest shall not refuse permission to the arrested person to communicate at reasonable times and intervals with his or her friends or with an attorney, or subject any person under arrest to any form of personal violence, intimidation, indignity or threats for the purpose of extorting from that person incriminating statements or a confession.

2. A person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished:

(a) Where physical force or the immediate threat of physical force is used in the course of extorting statements or a confession, or where substantial bodily harm to the arrested person results from such violence, intimidation or indignity, for a category D felony as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(b) Where no physical force or immediate threat of physical force is used in the course of extorting statements or a confession, or where no substantial bodily harm results to the arrested person from such violence, intimidation or indignity, for a gross misdemeanor.

(c) Where the only offense is to refuse permission to the arrested person to communicate with his or her friends or with an attorney, for a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 542; RL § 6807; NCL § 10488]—(NRS A [1967, 467](#); [1979, 1423](#); [1995, 1179](#))

NRS 199.470 Malicious destruction of legal and other notices. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously remove, damage or destroy:

1. A sign or notice erected or posted by any officer under lawful authority, or by the owner or occupant of the premises where posted; or

2. A legal notice or other legal paper posted in compliance with the requirement of any statute of this State, or under the direction or order of a court,

↪ shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Part 1911 C&P § 487; RL § 6752; NCL § 10434]

CONSPIRACY

NRS 199.480 Penalties.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, whenever two or more persons conspire to commit murder, robbery, sexual assault, kidnapping in the first or second degree, arson in the first or second degree, involuntary servitude in violation of [NRS 200.463](#) or [200.464](#), a violation of any provision of [NRS 200.465](#), trafficking in persons in violation of [NRS 200.467](#) or [200.468](#), sex trafficking in violation of [NRS 201.300](#), facilitating sex trafficking in violation of [NRS 201.301](#) or a violation of [NRS 205.463](#), each person is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished:

(a) If the conspiracy was to commit robbery, sexual assault, kidnapping in the first or second degree, arson in the first or second degree, involuntary servitude in violation of [NRS 200.463](#) or [200.464](#), a violation of any provision of [NRS 200.465](#), trafficking in persons in violation of [NRS 200.467](#) or [200.468](#), sex trafficking in violation of [NRS 201.300](#), facilitating sex trafficking in violation of [NRS 201.301](#) or a violation of [NRS 205.463](#), 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

(b) If the conspiracy was to commit murder, by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 10 years,

↪ and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

2. If the conspiracy subjects the conspirators to criminal liability under [NRS 207.400](#), they shall be punished in the manner provided in [NRS 207.400](#).

3. Whenever two or more persons conspire:

(a) To commit any crime other than those set forth in subsections 1 and 2, and no punishment is otherwise prescribed by law;

(b) Falsely and maliciously to procure another to be arrested or proceeded against for a crime;

(c) Falsely to institute or maintain any action or proceeding;

(d) To cheat or defraud another out of any property by unlawful or fraudulent means;

(e) To prevent another from exercising any lawful trade or calling, or from doing any other lawful act, by force, threats or intimidation, or by interfering or threatening to interfere with any tools, implements or property belonging to or used by another, or with the use or employment thereof;

(f) To commit any act injurious to the public health, public morals, trade or commerce, or for the perversion or corruption of public justice or the due administration of the law; or

(g) To accomplish any criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish a purpose, not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means,

↪ each person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 112; RL § 6377; NCL § 10061]—(NRS A [1975, 509](#); [1977, 1416, 1631](#); [1979, 1424](#); [1983, 1494](#); [1995, 1179](#); [1999, 1343](#); [2013, 2424](#); [2019, 1810](#))

NRS 199.490 Overt act not necessary. In any such proceeding for violation of [NRS 199.480](#), it shall not be necessary to prove that any overt act was done in pursuance of such unlawful conspiracy or combination.

[1911 C&P § 113; RL § 6378; NCL § 10062]

SOLICITATION

NRS 199.500 Penalty.

1. A person who counsels, hires, commands or otherwise solicits another to commit kidnapping or arson is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if no criminal act is committed as a result of the solicitation.

2. A person who counsels, hires, commands or otherwise solicits another to commit murder, if no criminal act is committed as a result of the solicitation, 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, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

(Added to NRS by [1979, 720](#); A [1987, 1152](#); [1995, 1180](#))

OBSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

NRS 199.510 Provisions not applicable to privileged communications between lawyer and client. The provisions of [NRS 199.520](#), [199.530](#) and [199.540](#) do not apply to a lawyer who is communicating with a client within the scope of the privilege set forth in [NRS 49.095](#).

(Added to NRS by [1991, 212](#))

NRS 199.520 Disclosure of information to subject of investigation. An officer or employee of a court or law enforcement agency who, with the intent to obstruct a criminal investigation, directly or indirectly:

1. Notifies any person who is the subject of the investigation about the existence of the investigation; or

2. Discloses to any such person any information obtained in the course of the investigation,

↪ is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(Added to NRS by [1991, 212](#); A [1995, 1180](#))

NRS 199.530 Notification of possible search or seizure.

1. It is unlawful for an officer or employee of a court or law enforcement agency, having knowledge that a person authorized to make a search or seizure has been authorized or is applying for authorization to make a search or seizure, to give notice or attempt to give notice of the possible search or seizure to any person with the intent to obstruct a judicial proceeding or a criminal investigation.

2. A person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(Added to NRS by [1991, 212](#); A [1995, 1180](#))

NRS 199.540 Notification of interception of wire, electronic or oral communication or use of pen register or trap and trace device.

1. It is unlawful for an officer or employee of a court or law enforcement agency, or any employee of a provider of electronic communication service, landlord, custodian or other person who is ordered pursuant to subsection 2 of [NRS 179.475](#) to furnish information, facilities and technical assistance necessary to accomplish an authorized interception of a wire,

electronic or oral communication, having knowledge that an order has been applied for or has been issued authorizing the interception of a wire, electronic or oral communication in accordance with [NRS 179.410](#) to [179.515](#), inclusive, to:

- (a) Give notice of the interception; or
- (b) Attempt to give notice of the interception,

↪ to any person with the intent to obstruct, impede or prevent the interception of the wire, electronic or oral communication.

2. It is unlawful for an officer or employee of a court or law enforcement agency, or any employee of a provider of electronic communication service, landlord, custodian or other person who is ordered pursuant to subsection 2 of [NRS 179.475](#) to furnish information, facilities and technical assistance necessary to accomplish an authorized interception of a wire, electronic or oral communication, having knowledge that an order has been applied for or has been issued authorizing the use of a pen register or trap and trace device to:

- (a) Give notice of the use of the pen register or device; or
- (b) Attempt to give notice of the use of the pen register or device,

↪ to any person with the intent to obstruct, impede or prevent that use.

3. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1 or 2 is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#).

(Added to NRS by [1991, 212](#); A [1995, 1180](#); [2015, 2494](#))