

**NEVADA REVISED STATUTES RELATING TO THE CARRYING
AND USE OF A CONCEALED WEAPON**

NRS 200.120 “Justifiable homicide” defined. Justifiable homicide is the killing of a human being in necessary self-defense, or in defense of habitation, property or person, against one who manifestly intends, or endeavors, by violence or surprise, to commit a felony, or against any person or persons who manifestly intend and endeavor, in a violent, riotous, tumultuous or surreptitious manner, to enter the habitation of another for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person dwelling or being therein.

[1911 C&P § 129; RL § 6394; NCL § 10076]—(NRS A 1983, 518)

NRS 200.130 Bare fear insufficient to justify killing; reasonable fear required. A bare fear of any of the offenses mentioned in [NRS 200.120](#), to prevent which the homicide is alleged to have been committed, shall not be sufficient to justify the killing. It must appear that the circumstances were sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable person, and that the party killing really acted under the influence of those fears and not in a spirit of revenge.

[1911 C&P § 130; RL § 6395; NCL § 10077]

NRS 200.140 Justifiable homicide by public officer. Homicide is justifiable when committed by a public officer, or person acting under his command and in his aid, in the following cases:

1. In obedience to the judgment of a competent court.
2. When necessary to overcome actual resistance to the execution of the legal process, mandate or order of a court or officer, or in the discharge of a legal duty.
3. When necessary:
 - (a) In retaking an escaped or rescued prisoner who has been committed, arrested for, or convicted of a felony.
 - (b) In attempting, by lawful ways or means, to apprehend or arrest a person; or
 - (c) In lawfully suppressing a riot or preserving the peace.

[1911 C&P § 131; RL § 6396; NCL § 10078]—(NRS A 1975, 323; 1993, 931)

NRS 200.150 Justifiable or excusable homicide. All other instances which stand upon the same footing of reason and justice as those enumerated shall be considered justifiable or excusable homicide.

[1911 C&P § 132; RL § 6397; NCL § 10079]

NRS 200.160 Additional cases of justifiable homicide. Homicide is also justifiable when committed:

1. In the lawful defense of the slayer, or his or her husband, wife, parent, child, brother or sister, or of any other person in his presence or company, when there is reasonable ground to apprehend a design on the part of the person slain to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury to the slayer or to any such person, and there is imminent danger of such design being accomplished; or

2. In the actual resistance of an attempt to commit a felony upon the slayer, in his presence, or upon or in a dwelling, or other place of abode in which he is.

[1911 C&P § 133; A 1931, 160; 1931 NCL § 10080]—(NRS A 1993, 932)

NRS 200.170 Burden of proving circumstances of mitigation or justifiable or excusable homicide. The killing of the deceased named in the indictment or information by the defendant being proved, the burden of proving circumstances of mitigation, or that justify or excuse the homicide, will devolve on the accused, unless the proof on the part of the prosecution sufficiently manifests that the crime committed only amounts to manslaughter, or that the accused was justified, or excused in committing the homicide.

[1911 C&P § 134; A 1951, 524]

NRS 200.180 Excusable homicide by misadventure.

1. Excusable homicide by misadventure occurs when:

(a) A person is doing a lawful act, without any intention of killing, yet unfortunately kills another, as where a man is at work with an ax and the head flies off and kills a bystander; or

(b) An officer punishing a criminal happens to occasion death, which acts of correction are lawful.

2. If the officer exceeds the sentence under which he acts, either in the manner, the instrument, or quantity of punishment, and death ensues, it is manslaughter or murder, according to the circumstances of the case.

[1911 C&P § 135; RL § 6400; NCL § 10082]—(NRS A 1985, 1399)

NRS 200.190 Justifiable or excusable homicide not punishable. The homicide appearing to be justifiable or excusable, the person indicted shall, upon his trial, be fully acquitted and discharged.

[1911 C&P § 136; RL § 6401; NCL § 10083]

NRS 200.200 Killing in self-defense. If a person kills another in self-defense, it must appear that:

1. The danger was so urgent and pressing that, in order to save his own life, or to prevent his receiving great bodily harm, the killing of the other was absolutely necessary; and

2. The person killed was the assailant, or that the slayer had really, and in good faith, endeavored to decline any further struggle before the mortal blow was given.

[1911 C&P § 137; RL § 6402; NCL § 10084]

NRS 200.275 Justifiable infliction or threat of bodily injury not punishable. In addition to any other circumstances recognized as justification at common law, the infliction or threat of bodily injury is justifiable, and does not constitute mayhem, battery or assault, if done under circumstances which would justify homicide.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 519)

WEAPONS

Dangerous Weapons and Firearms

NRS 202.253 Definitions. As used in [NRS 202.253](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive:

1. “Explosive or incendiary device” means any explosive or incendiary material or substance that has been constructed, altered, packaged or arranged in such a manner that its ordinary use would cause destruction or injury to life or property.

2. “Firearm” means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.

3. “Firearm capable of being concealed upon the person” applies to and includes all firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

4. “Motor vehicle” means every vehicle that is self-propelled.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 879; A 1979, 157; 1989, 1239; 1995, 1151, 2533, 2726; 1997, 662, 826; [2001, 805](#); [2003, 1350](#))

NRS 202.254 Private person authorized to obtain background check on person who wishes to obtain firearm from him; fee.

1. A private person who wishes to transfer a firearm to another person may, before he transfers the firearm, request that the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History perform a background check on the person who wishes to acquire the firearm.

2. The person who requests the information pursuant to subsection 1 shall provide the Central Repository with identifying information about the person who wishes to acquire the firearm.

3. Upon receiving a request from a private person pursuant to subsection 1 and the identifying information required pursuant to subsection 2, the Central Repository shall within 5 business days after receiving the request:

- (a) Perform a background check on the person who wishes to acquire the firearm; and
- (b) Notify the person who requests the information whether the information available to the Central Repository indicates that the receipt of a firearm by the person who wishes to acquire the firearm would violate a state or federal law.

4. If the person who requests the information does not receive notification from the Central Repository regarding his request within 5 business days after making the request, he may presume that the receipt of a firearm by the person who wishes to acquire the firearm would not violate a state or federal law.

5. The Central Repository may charge a reasonable fee for performing a background check and notifying a person of the results of the background check pursuant to this section.

6. The failure of a person to request the Central Repository to perform a background check pursuant to this section before transferring a firearm to another person does not give rise to any civil cause of action.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 825)

NRS 202.255 Setting spring gun or other deadly weapon: Unlawful and permitted uses; penalties.

1. A person who sets a so-called trap, spring pistol, rifle, or other deadly weapon shall be punished:

(a) If no injury results therefrom to any human being, for a gross misdemeanor.

(b) If injuries not fatal result therefrom to any human being, 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, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

(c) If the death of a human being results therefrom:

(1) Under circumstances not rendering the act murder, 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 10 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000; or

(2) Otherwise, for murder which is a category A felony as provided in [NRS 200.030](#).

2. Subsection 1 does not prevent the use of any loaded spring gun, set gun or other device for the destruction of gophers, moles, coyotes or other burrowing rodents or predatory animals by agents or employees of governmental agencies engaged in cooperative predatory animal and rodent control work, but:

(a) A loaded spring gun, set gun or other device must not be set within 15 miles of the boundaries of any incorporated city or unincorporated town; and

(b) Before setting any such loaded spring gun, set gun or other device on any real property permission must first be obtained from the owner, lessee or administrator thereof.

[1911 C&P § 302; RL § 6567; NCL § 10250]—(NRS A 1960, 336; 1967, 485; 1979, 1433; 1995, 1205)

NRS 202.257 Possession of firearm when under influence of alcohol, controlled substance or other intoxicating substance; administration of evidentiary test; penalty; forfeiture of firearm.

1. It is unlawful for a person who:

(a) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath; or

(b) Is under the influence of any controlled substance, or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance, or any person who inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders him incapable of safely exercising actual physical control of a firearm, to have in his actual physical possession any firearm. This prohibition does not apply to the actual physical possession of a firearm by a person who was within his personal residence and had the firearm in his possession solely for self-defense.

2. Any evidentiary test to determine whether a person has violated the provisions of subsection 1 must be administered in the same manner as an evidentiary test that is administered pursuant to [NRS 484.383](#) to [484.3947](#), inclusive, except that submission to the evidentiary test is required of any person who is directed by a police officer to submit to the test. If a person to be tested fails to submit to a required test as directed by a police officer, the officer may direct that reasonable force be used to the extent necessary to obtain the samples of blood from the person to be tested, if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be tested was in violation of this section.

3. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. A firearm is subject to forfeiture pursuant to [NRS 179.1156](#) to [179.119](#), inclusive, only if, during the violation of subsection 1, the firearm is brandished, aimed or otherwise handled by the person in a manner which endangered others.

5. As used in this section, the phrase “concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath” means 0.10 gram or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his breath.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2533; A [1999, 2470](#); [2003, 2565](#))

NRS 202.260 Unlawful possession, manufacture or disposition of explosive or incendiary device: Penalty; exceptions.

1. A person who unlawfully possesses, manufactures or disposes of any explosive or incendiary device with the intent to destroy life or property is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

2. This section does not prohibit a person from possessing, manufacturing or using any material, component, substance or device as required for the performance of his duties related to mining, agriculture, construction or any other valid occupational purpose, or if the person is authorized by a governmental entity which has lawful control over such matters to use those items in the performance of his duties.

3. For the purposes of this section, “dispose of” means give, give away, loan, offer, offer for sale, sell or transfer.

[1911 C&P § 306; RL § 6571; NCL § 10254]—(NRS A 1973, 552; 1979, 1434; 1995, 1205; [2001, 805](#))

NRS 202.261 Possession of component of explosive or incendiary device with intent to manufacture explosive or incendiary device: Penalty; exceptions.

1. A person shall not knowingly possess any component of an explosive or incendiary device with the intent to manufacture an explosive or incendiary device.

2. A person who violates subsection 1 is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

3. This section does not prohibit a person from possessing, manufacturing or using any material, component, substance or device as required for the performance of his duties related to mining, agriculture, construction or any other valid occupational purpose, or if the person is authorized by a governmental entity which has lawful control over such matters to use those items in the performance of his duties.

(Added to NRS by [2001, 804](#))

NRS 202.262 Possession of explosive or incendiary device in or near certain public or private areas: Penalty; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person shall not possess any explosive or incendiary device or any explosive or incendiary material, substance or component that may be readily converted to an explosive or incendiary device:

- (a) In or upon any public street or highway in this state;
- (b) In or near any private habitation, public place or any place open to the public; or
- (c) In, on or near any public conveyance.

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

3. This section does not prohibit a person from possessing any material, component, substance or device:

(a) As required for the performance of his duties related to mining, agriculture, construction or any other valid occupational purpose, or if the person is authorized by a governmental entity which has lawful control over such matters to use those items in the performance of his duties;

(b) In an amount which, if detonated or otherwise exploded, would not ordinarily cause substantial bodily harm to another person or substantial harm to the property of another; or

(c) As part of a model rocket or engine for a model rocket that is designed, sold and used for the purpose of propelling a model rocket.

(Added to NRS by [2001, 804](#))

NRS 202.263 Unlawful manufacture, possession, sale, advertisement or transportation of hoax bomb; Penalty; exceptions.

1. A person shall not manufacture, purchase, possess, sell, advertise for sale or transport a hoax bomb if the person knows or should know that the hoax bomb is to be used to make a reasonable person believe that the hoax bomb is an explosive or incendiary device.

2. A person who violates subsection 1 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

3. This section does not prohibit:

(a) The purchase, possession, sale, advertising for sale, transportation or use of a military artifact, if the military artifact is harmless or inert, unless the military artifact is used to make a reasonable person believe that the military artifact is an explosive or incendiary device.

(b) The authorized manufacture, purchase, possession, sale, transportation or use of any material, substance or device by a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a fire department or a law enforcement agency if the person is acting lawfully while in the line of duty.

(c) The manufacture, purchase, possession, sale, transportation or use of any material, substance or device that is permitted by a specific statute.

4. As used in this section, "hoax bomb" means:

(a) An inoperative facsimile or imitation of an explosive or incendiary device; or

(b) A device or object that appears to be or to contain an explosive or incendiary device.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 816; A [2001, 805](#))

NRS 202.265 Possession of dangerous weapon on property or in vehicle of school; penalty; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not carry or possess, while on the property of the University and Community College System of Nevada or a private or public school or while in a vehicle of a private or public school:

(a) An explosive or incendiary device;

(b) A dirk, dagger or switchblade knife;

(c) A nunchaku or trefoil;

(d) A blackjack or billy club or metal knuckles; or

(e) A pistol, revolver or other firearm.

2. Any person who violates subsection 1 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

3. This section does not prohibit the possession of a weapon listed in subsection 1 on the property of a private or public school by a:

(a) Peace officer;

(b) School security guard; or

(c) Person having written permission from the president of a branch or facility of the University and Community College System of Nevada or the principal of the school to carry or possess the weapon.

4. For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Firearm" includes:

(1) Any device used to mark the clothing of a person with paint or any other substance; and

(2) Any device from which a metallic projectile, including any ball bearing or pellet, may be expelled by means of spring, gas, air or other force.

(b) "Nunchaku" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 202.350](#).

(c) "Switchblade knife" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 202.350](#).

(d) "Trefoil" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 202.350](#).

(e) "Vehicle" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 484.148](#).

(Added to NRS by 1989, 656; A 1993, 364; 1995, 1151; [2001, 806](#))

NRS 202.270 Destruction of building by explosives; penalty; punishment of conspirators.

1. A person who destroys, or attempts to destroy, with dynamite, nitroglycerine, gunpowder or other high explosive, any dwelling house or other building, knowing or having reason to believe that a human being is therein at the time, is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:

(a) For life without the possibility of parole;

(b) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or

(c) For a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served, in the discretion of the jury, or of the court upon a plea of guilty.

2. A person who conspires with others to commit the offense described in subsection 1 shall be punished in the same manner.

[1911 C&P § 307; RL § 6572; NCL § 10255] + [1911 C&P § 308; RL § 6573; NCL § 10256]—(NRS A 1961, 45; 1973, 1805; 1995, 1206, 2467; 1997, 642; [2003, 1482](#))

NRS 202.273 Unlawful manufacture or sale of certain metal-penetrating bullets: Exceptions; penalty.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, it is unlawful to manufacture or sell any metal-penetrating bullet capable of being fired from a handgun.

2. A person may manufacture and sell metal-penetrating bullets pursuant to an agreement with a law enforcement agency for the sale of such bullets to that agency.

3. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

4. As used in this section, “metal-penetrating bullet” means a bullet whose core:

(a) Reduces the normal expansion of the bullet upon impact; and

(b) Is at least as hard as the maximum hardness attainable using solid red metal alloys, and which can be used in a handgun. The term does not include any bullet with a copper or brass jacket and a core of lead or a lead alloy, or a bullet made of lead or lead alloys.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 800)

Concealed Firearms

NRS 202.3653 Definitions. As used in [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Concealed firearm” means a loaded or unloaded pistol, revolver or other firearm which is carried upon a person in such a manner as not to be discernible by ordinary observation.

2. “Department” means the Department of Public Safety.

3. “Permit” means a permit to carry a concealed firearm issued pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2721; A 1997, 1175; [1999, 850](#); [2001, 2579](#))

NRS 202.3657 Application for permit; eligibility; denial or revocation of permit.

1. Any person who is a resident of this State may apply to the sheriff of the county in which he resides for a permit on a form prescribed by regulation of the Department. Any person who is not a resident of this State may apply to the sheriff of any county in this State for a permit on a form prescribed by regulation of the Department. Application forms for permits must be furnished by the sheriff of each county upon request.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the sheriff shall issue a permit for one or more specific firearms to any person who is qualified to possess each firearm under state and federal law, who submits an application in accordance with the provisions of this section and who:

(a) Is 21 years of age or older;

(b) Is not prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to [NRS 202.360](#); and

(c) Demonstrates competence with each firearm by presenting a certificate or other documentation to the sheriff which shows that he:

(1) Successfully completed a course in firearm safety approved by a sheriff in this State; or

(2) Successfully completed a course in firearm safety offered by a federal, state or local law enforcement agency, community college, university or national organization that certifies instructors in firearm safety. Such a course must include instruction in the use of each firearm to which the application pertains and in the laws of this State relating to the use of a firearm. A sheriff may not approve a course in firearm safety pursuant to subparagraph (1) unless he determines that the course meets any standards that

are established by the Nevada Sheriffs and Chiefs Association or, if the Nevada Sheriffs and Chiefs Association ceases to exist, its legal successor.

3. The sheriff shall deny an application or revoke a permit if he determines that the applicant or permittee:

(a) Has an outstanding warrant for his arrest.

(b) Has been judicially declared incompetent or insane.

(c) Has been voluntarily or involuntarily admitted to a mental health facility during the immediately preceding 5 years.

(d) Has habitually used intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired. For the purposes of this paragraph, it is presumed that a person has so used intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance if, during the immediately preceding 5 years, he has been:

(1) Convicted of violating the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#); or

(2) Committed for treatment pursuant to [NRS 458.290](#) to [458.350](#), inclusive.

(e) Has been convicted of a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence punishable as a misdemeanor under the laws of this or any other state, or a territory or possession of the United States at any time during the immediately preceding 3 years.

(f) Has been convicted of a felony in this State or under the laws of any state, territory or possession of the United States.

(g) Has been convicted of a crime involving domestic violence or stalking, or is currently subject to a restraining order, injunction or other order for protection against domestic violence.

(h) Is currently on parole or probation from a conviction obtained in this State or in any other state or territory or possession of the United States.

(i) Has, within the immediately preceding 5 years, been subject to any requirements imposed by a court of this State or of any other state or territory or possession of the United States, as a condition to the court's:

(1) Withholding of the entry of judgment for his conviction of a felony; or

(2) Suspension of his sentence for the conviction of a felony.

(j) Has made a false statement on any application for a permit or for the renewal of a permit.

4. The sheriff may deny an application or revoke a permit if he receives a sworn affidavit stating articulable facts based upon personal knowledge from any natural person who is 18 years of age or older that the applicant or permittee has or may have committed an offense or engaged in any other activity specified in subsection 3 which would preclude the issuance of a permit to the applicant or require the revocation of a permit pursuant to this section.

5. If the sheriff receives notification submitted by a court or law enforcement agency of this or any other state, the United States or a territory or possession of the United States that a permittee or an applicant for a permit has been charged with a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the conviction for which would require the revocation of a permit or preclude the issuance of a permit to the applicant pursuant to this section, the sheriff shall suspend the person's permit or the processing of his application until the final disposition of the charges against him. If a permittee is acquitted of the charges against him, or if the charges are dropped, the sheriff shall restore his permit without imposing a fee.

6. An application submitted pursuant to this section must be completed and signed under oath by the applicant. The applicant's signature must be witnessed by an employee of the sheriff or notarized by a notary public. The application must include:

(a) The name, address, place and date of birth, social security number, occupation and employer of the applicant and any other names used by the applicant;

(b) A complete set of the applicant's fingerprints taken by the sheriff or his agent;

(c) A front-view colored photograph of the applicant taken by the sheriff or his agent;

(d) If the applicant is a resident of this State, the driver's license number or identification card number of the applicant issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles;

(e) If the applicant is not a resident of this State, the driver's license number or identification card number of the applicant issued by another state or jurisdiction;

(f) The make, model and caliber of each firearm to which the application pertains;

(g) A nonrefundable fee in the amount necessary to obtain the report required pursuant to subsection 1 of [NRS 202.366](#); and

(h) A nonrefundable fee set by the sheriff not to exceed \$60.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2721; A 1997, 1175; [2001, 612](#), [618](#), [2579](#); [2003, 8, 11](#))

NRS 202.366 Investigation of applicant for permit; issuance or denial of permit; expiration of permit.

1. Upon receipt by a sheriff of an application for a permit, the sheriff shall conduct an investigation of the applicant to determine if he is eligible for a permit. In conducting the investigation, the sheriff shall forward a complete set of the applicant's fingerprints to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its report concerning the criminal history of the applicant. The sheriff shall issue a permit to the applicant unless he is not qualified to possess a handgun pursuant to state or federal law or is not otherwise qualified to obtain a permit pursuant to [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

2. To assist the sheriff in conducting his investigation, any local law enforcement agency, including the sheriff of any county, may voluntarily submit to the sheriff a report or other information concerning the criminal history of an applicant.

3. Within 120 days after a complete application for a permit is submitted, the sheriff to whom the application is submitted shall grant or deny the application. If the application is denied, the sheriff shall send the applicant written notification setting forth the reasons for the denial. If the application is granted, the sheriff shall provide the applicant with a permit containing a colored photograph of the applicant and containing such other information as may be prescribed by the Department. The permit must be in substantially the following form:

NEVADA CONCEALED FIREARM PERMIT

County.....	Permit Number.....
Expires.....	Date of Birth.....
Height.....	Weight.....
Name.....	Address.....
City.....	Zip.....
	Photograph
Signature.....	
Issued by.....	
Date of Issue.....	
Make, model and caliber of each authorized firearm.....	

4. Unless suspended or revoked by the sheriff who issued the permit, a permit expires:
(a) If the permittee was a resident of this State at the time the permit was issued, on the fifth anniversary of the permittee's birthday, measured from the birthday nearest the date of issuance or renewal.

(b) If the permittee was not a resident of this State at the time the permit was issued, on the third anniversary of the permittee's birthday, measured from the birthday nearest the date of issuance or renewal.

5. If the date of birth of a permittee is on February 29 in a leap year, for the purposes of [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, his date of birth shall be deemed to be on February 28.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2723; A [1999, 2094](#); [2001, 614, 620](#); [2003, 13, 2846](#))

NRS 202.3662 Confidentiality of information about applicant for permit and permittee.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and [NRS 202.3665](#):

(a) An application for a permit, and all information contained within that application; and

(b) All information provided to a sheriff or obtained by a sheriff in the course of his investigation of an applicant, are confidential.

2. Any records regarding an applicant or permittee may be released to a law enforcement agency for the purpose of conducting an investigation or prosecution.

3. Statistical abstracts of data compiled by a sheriff regarding permits applied for or issued pursuant to [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, including, but not limited to, the number of applications received and permits issued, may be released to any person.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 1174; A [1999, 851](#))

NRS 202.3663 Judicial review of denial of application for permit. If an application for a permit is denied by a sheriff, the applicant who submitted the application may seek a judicial review of the denial by filing a petition in the district court for the county in which the applicant filed his application for a permit. A judicial review conducted pursuant to this section must be limited to a determination of whether the denial was arbitrary, capricious or otherwise characterized by an abuse of discretion and must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in [chapter 233B](#) of NRS for reviewing a final decision of an agency.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2724; A [2001, 615](#))

NRS 202.3665 Duties of sheriff upon receiving notification that applicant or permittee has been charged with or convicted of crime involving use or threatened use of force or violence.

1. If a sheriff who is processing an application for a permit receives notification pursuant to [NRS 202.3657](#) that the applicant has been:

(a) Charged with a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the sheriff shall notify any victim of the crime of the fact that the sheriff has, pursuant to [NRS 202.3657](#):

(1) Suspended the processing of the application until the final disposition of the charges against the applicant; or

(2) Resumed the processing of the application following the dropping of charges against the applicant or the acquittal of the applicant.

(b) Convicted of a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the sheriff shall notify any victim of the crime of the fact that the sheriff has, pursuant to [NRS 202.3657](#), denied the application.

2. If a sheriff who has issued a permit to a permittee receives notification pursuant to [NRS 202.3657](#) that the permittee has been:

(a) Charged with a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the sheriff shall notify any victim of the crime of the fact that the sheriff has, pursuant to [NRS 202.3657](#):

(1) Suspended the permit of the permittee until the final disposition of the charges against the permittee; or

(2) Restored the permit of the permittee following the dropping of charges against the permittee or the acquittal of the permittee.

(b) Convicted of a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the sheriff shall notify any victim of the crime of the fact that the sheriff has, pursuant to [NRS 202.3657](#), revoked the permit of the permittee.

3. The sheriff shall notify a victim pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 not later than 10 days after the date on which the sheriff performs one of the actions listed in subsection 1 or 2 concerning an application or a permit.

(Added to NRS by [1999, 850](#))

NRS 202.3667 Permittee to carry permit and proper identification when in possession of concealed firearm; penalty.

1. Each permittee shall carry the permit, or a duplicate issued pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 202.367](#), together with proper identification whenever the permittee is in actual possession of a concealed firearm. Both the permit and proper identification must be presented if requested by a peace officer.

2. A permittee who violates the provisions of this section is subject to a civil penalty of \$25 for each violation.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2724)

NRS 202.367 Duplicate permit; notification to sheriff of recovered permit; penalty.

1. A permittee shall notify the sheriff who issued his permit in writing within 30 days if:

(a) His permanent address changes; or

(b) His permit is lost, stolen or destroyed.

2. The sheriff shall issue a duplicate permit to a permittee if he:

(a) Submits a written statement to the sheriff, signed under oath, stating that his permit has been lost, stolen or destroyed; and

(b) Pays a nonrefundable fee of \$15.

3. If any permittee subsequently finds or recovers his permit after being issued a duplicate permit pursuant to this section, he shall, within 10 days:

- (a) Notify the sheriff in writing; and
 - (b) Return the duplicate permit to the sheriff.
4. A permittee who fails to notify a sheriff pursuant to the provisions of this section is subject to a civil penalty of \$25.
- (Added to NRS by 1995, 2724)

NRS 202.3673 Permittee authorized to carry concealed firearm while on premises of public building; exceptions; penalty.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, a permittee may carry a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of any public building.

2. A permittee shall not carry a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of a public building that is located on the property of a public airport.

3. A permittee shall not carry a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of:

(a) A public building that is located on the property of a public school or the property of the University and Community College System of Nevada, unless the permittee has obtained written permission to carry a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of the public building pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of [NRS 202.265](#).

(b) A public building that has a metal detector at each public entrance or a sign posted at each public entrance indicating that no firearms are allowed in the building, unless the permittee is not prohibited from carrying a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of the public building pursuant to subsection 4.

4. The provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection 3 do not prohibit:

(a) A permittee who is a judge from carrying a concealed firearm in the courthouse or courtroom in which he presides or from authorizing a permittee to carry a concealed firearm while in the courtroom of the judge and while traveling to and from the courtroom of the judge.

(b) A permittee who is a prosecuting attorney of an agency or political subdivision of the United States or of this state from carrying a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of a public building.

(c) A permittee who is employed in the public building from carrying a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of the public building.

(d) A permittee from carrying a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of the public building if the permittee has received written permission from the person in control of the public building to carry a concealed firearm while the permittee is on the premises of the public building.

5. A person who violates subsection 2 or 3 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

6. As used in this section, "public building" means any building or office space occupied by:

(a) Any component of the University and Community College System of Nevada and used for any purpose related to the system; or

(b) The Federal Government, the State of Nevada or any county, city, school district or other political subdivision of the State of Nevada and used for any public purpose. If only part of the building is occupied by an entity described in this subsection, the term means only that portion of the building which is so occupied.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2725; A 1997, 63; [1999, 2767](#))

NRS 202.3677 Application for renewal of permit; fees; demonstrated continued competence required.

1. If a permittee wishes to renew his permit, the permittee must complete and submit to the sheriff who issued the permit an application for renewal of the permit.

2. An application for the renewal of a permit must:

(a) Be completed and signed under oath by the applicant;

(b) Contain a statement that the applicant is eligible to receive a permit pursuant to [NRS 202.3657](#); and

(c) Be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of \$25. If a permittee fails to renew his permit on or before the date of expiration of his permit, the application for renewal must include an additional nonrefundable late fee of \$15.

3. No permit may be renewed pursuant to this section unless the permittee has demonstrated continued competence with a firearm by successfully completing a course prescribed by the sheriff renewing the permit.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2725)

NRS 202.368 Fees to be deposited with county treasurer. All fees collected pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, must be deposited with the county treasurer of the county in which the fees are collected and:

1. If the county has a metropolitan police department created pursuant to [chapter 280](#) of NRS, credited to the general fund of that metropolitan police department; or

2. If the county does not have a metropolitan police department created pursuant to [chapter 280](#) of NRS, credited to the general fund of that county.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2725)

NRS 202.3683 Immunity of state and local governments from civil liability. The State or any political subdivision of the State, the Department, a sheriff, law enforcement agency, firearm safety or training instructor or any other person who, in good faith and without gross negligence, acts pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, is immune from civil liability for those acts. Such acts include, but are not limited to, the receipt, review or investigation of an application for a permit, or the issuance, denial, suspension, revocation or renewal of a permit.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2725)

NRS 202.3687 Temporary permits.

1. The provisions of [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, do not prohibit a sheriff from issuing a temporary permit to carry a concealed firearm. A temporary permit may include, but is not limited to, provisions specifying the period for which the permit is valid.

2. Each sheriff who issues a permit pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, shall provide such information concerning the permit and the person to whom it is issued to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2726; A [1999, 2095](#))

NRS 202.369 Regulations. The Department may adopt such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2726)