

# Nevada Laws Made Easy



2025 Criminal & Traffic Code





# **Simplified Statutes**

NEVADA LAWS MADE EASY



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# Chapter 193 - Criminality Generally

#### **General Provisions**

#### NRS 193.010 - Definitions

This section has not been included in this guide. Please refer to NRS for more information.

#### NRS 193.011 - "Boat" Defined

"Boat" includes ships, steamers and other structures adapted to navigation or movement from place to place by water.

#### NRS 193.0115 - "Bond" Defined

"Bond" includes an undertaking.

#### NRS 193.012 - "Break" Defined

When it comes to burglary, the term "break" includes the following:

#### 1. Damaging the Building:

 Physically breaking or forcefully removing any part of a building, whether it's inside or outside.

#### 2. Opening an Entry Point:

- Opening an exterior door, interior door, window, shutter, or any cover used to close an opening in the building or apartment.
- Includes anything used to move between parts of the building, like doors between rooms or apartments.

#### 3. Using Deception or Threats to Enter:

 Gaining entry by threats, tricks, or by working with someone already inside.

# 4. Entering Through Unusual Openings:

 Getting in through nonstandard ways like pipes, chimneys, holes, or tunnels under the building or its foundation.

#### NRS 193.0125 - "Building" Defined

The term "building" includes:

- Any structure that provides shelter for people, such as a house, shed, tent, or booth.
- Any place where property is or will be stored, used, sold, or deposited.
- This also applies to boats, watercraft, or railway cars, whether they are finished or unfinished.

# NRS 193.013 - "Corrupt" and "Corruptly" Defined

 These terms mean acting with a wrongful intent to gain money or another benefit for oneself or someone else.

#### NRS 193.014 - "Dwelling House" Defined

 A "dwelling house" refers to any building or structure

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- usually occupied by someone staying there overnight.
- If the building has multiple parts or rooms meant to be used by different tenants (either permanently or temporarily), each part is considered a separate dwelling house for the tenant staying there overnight or using it for another distinct purpose.

#### NRS 193.0145 - "Enter" Defined

The term "enter," as part of a crime, includes:

- The offender physically going into a place.
- Inserting any part of their body into the place.
- Using any tool, weapon, or object (held by the offender) to:
  - Threaten or intimidate someone.
  - Remove or detach property.

#### NRS 193.0148 - "Gender Identity or Expression" Defined

"Gender identity or expression" means the gender-related identity, appearance, expression or behavior of a person, regardless of the person's assigned sex at birth.

# NRS 193.0155 - "Indicted," "Indictment," "Informed Against" and "Information" Defined

"Indicted" and "indictment" include "informed against" and "information"; and "informed against" and "information" include "indicted" and "indictment."

#### NRS 193.016 - "Judge" Defined

"Judge" includes every judicial officer authorized, alone or with others, to hold or preside over a court of record.

#### NRS 193.0165 - "Jurors" Defined

"Jurors" include a tales-juror, and extend to jurors in all courts, whether of record or not.

#### NRS 193.017 - "Knowingly" Defined

- "Knowingly" means being aware of the facts that make up the act or omission of a crime.
- It does not mean the person has to know the act is illegal.
- A person's knowledge of one fact can be inferred from other facts that would make a reasonable person investigate further.

#### NRS 193.0175 - "Malice" and "Maliciously" Defined

• These terms mean having an evil intent or desire to:

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- Vex, annoy, or harm another person.
- Malice can be inferred from:
  - Willfully disregarding someone else's rights.
  - Doing something wrong without a valid reason or excuse.
  - Failing to do a duty in a way that shows intentional disregard for social responsibilities.

# NRS 193.018 - "Neglect," "Negligence," "Negligent," and "Negligently" Defined

- These terms mean failing to pay proper attention to the nature or likely outcomes of an act or failure to act.
- It refers to a lack of the care that an ordinarily careful person would use in managing their own affairs.

#### NRS 193.0185 - "Nighttime" Defined

"Nighttime" includes the period between sunset and sunrise.

### NRS 193.019 - "Officer" and "Public Officer" Defined

The terms "officer" and "public officer" include:

- Officers, members, and employees of:
  - The State of Nevada.

- Any political subdivision of Nevada (e.g., counties, cities).
- Any special district, public corporation, or quasi-public corporation in Nevada.
- Any agency, board, or commission created by the state or its subdivisions.
- 2. Anyone who is exercising or attempting to exercise the powers or duties of a public officer.

#### NRS 193.0195 - "Owner" Defined

An "owner" of property is anyone who:

- Has full or partial ownership of the property (general or special).
- Has lawful possession of the property, either directly (actual possession) or indirectly (constructive possession).

#### NRS 193.0205 - "Person" Defined

The term "person" includes:

- The State of Nevada.
- Any other state, government, or country that is legally allowed to own property in Nevada.

### NRS 193.021 - "Personal Property" Defined

"Personal property" includes:

Dogs, domestic animals, and birds.

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- Water, gas, and electricity.
- All types of money, chattels (movable property), and effects.
- Instruments or writings that:
  - Are complete and ready to be delivered or issued.
  - Represent or impact claims, rights, privileges, obligations, or authority over property (real or personal).
  - May affect property rights or titles now or in the future (e.g., transfer, creation, or encumbrance of property).

#### NRS 193.0215 - "Prison" Defined

"Prison" means any place designated by law for the keeping of persons held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest.

#### NRS 193.022 - "Prisoner" Defined

"Prisoner" includes any person held in custody under process of law, or under lawful arrest.

#### NRS 193.0225 - "Property" Defined

"Property" includes both real and personal property.

#### NRS 193.023 - "Railway" or "Railroad" Defined

"Railway" or "railroad" includes all railways, railroads and street railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or any other motive power.

#### NRS 193.0235 - "Real Property" Defined

"Real property" includes every estate, interest and right in lands, tenements and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal.

#### NRS 193.024 - "Signature" Defined

A "signature" includes:

- Any mark, sign, or memorandum made to authenticate a document or writing.
- The act of a person subscribing (agreeing to) a document.

#### NRS 193.0245 - "Writing" Defined

"Writing" includes printing.

# SIMPLIFIED STATUTES NEVADA LAWS MADE FASY

# **DEFAULT PENALTIES**

## NRS 193.120 - Classification of Crimes

- A crime is any action or failure to act that is prohibited by law and punishable by death, imprisonment, a fine, or other forms of punishment.
- A crime is classified as a felony if it can be punished by death or imprisonment in a state prison.
- A crime is classified as a misdemeanor if it is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or less, or by imprisonment in a county jail for 6 months or less.
- 4. Any other crime falls into the category of a gross misdemeanor.

### NRS 193.130 - Categories and Punishment of Felonies

- 1. Unless convicted of a Category A felony or as otherwise specified by law, anyone convicted of a felony will receive a sentence with both a minimum and maximum term, as prescribed by the relevant statute. The minimum term cannot exceed 40% of the maximum term.
- 2. For felonies committed on or after July 1, 1995, the following categories and punishments apply:
  - (a) Category A Felony:

#### Punishable by death or life imprisonment in state prison, with or without the possibility of parole, as specified by law.

#### (b) Category B Felony:

 Punishable by imprisonment in state prison for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 20 years, as specified by law.

#### (c) Category C Felony:

- Punishable by imprisonment in state prison for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 5 years.
- The court may also impose a fine of up to \$10,000, unless a greater fine is required by law.

#### (d) Category D Felony:

- Punishable by imprisonment in state prison for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 4 years.
- The court may also impose a fine of up to \$5,000, unless a greater fine is required by law.

#### (e) Category E Felony:

- Punishable by imprisonment in state prison for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 4 years.
- Except as provided by certain statutes (e.g., NRS 176A.100 or NRS 453.336),

# Chapter 194 – Persons Liable to Punishment for Crime

### PERSONS LIABLE TO PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME

# NRS 194.010 - Persons capable of committing crimes

All individuals can be punished for committing crimes, except for those in the following categories:

- Children under 8 years old: These children cannot be held criminally responsible.
- Children between 8 and 10 years old: These children are not liable unless they are charged with murder or a "sexual offense" as defined in NRS 62F.100.
- Children between 8 and 14
  years old: These children are
  not liable unless there is clear
  proof that, at the time of the
  offense, they understood that
  what they did was wrong.
- 4. **Persons in a state of insanity:** Those who were insane when committing the act or failing to act cannot be held responsible.
- 5. Persons acting under ignorance or mistake of fact: If someone acted or failed to act due to a misunderstanding of facts that disproves any required "criminal intent," they are not liable, as long as the

- offense requires specific intent.
- Unconscious persons: People who committed the act without being aware of it cannot be held criminally responsible.
- 7. Accidental acts: If a person committed the act or omission through misfortune or accident and there was no evil intent, malicious purpose, or "culpable negligence," they are not liable.
- 8. Persons acting under threats:
  Unless the crime is punishable by death, individuals who acted or failed to act because they reasonably believed their life was in danger or they would suffer serious bodily harm are not liable.

# NRS 194.020 - Persons liable to punishment

The following individuals, except as outlined in NRS 194.010, can be held accountable under the law:

- Anyone who commits a crime in Nevada, whether the entire crime or just part of it happens within the State.
- 2. Anyone who commits an act of larceny (theft) outside Nevada and is later found in Nevada with any of the stolen property.

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- Anyone outside Nevada who advises, causes, helps, or encourages someone else to commit a crime within Nevada.
- Anyone outside Nevada who forcibly or fraudulently abducts or kidnaps a person in violation of the laws where the act occurred and then brings, sends, or transports that person into Nevada.
- 5. Anyone who commits an act outside Nevada that impacts people, property, public health, morals, or decency within Nevada and that would be considered a crime if it had occurred within the State.

# Chapter 195 – Parties to Crime

# PARTIES TO CRIMES

# NRS 195.010 - Classification of parties to crimes

Parties to crimes are classified as:

- 1. Principals; and
- Accessories.

#### NRS 195.020 - Principals

A person is considered a "principal" in the commission of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor if they:

- Directly commit the act that constitutes the offense.
- Aid or abet in the commission of the offense, regardless of whether they are present at the time.
- Directly or indirectly:
  - o Counsel,
  - Encourage,
  - o Hire,
  - Command,
  - Induce, or
  - Otherwise procure someone else to commit the offense.

A person who meets any of the above criteria will be treated and punished as a principal.

It is not a valid defense for a person who aids, abets, counsels, encourages, hires, commands, induces, or procures another person to commit an offense if the other person:

- Could not form a criminal intent, or
- Did not actually have a criminal intent.

#### NRS 195.030 - Accessories

- Anyone who is **not** the spouse or domestic partner of a person who has committed a felony, and who knowingly helps that person avoid arrest, trial, conviction, or punishment by doing any of the following after the felony is committed, is considered an accessory to the felony:
  - Destroys or hides material evidence.
  - Helps destroy or hide material evidence.
  - Hides or shelters the offender.
- Anyone who is not the spouse, domestic partner, sibling, parent, grandparent, child, or grandchild of a person who has committed a gross misdemeanor, and who knowingly helps that person avoid arrest, trial, conviction, or punishment by doing any of the following after the gross misdemeanor is committed, is considered an accessory to the gross misdemeanor:

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- Hides or shelters the offender.
- Helps the offender in any way to avoid being caught or punished.
- 3. The term "domestic partner" refers to someone in a legally registered or recognized domestic partnership under chapter 122A of NRS, as long as the partnership has not been terminated according to the same chapter.

# Chapter 197 – Crimes By and Against the Executive Power of This State

# CRIMES BY AND AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THIS STATE

NRS 197.020 - Bribery of Other Public Officers
Felony

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant gave, offered, or promised compensation, gratuity, or a reward to a public officer (e.g., money, gifts, or other valuables).
- 2. Explain how the compensation, gratuity, or reward was given, offered, or promised directly or indirectly (e.g., through intermediaries, written communication, or verbal statements).
- 3. Document the intent of the defendant to influence the public officer's act, decision, vote, or other proceeding in the exercise of their official powers or functions.

#### NRS 197.040 - Asking or Receiving Bribe by Public Officer or Employee Felony

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the public officer, employee, or person acting for the State asked for or received compensation, gratuity, reward, or a promise of such (e.g., money, gifts, or other valuables).
- Explain how the compensation, gratuity, reward, or promise was asked for or received directly or indirectly (e.g., through intermediaries or indirect communications).
- Document the agreement or understanding that the officer or employee's vote, opinion, judgment, action, decision, or other official proceeding would be influenced.
- 4. Explain how the officer or employee agreed to do, omit, neglect, or violate an official duty as part of the agreement or understanding.

# NRS 197.090 - Interfering with Public Officer

**Gross Misdemeanor** 

- Describe how the defendant used threats, force, or violence to attempt to deter or prevent an executive or administrative officer from performing a duty required by law.
- 2. Document how the defendant knowingly resisted an

- executive or administrative officer using force or violence while the officer was performing their lawful duty.
- Explain that the circumstances did not fall under a greater penalty provided in NRS 200.481.

#### NRS 197.100 - Influencing Public Officer Gross Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant asked for or received compensation, gratuity, reward, or a promise of such (e.g., money, gifts, or other valuables).
- Explain if the compensation, gratuity, or reward was sought or received based on the representation that the defendant could, directly or indirectly, influence a public officer to refuse, neglect, or delay performing an official duty.
- Document whether the defendant sought or received compensation with the condition or promise that they would successfully influence a public officer (e.g., through actions, decisions, votes, or opinions).
- 4. Describe how the defendant represented that they could

- influence a public officer regarding an act, decision, vote, opinion, or proceeding, and whether they employed means beyond explanation and argument based on merit.
- 5. Document any evidence of means actually used by the defendant to influence the public officer (if applicable).

#### NRS 197.110 - Misconduct of Public Officer Felony

- 1. Describe how the public officer asked for or received compensation, gratuity, reward, or a promise of such, either directly or indirectly, for omitting or delaying the performance of an official duty.
- 2. Document if the public officer asked for or received compensation for any official service that was not actually rendered (except for lawful charges for prospective costs or fees demandable in advance).
- 3. Explain how the public officer used or employed any person, money, or property under their official control, direction, or custody for private benefit or gain, whether for themselves or another person.

#### NRS 197.120 - False Impersonation of Public Officer; Intrusion into and Refusal to Surrender Public Office Gross Misdemeanor

#### Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant falsely impersonated or represented themselves as a public officer (e.g., claiming a title or position they were not elected or appointed to).
- Document how the defendant willfully intruded into a public office without being duly elected or appointed.
- 3. Explain how the defendant willfully exercised the functions or performed the duties of a public officer without being legally qualified to do so.
- Describe any instance where the defendant, having been an executive or administrative officer, continued to exercise the functions of the office after their right to do so had ceased.
- Document if the defendant wrongfully refused to surrender the official seal, books, or papers of the office when lawfully demanded by their successor.

#### NRS 197.130 - False Report by Public Officer Gross Misdemeanor

#### Articulate the following:

- Describe how the public officer knowingly made a false or misleading statement in an official report or statement.
- 2. Document the circumstances under which the false or misleading statement was made, ensuring it was not otherwise prohibited by law.
- 3. Explain how the officer's actions demonstrated knowledge that the statement was false or misleading at the time it was made.

#### NRS 197.170 - Extortion by Public Officer or Employee Felony

- Describe how the public officer or employee asked for, received, or agreed to receive a fee or compensation for an official service or employment:
  - In excess of the fee or compensation allowed by law.
  - For a service or employment where no fee or compensation is allowed by law.

- Document how the public officer or employee requested money, property, or anything of value not authorized by law.
- Explain how the request was made in a way that would cause a reasonable person to feel intimidated into complying to avoid the risk of adverse action by the officer or employee.
- Specify that the officer or employee acted in a manner that constitutes extortion under the law.

#### NRS 197.180 - Wrongful Exercise of Official Power Gross Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully took upon themselves to exercise or officiate in an office or position that belonged to another person.
- Explain how the defendant was not lawfully authorized to exercise or officiate in that office or position.

#### NRS 197.190 - Obstructing Public Officer Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

1. Describe how the defendant, after being given due notice,

- refused or neglected to make or provide a statement, report, or information lawfully required by a public officer.
- 2. Document how the defendant, in the statement, report, or information, made a willfully untrue, misleading, or exaggerated statement.
- Explain how the defendant willfully hindered, delayed, or obstructed a public officer in the discharge of their official powers or duties.
- 4. Confirm that no other provision of law applies to the defendant's actions.

# NRS 197.200 - Oppression Under Color of Office

Felony (if physical force or the immediate threat of physical force is used)

Gross Misdemeanor (if no physical force or immediate threat of physical force is used)

- Describe how the officer or person pretending to be an officer unlawfully and maliciously acted under pretense or color of official authority.
- 2. Document the specific action taken by the officer or person:
  - Arresting or detaining a person against their will.

- Seizing or levying upon another's property.
- Dispossessing another of any lands or tenements.
- Committing any act that caused injury to the person, property, or rights of another.
- Explain whether physical force or the immediate threat of physical force was used during the act.
- Specify whether the act constitutes oppression as defined by law and note the corresponding level of offense (Category D Felony or Gross Misdemeanor).

# NRS 197.220 - Other Violations by Officers Misdemeanor

- Describe how the public officer or person willfully disobeyed a provision of law that regulates their official conduct.
- Explain that the violation pertains to a case for which no other punishment is specifically provided by law.

# Chapter 200 – Crimes Against the Person

#### **HOMICIDE**

#### NRS 200.010 - "Murder" Defined

- Murder is the illegal killing of a person.
- It must involve malice aforethought, which can be:
  - Express malice: Intentional and planned killing.
  - Implied malice:
     Actions showing a disregard for human life.
- Murder also includes killings caused by:
  - Controlled substances: If someone dies because of drugs that were sold, given, traded, or provided illegally (violating chapter 453 of NRS).
  - Violations of NRS
     453.3325: This refers
     to specific drug related criminal
     actions leading to
     death.
- Murder can happen by any means that results in death.

# NRS 200.020 - Malice: Express and implied Defined

#### • Express malice:

- This is a clear, deliberate intent to unlawfully kill someone.
- It must be shown through evidence of external actions or circumstances.

#### Implied malice:

- This exists when there is no significant provocation for the killing.
- It is shown by actions or circumstances that reveal an abandoned and malicious disregard for human life.

#### NRS 200.030: Degrees of Murder; Penalties Felony

#### Articulate the following:

#### First-Degree Murder

 Describe how the killing was committed willfully, deliberately, and with premeditation (e.g., planning, preparation, or intentional actions taken by the suspect).

- Document if the killing involved poison, lying in wait, or torture.
- 3. Explain if the killing occurred during the commission or attempted commission of another felony (e.g., sexual assault, kidnapping, arson, robbery, burglary, child abuse, or acts of terrorism).
- Describe if the killing was intended to prevent a lawful arrest or assist an escape from custody.
- Document if the killing occurred on school property, during a school-sponsored activity, or on a school bus, with intent to create a significant risk of death or harm to multiple people.
- Explain if the killing was committed in the perpetration of an act of terrorism (define act per NRS 202.4415).

#### Second-Degree Murder

1. Describe the killing and explain how it was not premeditated or deliberate but still meets the definition of murder (e.g., intentional act resulting in death without planning).

#### NRS 200.033 - Circumstances Aggravating First Degree Murder

The following are the only circumstances that may aggravate a charge of first-degree murder:

- 1. The murder was committed by someone serving a sentence of imprisonment.
- 2. The offender, before the penalty hearing for this murder, has been convicted of:
  - (a) Another murder, unless subsection 12 applies to that other murder.
  - (b) A felony involving violence or threats of violence, unless subsection 4 applies to that felony.

A person is considered convicted when a jury delivers a guilty verdict or when a judge pronounces guilt in a non-jury trial.

- 3. The offender knowingly created a significant risk of death to multiple people using a weapon, device, or method inherently dangerous to more than one person.
- 4. The murder occurred while the offender was committing, attempting, or fleeing after committing or attempting:
  - Robberv
  - First-degree arson
  - Burglary
  - Home invasion

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 First-degree kidnapping

#### The offender must have:

- (a) Killed or attempted to kill the victim; or
- (b) Known or had reason to know that life could be taken or lethal force used.
- The murder was committed to avoid or prevent lawful arrest or to escape from custody.
- The offender committed the murder to gain money or something else of value.
- The victim was a peace officer or firefighter performing official duties, or killed because of their official role, and the offender knew or reasonably should have known their status.
  - "Peace officer"
     includes Department
     of Corrections
     employees whose
     duties bring them into
     contact with
     offenders, and
     individuals with peace
     officer powers under
     NRS 289.150 to
     289.360.
- 8. The murder involved torturing or mutilating the victim.

- The murder was committed randomly and without a clear motive.
- 10. The victim was less than 14 years old.
- 11. The murder was committed due to the victim's actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression.
- 12. The offender was convicted of more than one first- or second-degree murder in the same trial. Conviction is considered to occur when a jury delivers a guilty verdict or a judge pronounces guilt in a non-jury trial.
- 13. The offender subjected the victim to nonconsensual sexual penetration immediately before, during, or after the murder.
  - "Nonconsensual"
     means against the
     victim's will or when
     the victim is incapable
     of resisting,
     consenting, or
     understanding,
     including when the
     victim is deceased.
  - "Sexual penetration" includes any insertion, however slight, into the genital or anal openings of the victim's body by any

part of a person or object, and includes acts like anal intercourse or sexual intercourse.

- 14. The murder occurred on school grounds, at a school-sponsored activity, or on a school bus in official use, and the offender intended to create a risk of death or serious harm to multiple people using a hazardous method.
  - "School bus" is defined in NRS 483.160.
- 15. The murder was committed to carry out, support, or conceal an act of terrorism, as defined in NRS 202.4415.

#### NRS 200.035 - Circumstances Mitigating First Degree Murder

The following circumstances may mitigate a charge of first-degree murder, even if they do not serve as a defense or reduce the degree of the crime:

- The defendant has no substantial prior criminal activity.
- The murder occurred while the defendant was experiencing extreme mental or emotional disturbance.

- The victim either participated in the defendant's criminal activity or consented to the act.
- 4. The defendant was an accomplice in a murder committed by another person and had a relatively minor role in the crime.
- The defendant acted under duress or the influence of another person.
- The defendant was young at the time of the crime.
- 7. Any other circumstances that may mitigate the offense.

## NRS 200.040 - "Manslaughter" Defined

- Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person without malice (no intent to kill or extreme disregard for life) and without deliberate planning.
- Voluntary manslaughter happens in the heat of passion caused by strong provocation. The provocation must be serious enough to overpower self-control.
- Involuntary manslaughter happens during an illegal act or during a legal act done carelessly or without proper caution.
- Vehicular manslaughter is not included under this definition.

It is covered separately in NRS 484B.657.

# NRS 200.050 - "Voluntary Manslaughter" Defined

- Voluntary manslaughter happens when:
  - A person is seriously and highly provoked, leading to an uncontrollable reaction.
  - 2. The provocation would cause an irresistible passion in a reasonable person.
  - It may also occur if the victim was attempting to cause serious harm to the killer.
- Vehicular manslaughter is not included under this definition; it is addressed separately in NRS 484B.657.

# NRS 200.060 - When Killing Punished as Murder

A killing will be punished as murder if it results from a sudden and violent impulse of passion believed to be irresistible. However, if there is enough time between the provocation or assault and the killing for the person to regain composure and act with reason or humanity, the killing is considered deliberate revenge and treated as murder.

# NRS 200.070 - "Involuntary Manslaughter" Defined

- Involuntary manslaughter is when someone unintentionally kills another person while:
  - Doing something illegal that isn't aimed at killing but could naturally result in death.
  - Doing something legal in a reckless or unlawful way that could cause death.
- 2. If the act leading to death is tied to a felonious intent or a crime likely to cause death, it becomes murder instead.
- 3. Vehicular manslaughter is not included and is covered separately in NRS 484B.657.

# NRS 200.080 - Punishment for Voluntary Manslaughter

A person convicted of voluntary manslaughter is guilty of a category B felony and is subject to the following penalties:

- Imprisonment: A minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 10 years in state prison.
- Fine: Up to \$10,000, at the court's discretion.

# Chapter 201 – Crimes Against Public Decency and Good Moral

# CONTRIBUTORY DELINQUENCY AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN

# NRS 201.090 - "Neglected Child," "Delinquent Child" and "Child in Need of Supervision" Defined

A "neglected child," "delinquent child," or "child in need of supervision" is anyone under 18 years old who:

- Begs or asks for money in public, even if pretending to sell something, perform, or entertain.
- Lacks parental care, has no guardian, or has a guardian unwilling or unable to provide proper supervision.
- Has no basic necessities (food, shelter, clothing) and no way to get them.
- Lives in an unfit home due to neglect, cruelty, or bad influences.
- Lives in a brothel or with someone of bad reputation.
- Has no home or means to survive and is found wandering.
- Spends time with criminals, vagrants, or prostitutes or is found in places of prostitution.

- Illegally visits a bar or saloon where alcohol is sold or given away.
- Regularly drinks alcohol or uses drugs (unless prescribed by a doctor).
- Habitually disobeys parents, guardians, or custodians or is beyond their control.
- Frequently skips school (habitual truant).
- Engages in immoral or indecent behavior or is at risk of doing so.
- Uses obscene, profane, or indecent language or behaves in an indecent way.
- Breaks any state law or local ordinance that defines a crime.

A runaway, unmanageable child, or habitual truant is considered a "child in need of supervision" under Title 5 of NRS, but not a delinquent child.

### NRS 201.100 - How Offense may be Termed

When charging someone under NRS 201.090, 201.100, or 201.110:

- If the case involves neglect of a child or a child in need of supervision, the offense may be referred to as "contributory neglect."
- If the case involves delinquency of a child, the

offense may be referred to as "contributory delinquency."

# NRS 201.110 - Definition; Penalties; Exception Misdemeanor

#### Articulate the following:

- Describe the specific act or omission by the defendant that caused, encouraged, or contributed to a minor becoming a neglected child, child in need of supervision, or delinquent child.
- Explain how the defendant's actions or failure to act influenced the minor's behavior or circumstances.
- If applicable, document any threats, commands, or persuasion used by the defendant to induce the minor to engage in harmful behavior.
- Clarify that the defendant's conduct does not fall under the exception for delivering a child to a provider of emergency services under NRS 432B.630.

# BIGAMY, INCEST AND SEXUAL ACTS IN PUBLIC

NRS 201.160 - Bigamy: Definition; Penalty Felony

#### Articulate the following:

- 1. Document that the defendant was legally married at the time of the alleged offense.
- 2. Explain how the defendant knowingly entered into a second marriage while the former spouse was still alive.
- 3. If applicable, describe any cohabitation within the state after the second marriage occurred outside the state.
- Confirm that none of the legal exceptions apply (e.g., the former spouse was absent for five years without knowledge of being alive, the defendant was legally divorced, or the former marriage was declared void).

NRS 201.170 - Marrying Person Already Married; Penalty Felony

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- Document that the defendant was unmarried at the time of the alleged offense.
- Explain how the defendant knowingly married a person who was already legally married to someone else.

3. Explain that the act occurred in a public place.

#### NRS 201.180 - Incest: Definition; Penalty Felony

#### Articulate the following:

- Document the relationship between the defendant and the other involved person, establishing that they are within the prohibited degree of consanguinity (e.g., parent, child, sibling).
- Explain how the defendant either intermarried with or engaged in fornication or adultery with the related person.

#### NRS 201.190 - Commission of Certain Sexual Acts in Public: Definition; Penalty Felony

- 1. Document that the defendant is an adult.
- 2. Describe how the defendant engaged in anal intercourse, cunnilingus, or fellatio.

# INDECENT EXPOSURE

NRS 201.210 - Open or Gross Lewdness; Penalty Gross Misdemeanor

Felony (Under Certain Conditions)

Articulate the following:

- Describe the specific act of open or gross lewdness committed by the defendant.
- 2. Document whether this was a first or subsequent offense.
- 3. If applicable, explain whether the defendant has a prior conviction for a sexual offense under NRS 179D.097.
- 4. If applicable, document that the offense was committed in the presence of a child under 18 or a vulnerable person as defined in NRS 200.5092(8)(a).
- 5. Clarify that the act did not involve breastfeeding, as it is not considered open or gross lewdness under this statute.

NRS 201.220 - Indecent or Obscene Exposure; Penalty Gross Misdemeanor

Felony (Under Certain Conditions)

Articulate the following:

- 1. Describe how the defendant made an open and indecent or obscene exposure of their own person or another person.
- 2. Document whether this was a first or subsequent offense.
- If applicable, explain whether the defendant has a prior conviction for a sexual offense under NRS 179D.097.
- 4. If applicable, document that the offense was committed in the presence of a child under 18 or a vulnerable person as defined in NRS 200.5092(8)(a).
- 5. Clarify that the act did not involve breastfeeding, as it is not considered indecent or obscene exposure under this statute.

# NRS 201.230 - Lewdness with Child Under 16 Years; Penalties

Category A Felony (for victims under 14 or repeat offenders)
Category B Felony (for victims aged 14 or 15)

- 1. Document the age of the defendant and the age of the child victim to establish the applicable offense category.
- 2. Describe the specific lewd or lascivious act committed by the defendant.
- 3. Explain how the act was done willfully and with the intent to

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- arouse, appeal to, or gratify the sexual desires of the defendant or the child.
- 4. Confirm that the act did not constitute sexual assault, as defined by law.
- 5. If applicable, document whether the defendant has a prior conviction for lewdness with a child or another sexual offense against a child.

#### NRS 201.232 - Breast feeding: Legislative Intent; Authorized in any Public or Private Location Where Mother is Authorized to Be

- The Legislature recognizes the importance of breastfeeding and states that:
  - Medical professionals recommend breastfeeding for at least the first year, unless medically inadvisable.
  - Despite these recommendations, fewer mothers are choosing to breastfeed, with many switching to formula before leaving the hospital.
  - Breastfeeding improves bonding, nutrition, digestion, and immunity for babies. It may also

- enhance intelligence and lower the risk of various illnesses, including cancer, diabetes, respiratory infections, and obesity.
- Mothers who breastfeed receive health benefits, including reduced risk of breast cancer, osteoporosis, and urinary tract infections. If all women breastfed until their child turned two, breast cancer rates could decrease by 25%.
- Organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) actively promote breastfeeding.
- Social pressures discourage breastfeeding, making mothers fear embarrassment, social rejection, or even legal consequences.
- Promoting family values means encouraging public acceptance of breastfeeding, and no

# Chapter 202 – Crimes Against Public Health and Safety

# GENERAL PROVISIONS

### NRS 202.005 - "Fugitive from justice" defined

A "fugitive from justice" is someone found in Nevada after:

- Being charged with a felony in another state and fleeing to avoid prosecution.
- Fleeing from another state to avoid testifying in a criminal case.

# **ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

### NRS 202.015 - "Alcoholic beverage" defined

For laws related to alcohol (NRS 202.015 to 202.065), an "alcoholic beverage" includes:

- Beer & similar drinks Beer, ale, porter, stout, sake, and similar fermented beverages with at least 0.5% alcohol by volume made from malt or substitutes.
- Fermented fruit or agricultural beverages – Drinks made by fermenting fruit or other sugar-containing agricultural products with at least 0.5% alcohol by volume.
- Distilled spirits Any form of ethyl alcohol (ethanol), spirits of wine, or similar substances, including any mixtures or dilutions.

NRS 202.020 - Purchase, consumption or possession of alcoholic beverage by person under 21 years of age; penalties; sealing of records; exceptions

#### Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

1. Describe how the person under 21 purchased,

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- consumed, or possessed an alcoholic beverage.
- 2. Explain the location where the purchase, consumption, or possession occurred (e.g., saloon, public place, business open to the public).
- Document that the person was under 21 years of age at the time of the offense.
- 4. Detail whether any exceptions apply (e.g., religious purposes, presence of a parent/guardian, lawful employment, prescription use).
- If applicable, explain whether the person qualified for an exemption due to requesting emergency medical assistance for themselves or another underage individual.

# NRS 202.030 - Minor loitering in place where alcoholic beverages sold

Punishable by a fine of up to \$500

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the person is under 21 years of age (e.g., identification check, admission by the individual).
- Explain how the person was loitering or remaining on the premises of a saloon where alcoholic beverages are sold.
- 3. Document that the location is a saloon where spirituous,

- malt, or fermented liquors or wines are sold.
- 4. Confirm that the establishment does not fall under an exception (e.g., a restaurant with separate dining areas or a grocery/drugstore where alcohol is not sold by the drink).

NRS 202.040 - False representation by person under 21 years of age to obtain intoxicating liquor; penalty; sealing of records

#### Misdemeanor

- Describe how the suspect falsely represented themselves as 21 or older (e.g., using a fake ID, verbally stating a false age).
- 2. Explain how the false representation was made to obtain intoxicating liquor (e.g., purchasing alcohol at a store, ordering at a bar).
- Document the suspect's actual age and any evidence confirming they were under 21 (e.g., valid identification, statements from the suspect or witnesses).

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NRS 202.055 - Sale or furnishing of alcoholic beverage to minor; aiding minor to purchase or procure alcoholic beverage; policy to prevent minor from obtaining alcoholic beverage through use of Internet

#### Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- 1. Describe how the defendant sold, gave, or otherwise provided an alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age.
- Explain whether the defendant left or deposited an alcoholic beverage in a place with the intent that a minor would obtain it.
- Document if the defendant provided money or anything of value to a minor, knowing it would be used to purchase alcohol.
- Note any exceptions, such as whether the defendant was a parent, guardian, or physician of the minor.
- If the offense involved selling alcohol over the Internet, document whether the defendant had a policy in place to prevent minors from obtaining alcohol.
- 6. Explain whether the defendant failed to require an adult signature upon delivery or failed to properly mark the packaging to indicate the

contents were alcoholic beverages.

NRS 202.057 - Using person who is less than 18 years of age to distribute material that includes offer for alcoholic beverages

#### Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant employed, allowed, or used a person under 18 years of age to distribute promotional materials.
- Document that the promotional materials included an offer for alcoholic beverages.
- 3. Explain that the distribution was for a business, such as a gaming establishment, saloon, resort, or restaurant.
- 4. Confirm that the exception in subsection 2 does not apply (e.g., the material was not part of a general publication with incidental alcohol advertisements).

# NRS 202.060 - Saloonkeeper allowing minor to remain in establishment

Punishable by a fine of up to \$500

Articulate the following:

 Describe how the establishment is a saloon or

- resort where spirituous, malt, or fermented liquors or wines are sold.
- 2. Explain how the defendant is the proprietor, keeper, or manager of the establishment.
- 3. Document that a person under 21 years old was present in the establishment.
- Explain how the defendant knowingly allowed or permitted the minor to remain in the establishment.
- 5. Confirm that the establishment does not fall under any exceptions (e.g., it is not a restaurant with separate dining areas or a grocery or drugstore where alcohol is not sold for on-premises consumption).

NRS 202.065 - Sale of alcoholic beverage containing more than 80 percent of alcohol by volume

#### Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- 1. Document that the defendant sold an alcoholic beverage.
- 2. Describe how the beverage contained more than 80 percent alcohol by volume (e.g., product label, testing results).
- 3. Explain that the sale occurred in violation of the law.

NRS 202.067 - Sale, offer for sale, purchase, possession or use of alcohol vaporizing device; use of brand name of alcoholic beverage in advertisement or promotion of alcohol vaporizing device

#### Misdemeanor

- Describe how the defendant sold, offered for sale, purchased, possessed, or used an alcohol vaporizing device.
- 2. Explain how the device functioned by mixing liquor with oxygen or another gas to create a vapor for inhalation.
- Document any evidence of the defendant using the brand name of an alcoholic beverage in advertisements or promotions for an alcohol vaporizing device.

# CRIMES CONCERNING PUBLIC HEALTH

NRS 202.170 - Willfully poisoning or adulterating food, water or medicine

#### **Felony**

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully added poison or another harmful substance (e.g., glass, razor blade) to food, drink, or medicine intended for human consumption.
- 2. Document where and how the adulterated item was intended or prepared for human use.
- Explain if the defendant willfully poisoned a water source (e.g., spring, well, reservoir) and identify the specific location.
- Detail any evidence indicating the defendant's intent and awareness of their actions.

NRS 202.175 - Sale, offer for sale, distribution, purchase, possession or use of powdered alcohol

Misdemeanor

#### Articulate the following:

- Document whether the defendant sold, offered for sale, distributed, purchased, possessed, or used powdered alcohol.
- Describe the form of the substance (powdered or crystalline) and confirm that it contained alcohol.
- Explain how the powdered alcohol was intended for direct consumption or reconstitution.

NRS 202.180 - Deposit of unwholesome substance; carrying on business detrimental to public health on or near route of public travel; deposit of dead body of animal; burning stolen metallic wire

#### **Gross Misdemeanor**

- 1. Describe how the defendant deposited, left, or kept an unwholesome substance on or near a highway or public travel route (e.g., dumping garbage, hazardous waste, or rotting materials).
- 2. Explain how the defendant established, maintained, or carried on a business, trade, or manufacturing operation near a public travel route that was detrimental to public health

# Chapter 203 - Crimes Against the Public Peace

# CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE

### NRS 203.010 - Breach of Peace Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant maliciously and willfully disturbed the peace or quiet of a neighborhood, person, or family.
- Document the specific actions that disturbed the peace, such as:
  - Making loud or unusual noises.
  - Engaging in tumultuous or offensive conduct.
  - Making threats or traducing (insulting or slandering).
  - Quarreling, challenging someone to fight, or engaging in a physical fight.

#### NRS 203.020 - Assembling to Disturb Peace or Commit Unlawful Act Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- Describe how two or more persons assembled for the purpose of disturbing the public peace or committing an unlawful act.
- Document how the persons failed to disperse when desired or commanded to do so by a public officer, such as a judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, constable, or other authorized officer.
- Explain the context or circumstances of the assembly that demonstrated their intent to disturb the peace or commit an unlawful act.

# NRS 203.030 - Provoking Commission of Breach of Peace Misdemeanor

- 1. Describe how the defendant used words, signs, or gestures to willfully provoke or attempt to provoke another person.
- Document how the defendant's actions were intended to cause the other person to commit a breach of the peace (e.g., engage in loud, tumultuous, or violent behavior).
- 3. Explain the context or circumstances showing the defendant's willful intent to provoke the breach of peace.

# NRS 203.040 - Publishing Matter Inciting Breach of Peace or Other Crime Gross Misdemeanor

#### Articulate the following:

- 1. Describe how the defendant willfully printed, published, edited, issued, or knowingly circulated, sold, distributed, or displayed any written or printed material (e.g., books, papers, or documents).
- Document how the material encouraged, advocated, or incited the commission of a crime, breach of peace, or act of violence, or tended to encourage disrespect for law or courts of justice.
- Explain the defendant's role, such as editor, proprietor, or manager of a publication or organization, responsible for the material's publication or distribution.
- If applicable, document any defense the defendant presented, including claims of lack of knowledge, publication without their authority, or steps taken to retract the material with equal publicity.

# NRS 203.050 - Affray Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- Describe how two or more persons agreed to fight in a public place.
- 2. Document how the fight caused terror or fear among citizens in the area.
- 3. Explain the location and circumstances showing the fight occurred in a public place.

#### NRS 203.060 - Unlawful Assembly Misdemeanor

#### Articulate the following:

- Describe how two or more persons assembled together with the intent to commit an unlawful act.
- Document that the individuals separated without carrying out or advancing toward the unlawful act.
- 3. Explain the circumstances indicating the purpose of the assembly was unlawful.

# NRS 203.070 - Rout and Riot Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

#### For Rout:

 Describe how two or more persons met with the intent to commit an unlawful act based on a common cause of guarrel.

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2. Document how the individuals made advances toward committing the unlawful act.

#### For Riot:

- 1. Describe how two or more persons either:
  - Committed an unlawful act of violence, with or without a common cause of quarrel.
  - Committed a lawful act in a violent, tumultuous, and illegal manner.
- Document the specific actions showing violence, tumult, or illegality in the behavior of the group.

# NRS 203.080 - Armed Association Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant associated with a group of individuals as a military company with arms.
- Document that the group was not part of a lawful organization such as municipal police, university or public school cadets, state militia, or U.S. troops, and did not have the Governor's consent.
- 3. Explain that the association violated the law, noting that

members of social or benevolent associations wearing swords are exempt from this prohibition.

### NRS 203.090 - Disturbing Meeting Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- 1. Describe how the defendant willfully disturbed an assembly or meeting.
- 2. Document that the assembly or meeting was lawful in its nature.
- Explain that the defendant acted without legal authority to disturb the assembly or meeting.

#### NRS 203.100 - Offenses in Public Conveyances Misdemeanor

- Describe how the defendant willfully used profane, offensive, or indecent language in a public conveyance (e.g., bus, train, or taxi).
- 2. Document how the defendant engaged in a quarrel or argument within the public conveyance.
- 3. Explain how the defendant interfered with or annoyed

- another passenger in the public conveyance.
- Describe how the defendant refused to pay the proper fare and failed to leave the conveyance upon being asked to do so.

# NRS 203.110 - Forcible Entry and Detainer Misdemeanor

#### Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant unlawfully used force or violence to enter or detain the lands or possessions of another person.
- Document how the defendant encouraged or assisted another person in unlawfully using force or violence to enter or detain the lands or possessions of another.
- 3. Explain how the defendant, after being lawfully removed from the lands or possessions of another by order of a court, tribunal, or officer, unlawfully returned to settle, reside, or take possession of the same lands or possessions.

# NRS 203.115 - Criminal Anarchy Felony

- Describe how the defendant advocated, advised, or taught (by word of mouth or writing) the overthrow of organized government by force, violence, assassination, or other unlawful means.
- 2. Document how the defendant printed, published, edited, issued, circulated, sold, distributed, or publicly displayed materials advocating, advising, or teaching the doctrine of overthrowing government by force, violence, or unlawful means.
- 3. Explain how the defendant justified, by word or writing, the assassination, unlawful killing, or assault of any executive or other officer due to their official position, with intent to promote the doctrines of criminal anarchy.
- 4. Describe how the defendant organized, helped organize, joined, or voluntarily assembled with a group or society formed to teach or advocate the doctrines of criminal anarchy.
- 5. Document if the defendant participated in or allowed an assembly of two or more persons for the purpose of advocating or teaching criminal anarchy.

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 Explain how an owner, agent, superintendent, janitor, caretaker, or occupant knowingly permitted such an assembly on their premises, despite being notified that the premises were being used for this purpose.

# NRS 203.117 - Criminal Syndicalism Felony

#### Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant, by word of mouth or writing, advocated or taught the use of crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism to achieve industrial or political reform.
- Document how the defendant printed, published, edited, issued, circulated, sold, distributed, or publicly displayed materials advocating or teaching the doctrine of achieving reform through crime, sabotage, violence, or unlawful terrorism.
- 3. Explain how the defendant openly, willfully, and deliberately justified the commission or attempted commission of crime, sabotage, violence, or terrorism to promote or advocate the doctrine of criminal syndicalism.

- Describe how the defendant organized, helped organize, joined, or voluntarily assembled with a group formed to teach or advocate the doctrine of criminal syndicalism.
- Document if the defendant participated in an assembly of two or more persons for the purpose of advocating or teaching the doctrines of criminal syndicalism.
- Explain how an owner, agent, superintendent, janitor, caretaker, or occupant willfully and knowingly permitted such an assembly on their premises, or allowed the use to continue after being notified of its unlawful purpose.

# NRS 203.119 - Commission of Act in Public Building or Area Interfering with Peaceful Conduct of Activities Misdemeanor

- Describe how the defendant committed an act in a public building or on the surrounding public grounds that interfered with the peaceful conduct of activities normally carried on in that location.
- 2. Document whether the defendant refused to leave the building or grounds after being

# Chapter 205 – Crimes Against Property

#### **ARSON**

#### NRS 205.005 - "Set fire to" defined

A person is considered to have "set fire to" a building, structure, or property if any part of it or anything inside it is:

- Scorched
- Charred
- Burned

#### NRS 205.010: First Degree

#### **Felony**

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully and maliciously set fire to, burned, or caused the burning of property (e.g., actions taken, materials used, or method employed).
- Document whether the burned property was a dwelling house, other structure, or mobile home (indicate if the property was occupied or vacant at the time).
- Document whether the burned property was personal property occupied by one or more persons (e.g., vehicles, possessions).
- Explain whether the defendant aided, counseled, or procured someone else to commit the burning (e.g.,

- instructions given, materials provided).
- Describe whether the property was owned by the defendant or someone else.

#### NRS 205.015: Second Degree

#### **Felony**

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully and maliciously set fire to, burned, or caused the burning of property (e.g., actions taken, materials used, or method employed).
- 2. Document whether the burned property was an abandoned building or structure (e.g., condition of the property, evidence of abandonment).
- Explain whether the defendant aided, counseled, or procured someone else to commit the burning (e.g., instructions given, materials provided).
- 4. Describe whether the property was owned by the defendant or someone else.

#### NRS 205.020: Third Degree

#### **Felony**

- Describe how the defendant willfully and maliciously set fire to, burned, or caused the burning of property (e.g., actions taken, materials used, or method employed).
- 2. Document whether the burned property was unoccupied personal property belonging to another, valued at \$25 or more (e.g., type of property, evidence of value, ownership details).
- 3. Document whether the burned property was unoccupied personal property owned by the defendant but in which another person had a legal interest (e.g., property ownership records, evidence of a legal interest).
- 4. Describe whether the burned property was timber, forest, shrubbery, crops, grass, vegetation, or other flammable material not owned by the defendant (e.g., evidence of land ownership, description of the burned material).
- Explain whether the defendant aided, counseled, or procured someone else to commit the burning (e.g., instructions given, materials provided).

#### NRS 205.025: Fourth Degree

#### **Felony**

#### Subsection 1

Articulate the following:

- 1. Describe how the defendant willfully and maliciously attempted to set fire to or burn any building or property mentioned in NRS 205.010, 205.015, or 205.020 (e.g., actions taken, materials prepared).
- Explain how the defendant attempted to aid, counsel, or procure someone else to set fire to or burn such property (e.g., instructions given, assistance provided).
- Document any acts committed by the defendant as preparation for or in furtherance of burning the property (e.g., placement of materials, use of tools, surveillance).

#### Subsection 2

#### Articulate the following:

1. Describe whether the defendant placed or distributed any inflammable, explosive, or combustible materials or devices in or around a building or property mentioned in NRS 205.010, 205.015, or 205.020 (e.g., type of materials, location of placement).

- Explain how the placement or distribution of such materials or devices indicates a willful attempt to burn or set fire to the property (e.g., evidence of intent through arrangement, preparation, or other actions).
- 3. Document the condition or arrangement of the materials or devices that demonstrated preparation for eventual burning of the property (e.g., setup that could ignite or cause damage).

# NRS 205.030: Burning or Aiding and Abetting Burning of Property with Intent to Defraud Insurer; penalty

#### **Felony**

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully set fire to, burned, or attempted to set fire to or burn any building, structure, or personal property (e.g., actions taken, materials used, or methods employed).
- 2. Explain how the defendant acted with the intent to injure or defraud an insurer (e.g., evidence of insurance claims, motive, or financial distress).
- Document whether the burned or targeted property was insured at the time of the offense (e.g., details of the insurance policy, ownership of the property).

- 4. Explain how the defendant caused the property to be burned or attempted to do so (e.g., through direct action or by instructing others).
- 5. Describe how the defendant aided, counseled, or procured someone else to commit the burning (e.g., providing materials, giving instructions, or assisting in planning).

#### NRS 205.034: Additional Penalties

The court has the authority to impose additional penalties, along with those specified in NRS 205.010, 205.015, 205.020, 205.025, or 205.030. These additional penalties may include:

- 1. Payment of court costs:
- Reimbursement for the costs of police and fire services involved in responding to the crime;
- 3. Reimbursement for the costs of investigating and prosecuting the crime.

The court may require payment of any combination of these costs.

#### NRS 205.045: Contiguous Fires

If a building or structure that could be targeted for first- or second-degree arson is in a location where it is clearly at risk from a fire and ends up catching fire as a result, anyone involved in starting the initial fire will be

considered to have also participated in setting that building or structure on fire.

#### NRS 205.050: Ownership of Building

For an act to qualify as arson, it is not required that someone other than the defendant own the building or structure that was set on fire.

# NRS 205.055: Preparation is Attempt to Commit Arson

Any deliberate preparation made by a person with the intent to set fire to a building or structure is considered an attempt to commit arson and will be punished accordingly.

# BURGLARY; INVASION OF THE HOME

NRS 205.060: Residential Burglary, Burglary of a Business, Burglary of a Motor Vehicle, and Burglary of a Structure: Definitions; penalties; venues.

# Subsection 1: Definitions of Burglary Types

Articulate the following:

- 1. Residential Burglary:
  - Describe how the defendant unlawfully entered or unlawfully remained in a dwelling.
  - Explain how the defendant acted with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault, battery, any felony, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses.

#### 2. Burglary of a Business:

- Describe how the defendant unlawfully entered or unlawfully remained in a business structure.
- Explain how the defendant acted with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault, battery, or any felony.

- 3. Burglary of a Motor Vehicle:
  - Describe how the defendant unlawfully entered or unlawfully remained in a motor vehicle or any part of it.
  - Explain how the defendant acted with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault, battery, or any felony.
- 4. Burglary of a Structure:
  - Describe how the defendant unlawfully entered or unlawfully remained in a structure other than a dwelling, business structure, or motor vehicle
  - Explain how the defendant acted with the intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault, battery, or any felony.

# Subsection 2: Penalties for Each Type of Burglary

Articulate the following:

- For Burglary of a Motor Vehicle:
  - Document whether this was the first offense (Category E felony) or a second/subsequent offense (Category D felony).

- 2. For Burglary of a Structure:
  - Document that it is a Category D felony.
- 3. For Burglary of a Business:
  - Document that it is a Category C felony.
- 4. For Residential Burglary:
  - Document that it is a Category B felony with a penalty of imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 10 years.

#### Subsection 3: Mitigating Circumstances for Residential Burglary

Articulate the following:

- 1. Explain if mitigating circumstances exist (e.g., lack of prior convictions for residential burglary or unlawful entry/invasion of a dwelling).
- 2. Describe if probation or a suspended sentence may be applicable due to mitigating circumstances.

# Subsection 4: Burglary on Vessels, Vehicles, or Mobile Structures

Articulate the following:

 Describe how the burglary was committed on a vessel, vehicle trailer, semitrailer, house

# Chapter 206 – Malicious Mischief

# MALICIOUS MISCHIEF

### NRS 206.001 - Definitions

The definitions for certain words and terms used in this chapter are found in NRS 206.003, 206.005, and 206.007, unless the context requires a different interpretation.

## NRS 206.003 - "Estray" Defined

Here is a simplified explanation of the law:

 "Estray" refers to livestock found wandering on public or private land without a known owner in that area.

### NRS 206.005 - "Graffiti" Defined

Here is a simplified explanation of the law:

- "Graffiti" is any unauthorized marking, word, symbol, or design placed on someone else's public or private property, including livestock, that defaces it.
- It does not include items that can be removed:
  - By hand without damage.
  - With common cleaning chemicals without damage.

- Without needing a power or heat-based "decal remover tool."
- A "decal remover tool" is a device that uses power or heat to remove adhesives.

### NRS 206.007 - "Livestock" Defined

"Livestock" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 205.219.

NRS 206.010 - Destruction or Damage of Property by Unlawful Assembly Public Offense (Severity Based on Property Value)

- Describe how multiple persons were unlawfully assembled at the location.
- 2. Document how the individuals damaged, destroyed, or pulled down the property (e.g., breaking windows, setting fire, tearing down structures).
- 3. Explain the type of property affected (e.g., dwelling house, building, shop, steamboat, vessel).
- 4. Detail the estimated value of the property damage or destruction.

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# NRS 206.015 - Destruction or Damage of Crops. Gardens. Trees. or Shrubs

# Public Offense (Severity Based on Value of Loss)

# Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully and maliciously damaged, destroyed, or injured the property.
- Document whether the affected property was wood, timber, grain, grass, or crops, and if it was standing, growing, or lying on the land of another or the State.
- Explain if a fruit, shade, or ornamental tree was cut down, lapped, girdled, or otherwise injured, and where it was located (e.g., private land, public road, or street).
- Detail any damage to shrubs, trees, vines, garden produce, or structures within an orchard, garden, vineyard, or yard.
- 5. Document the estimated value of the loss resulting from the damage or destruction.

# NRS 206.040 - Entering Property with Intention to Damage or Destroy Property Misdemeanor

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully and maliciously entered the property.
- 2. Document that the entry was made without the consent of the owner or occupant.
- 3. Explain how the circumstances did not amount to burglary (e.g., no intent to commit a felony or theft inside).
- 4. Detail the defendant's intent to take, injure, or destroy real or personal property located on the premises.

# NRS 206.045 - Removing, Concealing, or Destroying Real Property with Intent to Defraud Secured Party

### Misdemeanor

- Describe how the defendant occupied the real property (e.g., owner, tenant, or other occupant).
- Document that the defendant had personal knowledge of a pending foreclosure action or proceeding.
- Explain how the defendant removed, concealed, or destroyed any portion of the real property subject to a security interest.
- 4. Detail how the defendant acted with intent to defraud the secured party.

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 Document the pecuniary loss suffered by the secured party after the foreclosure proceeding concluded.

NRS 206.125 - Damage of Property Used for Purpose of Religion, for Burial or Memorializing of Dead, for Education, as Transportation Facility, as Public Transportation Vehicle or as Community Center; Damage of Personal Property Contained Therein; Penalties: Restitution.

### **Gross Misdemeanor**

Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant knowingly vandalized, placed graffiti on, defaced, or otherwise damaged the property.
- Document the type of property affected, specifying if it was:
  - A religious building or place of worship.
  - A cemetery, mortuary, or facility for burial or memorializing the dead.
  - A school, educational facility, transportation facility, public transportation vehicle, or community center.
  - The grounds adjacent to and owned or rented by any of the above locations.

- Personal property contained within any of the above locations.
- 3. Detail the extent of the damage caused to the property.
- 4. Document any available evidence of intent or motive behind the act.
- Explain any restitution or repairs required due to the damage.

# NRS 206.140 - Nuisance in Building; Trespass upon Grounds; Disturbing Assembly

**Misdemeanor or Greater** (Based on Property Damage)

- Describe how the defendant committed a nuisance within a public or private building (e.g., creating a disturbance, causing unsanitary conditions, or interfering with normal use).
- Document how the defendant trespassed on the grounds, fixtures, enclosures, or sidewalks attached to the building.
- 3. Explain how the defendant interfered with or disturbed people peaceably assembled inside the building.

### REPORT WRITING GUIDE TO NEVADA CRIMINAL LAW

 Detail any property damage caused and its estimated value.

NRS 206.150 - Killing, Maiming, Disfiguring, or Poisoning an Animal of Another Person; Killing Estray or Livestock

# **Felony**

Articulate the following:

# For harming another person's animal:

- Describe how the defendant willfully and maliciously killed, maimed, or disfigured an animal belonging to another person.
- Document any evidence that the defendant exposed poison or a noxious substance with the intent for the animal to ingest it.

# For killing estray or livestock:

 Explain how the defendant willfully and maliciously killed an estray or livestock without authorization.

### General considerations:

- Detail any injuries or death of the animal and the method used.
- Document any exemptions that may apply (e.g., lawful killing under NRS 575.020).

# NRS 206.160 - Leading or Driving Horse Away Without Authority

### Misdemeanor

# Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully and maliciously untied, unfastened, or released another person's horse or team without authority.
- Document how the defendant led, rode, or drove away the horse or team without the owner's or caretaker's permission.
- 3. Explain the location from which the horse or team was taken and how it was left by the owner or person in charge.
- 4. Detail any evidence of intent or motive behind the act.

# NRS 206.200 - Posting of Bills, Signs, or Posters Unlawful

### Misdemeanor

- Describe how the defendant willfully, unlawfully, or maliciously posted, affixed, or fastened a printed bill, sign, poster, or other device.
- 2. Document whether the act was done without the consent of the property owner, agent, or occupant.

### REPORT WRITING GUIDE TO NEVADA CRIMINAL LAW

- 3. Explain if the affected property was a fruit tree, ornamental tree, fence, wall, house, shop, or building belonging to another person.
- If the property was a public building, monument, gravestone, ornamental tree, or other publicly controlled object, document whether the defendant lacked a written permit from the county commissioners.
- If the posting was for advertising purposes, detail the nature of the advertisement and where it was placed (e.g., real property, rock, tree, fence, or structure).

# NRS 206.220 - Removal, Alteration, or Destruction of Monuments or Landmarks Designating Boundaries

# Misdemeanor or Greater (Based on Cost of Restoration or Replacement)

# Articulate the following:

- Describe how the defendant willfully or maliciously removed, altered, or destroyed a boundary marker.
- Document the type of marker affected (e.g., stone monument, wooden post, stake, marked tree).
- 3. Explain the purpose of the marker (e.g., state boundary,

- subdivision line, property lot, mining claim).
- If applicable, describe how the defendant altered or destroyed boundary marks on a tree, post, or other monument.
- Document any evidence of intent to destroy the boundary marks.
- Detail the estimated cost of restoring or replacing the removed, altered, or destroyed markers.
- 7. Verify whether the act was performed by a professional land surveyor in accordance with NRS 625.380.

# NRS 206.260 - Fraudulent and Malicious Destruction of Writings

# **Felony**

- Describe how the defendant fraudulently or maliciously tore, burned, erased, cut, or otherwise destroyed a written document.
- 2. Document the type of document affected, specifying if it was:
  - A deed, lease, bond, will, or other sealed writing.
  - A bank bill, check, warrant, or security for money or goods.

# Chapter 207 – Miscellaneous Crimes

# DECEPTIVE ADVERTISING

# NRS 207.170 - "False, Deceptive or Misleading Advertising" Defined

 "False, deceptive, or misleading advertising" (for telephone communication) includes any call made to sell something without first telling the person that the purpose of the call is to sell merchandise, property, or services.

# NRS 207.171 - False, Deceptive, or Misleading Advertising and Other Sales Practices

- 1. It is illegal for any person, business, or organization, including their agents or employees, to make or distribute false, deceptive, or misleading statements in any form of advertising. This includes newspapers, magazines, radio, television, signs, public announcements, mail, telephone calls, or doorto-door sales.
- 2. Such statements are unlawful if they are known—or should reasonably be known—to be false and are used to persuade someone to buy, sell, lease, or use property or services, or to enter into any related agreement. It is also illegal to

use misleading statements as part of a scheme to misrepresent costs or prices in a way that creates a false impression of the actual price.

# NRS 207.172 - Exemption of Advertising Media

The laws against false, deceptive, or misleading advertising (NRS 207.170 to 207.177) do not apply to:

- Radio or television stations that broadcast advertisements.
- 2. Publishers, printers, distributors, or owners of newspapers, magazines, billboards, or other advertising platforms, as well as advertising agencies and businesses that create or distribute ads for others—as long as they act in good faith and are unaware that the advertisement is false, deceptive, or misleading.

# NRS 207.173 - Actual Deception Unnecessary to Create Liability

A statement that is false, deceptive, or misleading can lead to legal action under NRS 207.170 to 207.177, even if no one is actually deceived or misled. It is enough that the statement has the potential to deceive or mislead the public.

### REPORT WRITING GUIDE TO NEVADA CRIMINAL LAW

# NRS 207.174 - Civil Penalties; Action by Attorney General or District Attorney

- 1. Anyone who violates NRS 207.170 to 207.177 may face a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 per violation. The Attorney General or a district attorney can file a civil lawsuit on behalf of the State of Nevada to recover these penalties.
- 2. A "violation" includes a single instance or an ongoing, repetitive offense that results from the same act.

# NRS 207.175 - Criminal Penalties Misdemeanor (First or Second Offense)

**Gross Misdemeanor** (Third and Subsequent Offenses)

# Articulate the following:

- Document how the defendant knowingly and willfully violated NRS 207.171.
- Explain whether the defendant is an individual, a firm, or an officer/managing agent of a corporation or association.
- 3. Detail whether this is the defendant's first, second, or third (or subsequent) offense.

# NRS 207.176 - Injunctions

The Attorney General or a district attorney may file a lawsuit in the name of the State of Nevada to stop or prevent any violation of NRS 207.170 to 207.177. This action can be based on their own complaint or a complaint from any board, officer, individual, business, or organization.

# NRS 207.177 - Penalty for Violation of Injunction or Order

### **Gross Misdemeanor**

- Document how the defendant violated an order or injunction issued under NRS 207.170 to 207.177.
- 2. Explain whether the defendant is an individual, a firm, or an officer/managing agent of a corporation or association.
- Detail the specific order or injunction that was violated.

# HABITUAL CRIMINALS, HABITUAL FELONS AND HABITUALLY FRAUDULENT FELONS

# NRS 207.010 - Habitual Criminals: Definition; Punishment; Exception.

- 1. A person convicted of any felony in Nevada is classified as a habitual criminal if they have prior felony convictions, as follows:
  - Five or more prior felony convictions (in Nevada or elsewhere): Punishable as a category B felony, with 5 to 20 years in state prison.
  - Seven or more prior felony convictions (in Nevada or elsewhere): Punishable as a category A felony, with one of the following sentences:
    - 1. Life without parole
    - 2. Life with parole eligibility after 10 years

- 25 years with parole eligibility after 10 years
- 2. Certain drug convictions under NRS 453.336 or NRS 453.411 cannot be used to classify a person as a habitual criminal, unless the conviction involved possession of flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), or a related precursor substance.
- Prosecutorial and Judicial Discretion:
  - The prosecutor decides whether to charge someone as a habitual criminal.
  - The judge has the authority to dismiss a habitual criminal charge if included in an indictment or information.

# NRS 207.012 - Habitual Felons: Definition; Punishment

- 1. A person is classified as a habitual felon if they:
  - Are convicted in Nevada of a felony listed in subsection 2.
  - Have two prior felony convictions (in Nevada or another state) for crimes that also appear in subsection 2.

### REPORT WRITING GUIDE TO NEVADA CRIMINAL LAW

- 2. A habitual felon is sentenced as follows (category A felony):
  - Life without parole
  - Life with parole eligibility after 10 years
  - 25 years with parole eligibility after 10 years
- 3. The district attorney is required to charge a person as a habitual felon if their current and prior felony convictions are listed under subsection 2, which includes serious offenses such as:
  - Murder, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, and human trafficking
  - Certain violent crimes, major drug offenses, and serious DUI violations
- Unlike habitual criminal charges under NRS 207.010, the trial judge cannot dismiss a habitual felon charge if it is included in an indictment or information.

# NRS 207.014 - Habitually Fraudulent Felons: Definition: Punishment

- A person is classified as a habitually fraudulent felon if they:
  - Are convicted in Nevada of a felony involving fraud or intent to defraud that

- occurred on or after July 1. 1995.
- Have two prior felony convictions (in Nevada or another state) for crimes involving fraud or intent to defraud.

If the victim in each case was an older person, a person with a mental disability, or a vulnerable person, the offender is punished as a category B felon with a prison sentence of 5 to 20 years.

- 2. The prosecutor must charge a person as a habitually fraudulent felon if all prior and current fraud-related felonies involved victims who were:
  - An older person (age 65+ before October 1, 2003, or 60+ on or after October 1, 2003).
  - A person with a mental disability, such as an intellectual disability or severe mental illness
  - A vulnerable person, as defined in NRS 200,5092.
- 3. The trial judge cannot dismiss a habitually fraudulent felon charge if it is included in an indictment or information.

# NRS 207.016 - Procedure; Trial of Primary Offense: Prior Convictions

1. Sentence Enhancement Only:

### REPORT WRITING GUIDE TO NEVADA CRIMINAL LAW

 A conviction under NRS 207.010 (habitual criminals), NRS 207.012 (habitual felons), or NRS 207.014 (habitually fraudulent felons) only increases the sentence for the primary crime—it does not reduce it.

# 2. How Prior Convictions Are Handled in Trial:

- Prior convictions must be listed in the charging document but cannot be mentioned during the trial for the primary offense.
- If the habitual offender charge is filed separately, it must be submitted at least two days before trial, unless both parties agree otherwise or the court grants an extension.
- The prosecution may amend or supplement the habitual offender charge before sentencing, but if they do, sentencing must be delayed at least 15 days.

# Determining Prior Convictions After a Guilty Verdict:

 If a defendant denies the prior convictions, the court will hold a separate hearing to determine their validity.

- The defendant cannot challenge the legality of prior convictions at this hearing.
- If the court finds sufficient prior convictions, sentencing will follow:
  - NRS 207.010 (habitual criminal) penalties.
  - NRS 207.012 (habitual felon) penalties.
  - NRS 207.014 (habitually fraudulent felon) penalties.

# 4. Use of Prior Convictions for Impeachment:

 Prior felony convictions can still be used to challenge a defendant's credibility during trial.

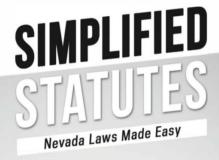
# 5. **Proof of Prior Convictions:**

 A certified copy of a felony conviction serves as automatic evidence of a prior felony.

# 6. Sentencing Agreements:

 Courts can impose habitual offender penalties if both parties agree, without requiring a separate hearing. This book is a helpful guide that simplifies state criminal statutes, making them easy to understand and apply. Designed specifically for police officers, prosecutors, legal educators, and police recruits, we translate complex legal statutes into an easy-to-understand and apply manner.

With this book, you will quickly grasp legal requirements, improve accuracy in report writing, and effectively communicate critical statutory elements in both the field and courtroom. Whether you're teaching, learning, or practicing law, this book will help you every step of the way.





# 2025 Criminal & Traffic Code



