

NRS 197.130 False report by public officer. Every public officer who shall knowingly make any false or misleading statement in any official report or statement, under circumstances not otherwise prohibited by law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 84; RL § 6349; NCL § 10033]

NRS 197.140 Public officer making false certificate. Every public officer who, being authorized by law to make or give a certificate or other writing, shall knowingly make and deliver as true such a certificate or writing containing any statement which the public officer knows to be false, in a case where the punishment thereof is not expressly prescribed by law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 110; RL § 6375; NCL § 10059]

NRS 197.200 Oppression under color of office.

1. An officer, or a person pretending to be an officer, who unlawfully and maliciously, under pretense or color of official authority:

- (a) Arrests or detains a person against the person's will;
- (b) Seizes or levies upon another's property;
- (c) Dispossesses another of any lands or tenements; or
- (d) Does any act whereby the person, property or rights of another person are injured,

↳ commits oppression.

2. An officer or person committing oppression shall be punished:

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

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

[1911 C&P § 541; RL § 6806; NCL § 10487]—(NRS A 1967, 462; 1995, 1172)

NRS 197.220 Other violations by officers. Every public officer or other person who shall willfully disobey any provision of law regulating his or her official conduct in cases for which no other punishment is provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 563; RL § 6828; NCL § 10508]

NRS 197.230 Conviction of public officer forfeits trust. The conviction of a public officer of any felony or malfeasance in office shall entail, in addition to such other penalty as may be imposed, the forfeiture of his or her office, and shall disqualify the public officer from ever afterward holding any public office in this State.

[1911 C&P § 22; RL § 6287; NCL § 9971]

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 199.145 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 199.200 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]

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 199.440 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 199.480 Penalties (For Conspiracy).

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, 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, 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](#))

NRS 199.490 Overt act not necessary (for Conspiracy). 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

NRS 200.571 Harassment: Definition; penalties.

1. A person is guilty of harassment if:
 - (a) Without lawful authority, the person knowingly threatens:
 - (1) To cause bodily injury in the future to the person threatened or to any other person;
 - (2) To cause physical damage to the property of another person;
 - (3) To subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or
 - (4) To do any act which is intended to substantially harm the person threatened or any other person with respect to his or her physical or mental health or safety; and
 - (b) The person by words or conduct places the person receiving the threat in reasonable fear that the threat will be carried out.
2. Except where the provisions of subsection 2 or 3 of [NRS 200.575](#) are applicable, a person who is guilty of harassment:
 - (a) For the first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (b) For the second or any subsequent offense, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.
3. The penalties provided in this section do not preclude the victim from seeking any other legal remedy available.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 897; A 1993, 510; [2001, 2785](#))

NRS 207.190 Coercion.

1. It is unlawful for a person, with the intent to compel another to do or abstain from doing an act which the other person has a right to do or abstain from doing, to:
 - (a) Use violence or inflict injury upon the other person or any of the other person's family, or upon the other person's property, or threaten such violence or injury;
 - (b) Deprive the person of any tool, implement or clothing, or hinder the person in the use thereof; or
 - (c) Attempt to intimidate the person by threats or force.
 2. A person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 shall be punished:
 - (a) Where physical force or the immediate threat of physical force is used, 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 physical force or immediate threat of physical force is used, for a misdemeanor.
- [1911 C&P § 475; RL § 6740; NCL § 10424]—(NRS A 1967, 522; 1979, 1455; 1995, 1239)

NRS 207.280 False reporting of crimes unlawful. Every person who deliberately reports to any police officer, sheriff, district attorney, deputy sheriff, deputy district attorney or member of the Department of Public Safety that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed, which causes a law enforcement agency to conduct a criminal or internal investigation, knowing such report to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1965, 409; A 1967, 523; [2005, 939](#))

NRS 289.055 Establishment and availability of written procedures for investigating complaints and allegations of misconduct. Each agency in this State that employs peace officers shall:

1. Establish written procedures for investigating any complaint or allegation of misconduct made or filed against a peace officer employed by the agency; and
 2. Make copies of the written procedures established pursuant to subsection 1 available to the public.
- (Added to NRS by [1999, 948](#))

NRS 289.180 Parole and probation officers; juvenile probation officers; alternative sentencing officers of department of alternative sentencing; director of juvenile services; Chief and parole officers of Youth Parole Bureau; director of department of juvenile justice services.

1. The following persons have the powers of a peace officer:
 - (a) The Chief Parole and Probation Officer appointed pursuant to [NRS 213.1092](#);
 - (b) Assistant parole and probation officers appointed pursuant to [NRS 213.1095](#);
 - (c) The chief of a department of alternative sentencing established pursuant to [NRS 211A.080](#); and
 - (d) Assistant alternative sentencing officers of a department of alternative sentencing.

2. A juvenile probation officer or assistant juvenile probation officer whose official duties require such officer to enforce court orders on juvenile offenders and make arrests has the same powers as a peace officer when performing duties pursuant to title 5 of NRS or [chapter 432B](#) of NRS, including the power to arrest an adult criminal offender encountered while in the performance of those duties.

3. A director of juvenile services has the powers of a peace officer in the director's judicial district when performing duties pursuant to title 5 of NRS or [chapter 432B](#) of NRS, including the power to arrest an adult criminal offender encountered while in the performance of those duties.

4. The Chief of the Youth Parole Bureau of the Division of Child and Family Services in the Department of Health and Human Services and the parole officers of the Bureau have the powers of a peace officer in carrying out the functions of the Bureau.

5. A director of a department of juvenile justice services established by ordinance pursuant to [NRS 62G.210](#) has the powers of a peace officer in the county when carrying out duties pursuant to title 5 of NRS or [chapter 432B](#) of NRS, including the power to arrest an adult criminal offender encountered while carrying out those duties.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2520; A 1995, 703, 873; 1997, 1480; [2003, 1133](#))

NRS 289.555 Person convicted of felony not qualified to serve as peace officer. A person who has been convicted of a felony in this State or any other state is not qualified to serve as a category I peace officer, category II peace officer or category III peace officer regardless of whether the person has been restored to the person's civil rights.

(Added to NRS by [2003, 2697](#))

NRS 195.020 Principals. Every person concerned in the commission of a felony, gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor, whether the person directly commits the act constituting the offense, or aids or abets in its commission, and whether present or absent; and every person who, directly or indirectly, counsels, encourages, hires, commands, induces or otherwise procures another to commit a felony, gross misdemeanor or misdemeanor is a principal, and shall be proceeded against and punished as such. The fact that the person aided, abetted, counseled, encouraged, hired, commanded, induced or procured, could not or did not entertain a criminal intent shall not be a defense to any person aiding, abetting, counseling, encouraging, hiring, commanding, inducing or procuring him or her.

[1911 C&P § 9; RL § 6274; NCL § 9958]