



Common Nevada CCW & Firearm Law

(This is NOT inclusive of all Nevada firearm laws, but is a collection of the most common
Nevada laws pertaining to CCW carry.)

It is YOUR responsibility to know the law

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ARTICLE. 1. - Declaration of Rights.

Sec. 11. Right to keep and bear arms; civil power supreme.

1. Every citizen has the right to keep and bear arms for security and defense, for lawful hunting and recreational use and for other lawful purposes.
2. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; No standing army shall be maintained by this State in time of peace, and in time of War, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

[Amended in 1982. Proposed and passed by the 1979 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1981 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1982 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1979, p. 1986; Statutes of Nevada 1981, p. 2083.]

Preemption

Nevada has a preemption statute ([NRS 244.364](#)) which makes it illegal for any county, city, or town to enact more restrictive firearms legislation than that contained in the Nevada Revised Statutes 244.364

1. The Legislature hereby declares that:
 - (a) The purpose of this section is to establish state control over the regulation of and policies concerning firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition to ensure that such regulation and policies are uniform throughout this State and to ensure the protection of the right to keep and bear arms, which is recognized by the United States Constitution and the Nevada Constitution.
 - (b) The regulation of the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, carrying, ownership, transportation, storage, registration and licensing of firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition in this State and the ability to define such terms is within the exclusive domain of the Legislature, and any other law, regulation, rule or ordinance to the contrary is null and void.
 - (c) This section must be liberally construed to effectuate its purpose.
2. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, carrying, ownership, transportation, storage, registration and licensing of firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition in Nevada and to define such terms. No county may infringe upon those rights and powers.
3. A board of county commissioners may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.
4. Any ordinance or regulation which is inconsistent with this section or which is designed to restrict or prohibit the sale, purchase, transfer, manufacture or display of firearms, firearm accessories or ammunition that is otherwise lawful under the laws of this State is null and void, and any official action taken by an employee or agent of a county in violation of this section is void.
5. A board of county commissioners shall repeal any ordinance or regulation described in subsection 4, and any such ordinance or regulation that is posted within the county must be removed.

6. A board of county commissioners shall cause to be destroyed any ownership records of firearms owned by private persons which are kept or maintained by the county or any county agency, board or commission, including, without limitation, any law enforcement agency, for the purposes of compliance with any ordinance or regulation that is inconsistent with this section. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the ownership records of firearms purchased and owned by any political subdivision of this State.
7. Any person who is adversely affected by the enforcement of an ordinance or regulation that violates this section on or after October 1, 2015, may file suit in the appropriate court for declarative and injunctive relief and damages attributable to the violation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such a person is entitled to:
 - (a) Reimbursement of actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees and costs which the person has incurred if, within 30 days after the person commenced the action but before a final determination has been issued by the court, the board of county commissioners repeals the ordinance or regulation that violates this section.
 - (b) Liquidated damages in an amount equal to two times the actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the person if, more than 30 days after the person commenced the action but before a final determination has been issued by the court, the board of county commissioners repeals the ordinance or regulation that violates this section.
 - (c) Liquidated damages in an amount equal to three times the actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the person if the court makes a final determination in favor of the person.
8. This section must not be construed to prevent:
 - (a) A law enforcement agency or correctional institution from promulgating and enforcing its own rules pertaining to firearms, firearm accessories or ammunition that are issued to or used by peace officers in the course of their official duties.
 - (b) A court or administrative law judge from hearing and resolving a case or controversy or issuing an opinion or order on a matter within its jurisdiction.
 - (c) A public employer from regulating or prohibiting the carrying or possession of firearms, firearm accessories or ammunition during or in the course of an employee's official duties.
 - (d) The enactment or enforcement of a county zoning or business ordinance which is generally applicable to businesses within the county and thereby affects a firearms business within the county, including, without limitation, an indoor or outdoor shooting range.
 - (e) A county from enacting and enforcing rules for the operation and use of any firearm range owned and operated by the county.
 - (f) A political subdivision from sponsoring or conducting a firearm-related competition or educational or cultural program and enacting and enforcing rules for participation in or attendance at any such competition or program.
 - (g) A political subdivision or any official thereof with appropriate authority from enforcing any statute of this State.

Open Carry

Nevada has no state law regarding open carry. Which makes Nevada a “constitutional open carry” state. This means that open carry of a firearm is technically legal throughout the state, since preemption prevents cities and counties from enacting any law against it. However, the city of North Las Vegas maintains that open carry is prohibited within city limits, and while you cannot be convicted of any crime simply for openly carrying your firearm, North Las Vegas police will harass and likely arrest you for doing so. Both Boulder City and Henderson also have ordinances prohibiting weapons in certain areas within city limits, but it is unclear how aggressively they enforce these laws; under the state preemption statute these city laws would appear to be null and void in any case, but expect to be contacted by police and possibly even arrested if you choose to carry a firearm openly in these cities. Open carry within the city of Las Vegas and the more heavily populated areas of unincorporated Clark County will probably also get you harassed by the police, although it is legal by state statute and there are no county or city laws prohibiting it. In the rural areas that make up most of Nevada, open carry is not an issue.

ACTION AGAINST STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION IN CONNECTION WITH CONFISCATION OF FIREARM

NRS 41.0395 Person from whom firearm is unlawfully confiscated may commence action against State or political subdivision responsible for confiscation; court in which action may be commenced; court shall award attorney’s fees and costs.

1. A person from whom a firearm is confiscated in violation of NRS 414.155 may seek relief in a suit, action or other proceeding at law or in equity, including, without limitation, an action for the return of the firearm, against:
 - (a) The State of Nevada or a political subdivision thereof; and
 - (b) The officer or employee of the State or a political subdivision thereof or worker who confiscated or authorized the confiscation of the firearm.
2. The proceeding may be commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which:
 - (a) The person bringing the proceeding resides; or
 - (b) The firearm may be found.
3. If a person who brings a proceeding pursuant to this section prevails, the court shall award the person, in addition to any other remedy provided by law, reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.
4. As used in this section:
 - (a) “Firearm” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 414.0355.
 - (b) “Worker” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 414.110.

(Added to NRS by 2007, 359)

Chapter 33 of NRS

Definitions

Sec. 4. “Adverse party” means a natural person who is named in an application for an order of protection against high- risk behavior.

Sec. 5. “Ex parte order” means an ex parte order for protection against high-risk behavior.

Sec. 6. “Extended order” means an extended order for protection against high-risk behavior.

Sec. 9. “Family or household member” means, with respect to an adverse party, any:

- 1. Person related by blood, adoption or marriage to the adverse party within the first degree of consanguinity;*
- 2. Person who has a child in common with the adverse party, regardless of whether the person has been married to the adverse party or has lived together with the adverse party at any time;*
- 3. Domestic partner of the adverse party;*
- 4. Person who has a biological or legal parent and child relationship with the adverse party, including, without limitation, a natural parent, adoptive parent, stepparent, stepchild, grandparent or grandchild;*
- 5. Person who is acting or has acted as a guardian to the adverse party; or*
- 6. Person who is currently in a dating or ongoing intimate relationship with the adverse party.*

Sec. 10.

- 1. High-risk behavior occurs when a person:*
 - (a) Uses, attempts to use or threatens the use of physical force against another person;*
 - (b) Communicates a threat of imminent violence toward himself or herself or against another person;*
 - (c) Commits an act of violence directed toward himself or herself or another person;*
 - (d) Engages in a pattern of threats of violence or acts of violence against himself or herself or another person, including, without limitation, threats of violence or acts of violence that have caused another person to be in reasonable fear of physical harm to himself or herself;*
 - (e) Exhibits conduct which a law enforcement officer reasonably determines would present a serious and imminent threat to the safety of the public;*
 - (f) Engages in conduct which presents a danger to himself or herself or another person while:*
 - (1) In possession, custody or control of a firearm; or*
 - (2) Purchasing or otherwise acquiring a firearm;*
 - (g) Abuses a controlled substance or alcohol while engaging in high-risk behavior as described in this section; or*

(h) *Acquires a firearm or other deadly weapon within the immediately preceding 6 months before the person otherwise engages in high-risk behavior as described in this section.*

2. *For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to engage in high-risk behavior if he or she has previously been convicted of:*

(a) *Violating a temporary or extended order for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to NRS 33.020;*

(b) *Violating a temporary or extended order for protection against sexual assault issued pursuant to NRS 200.378; or*

(c) *A crime of violence, as defined in NRS 200.408, punishable as a felony.*

Sec. 11.

1. *A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a person poses a risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm may file a verified application for an ex parte or extended order.*

2. *A family or household member who reasonably believes that a person poses a risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm may file a verified application for an ex parte or extended order.*

3. *A verified application filed pursuant to this section must include, without limitation:*

(a) *The name of the person seeking the order and whether he or she is requesting an ex parte order or an extended order;*

(b) *The name and address, if known, of the person who is alleged to pose a risk pursuant to subsection 1 or 2; and*

(c) *A detailed description of the conduct and acts that constitute high-risk behavior and the dates on which the high-risk behavior occurred.*

4. *Service of an application for an extended order and the notice of hearing thereon must be served upon the adverse party pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.*

Sec. 12.

1. *The court shall issue an ex parte order if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence from facts shown by a verified application filed pursuant to section 11 of this act:*

(a) *That a person poses an imminent risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm;*

(b) *The person engaged in high-risk behavior; and*

(c) *Less restrictive options have been exhausted or are not effective.*

2. *The court may require the person who filed the verified application or the adverse party, or both, to appear before the court before determining whether to issue an ex parte order.*
3. *An ex parte order may be issued with or without notice to the adverse party.*
4. *Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a hearing must not be held by telephone. The court shall hold a hearing on the ex parte order and shall issue or deny the ex parte order on the day the verified application is filed or the judicial day immediately following the day the verified application is filed. If the verified application is filed by a law enforcement officer, the court may hold the hearing on the ex parte order by telephone, which must be recorded in the presence of the magistrate or in the immediate vicinity of the magistrate by a certified court reporter or by electronic means. Any such recording must be transcribed, certified by the reporter if the reporter made the recording and certified by the magistrate. The certified transcript must be filed with the clerk of the court.*
5. *A hearing on an application for an ex parte order must be held within 7 calendar days after the date on which the verified application for the order is filed.*
6. *In a county whose population is 100,000 or more, the court shall be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including nonjudicial days and holidays, to receive communications by telephone and for the issuance of an ex parte order pursuant to subsection 4.*
7. *In a county whose population is less than 100,000, the court may be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, including nonjudicial days and holidays, to receive communications by telephone and for the issuance of an ex parte order pursuant to subsection 4.*
8. *The clerk of the court shall inform the applicant and the adverse party upon the successful transfer of information concerning the registration to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History as required pursuant to NRS 33.095.*

Sec. 13.

1. *The court shall issue an extended order if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence from facts shown by a verified application filed pursuant to section 11 of this act:*

- (a) *That a person poses a risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm;*
- (b) *The person engaged in high-risk behavior; and*
- (c) *Less restrictive options have been exhausted or are not effective.*

2. *A hearing on an application for an extended order must be held within 7 calendar days after the date on which the application for the extended order is filed.*

3. *The clerk of the court shall inform the applicant and the adverse party upon the successful transfer of information concerning the registration to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History as required pursuant to NRS 33.095.*

Sec. 14. *Each ex parte or extended order issued pursuant to section 12 or 13 of this act must:*

1. *Require the adverse party to surrender any firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control in the manner set forth in section 15 of this act.*
2. *Prohibit the adverse party from possessing or having under his or her custody or control any firearm while the order is in effect.*
3. *Include a provision ordering any law enforcement officer to arrest the adverse party with a warrant, or without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has been served with a copy of the order and has violated a provision of the order.*
4. *State the reasons for the issuance of the order.*
5. *Include instructions for surrendering any firearm as ordered by the court.*
6. *State the time and date on which the order expires.*
7. *Require the adverse party to surrender any permit issued pursuant to NRS 202.3657.*
8. **Include the following statement:**

WARNING

This is an official court order. If you disobey this order, you may be arrested and prosecuted for the crime of violating an ex parte or extended order and any other crime that you may have committed in disobeying this order.

Sec. 15.

1. *After a court orders an adverse party to surrender any firearm pursuant to section 14 of this act, the adverse party shall, immediately after service of the order:*
 - (a) *Surrender any firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control to the appropriate law enforcement agency designated by the court in the order; or*
 - (b) *Surrender any firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control to a person, other than a person who resides with the adverse party, designated by the court in the order.*
2. *If the court orders the adverse party to surrender any firearm to a law enforcement agency pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1, the law enforcement agency shall provide the adverse party with a receipt which includes a description of each firearm surrendered and the adverse party shall, not later than 72 hours or 1 business day, whichever is later, after surrendering any such firearm, provide the original receipt to the court. The law enforcement agency shall store any such firearm or may contract with a licensed firearm dealer to provide storage.*
3. *If the court orders the adverse party to surrender any firearm to a person designated by the court pursuant to paragraph*
 - (b) *of subsection 1, the adverse party shall, not later than 72 hours or 1 business day, whichever is later, after surrendering any such firearm, provide to the court and the appropriate law enforcement agency the name and address of the person designated in the order and a written description of each firearm surrendered.*

4. *If there is probable cause to believe that the adverse party has not surrendered any firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control within the time set forth in subsections 2 and 3, the court may issue and deliver to any law enforcement officer a search warrant which authorizes the officer to enter and search any place where there is probable cause to believe any such firearm is located and seize the firearm.*

5. *If, while executing a search warrant pursuant to subsection 4, the health or safety of the officer or the adverse party is put at risk because of any action of the adverse party, the law enforcement officer is under no duty to continue to attempt to execute the search warrant and the execution of the warrant shall be deemed unsuccessful. If such execution is unsuccessful, the law enforcement agency shall, as soon as practicable after the risk has subsided, attempt to execute the search warrant until the search warrant is successfully executed.*

6. *A law enforcement agency shall return any surrendered or seized firearm to the adverse party:*

(a) *In the manner provided by the policies and procedures of the law enforcement agency;*

(b) *After confirming that:*

(1) *The adverse party is eligible to own or possess a firearm under state and federal law; and*

(2) *Any ex parte or extended order issued pursuant to section 12 or 13 of this act is dissolved or no longer in effect; and*

(c) *As soon as practicable but not more than 14 days after the dissolution of an ex parte or extended order.*

7. *If a person other than the adverse party claims title to any firearm surrendered or seized pursuant to this section and he or she is determined by the law enforcement agency to be the lawful owner, the firearm must be returned to him or her, if:*

(a) *The lawful owner agrees to store the firearm in a manner such that the adverse party does not have access to or control of the firearm; and*

(b) *The law enforcement agency determines that:*

(1) *The firearm is not otherwise unlawfully possessed by the lawful owner; and*

(2) *The person is eligible to own or possess a firearm under state or federal law.*

8. *As used in this section, "licensed firearm dealer" means a person licensed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 923(a).*

Sec. 16.

1. *The clerk of the court or other person designated by the court shall provide any family or household member who files a verified application pursuant to section 11 of this act or any adverse party, free of cost, with information about the:*

(a) *Availability of ex parte or extended orders;*

- (b) *Procedures for filing an application for such an order;*
- (c) *Procedures for modifying, dissolving or renewing such an order; and*
- (d) *Right to proceed without counsel.*

2. The clerk of the court or other person designated by the court shall assist any person in completing and filing the application, affidavit and any other paper or pleading necessary to initiate or respond to an application for an ex parte or extended order. This assistance does not constitute the practice of law, but the clerk shall not render any advice or service that requires the professional judgment of an attorney.

Sec. 17.

- 1. The court shall transmit, by the end of the next business day after an ex parte or extended order is issued or renewed, a copy of the order to the appropriate law enforcement agency.*
- 2. The court shall order the appropriate law enforcement agency to serve, without charge, the adverse party personally with the ex parte or extended order and file with or mail to the clerk of the court proof of service by the end of the next business day after service is made.*
- 3. If, while attempting to serve the adverse party personally pursuant to subsection 2, the health or safety of the officer or the adverse party is put at risk because of any action of the adverse party, the law enforcement officer is under no duty to continue to attempt to serve the adverse party personally and the service shall be deemed unsuccessful. If such service is unsuccessful, the law enforcement agency shall, as soon as practicable after the risk has subsided, attempt to serve the adverse party personally until the ex parte or extended order is successfully served.*
- 4. A law enforcement agency shall enforce an ex parte or extended order without regard to the county in which the order was issued.*
- 5. The clerk of the court shall issue, without fee, a copy of the ex parte or extended order to any family or household member who files a verified application pursuant to section 11 of this act or the adverse party.*

Sec. 18.

- 1. Whether or not a violation of an ex parte or extended order occurs in the presence of a law enforcement officer, the officer may arrest and take into custody an adverse party:*
 - (a) With a warrant; or*
 - (b) Without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that:*
 - (1) An order has been issued pursuant to section 12 or 13 of this act against the adverse party;*
 - (2) The adverse party has been served with a copy of the order; and*
 - (3) The adverse party is acting in violation of the order.*
- 2. If a law enforcement officer cannot verify that the adverse party was served with a copy of the application and ex parte or extended order, the officer shall:*

- (a) *Inform the adverse party of the specific terms and conditions of the order;*
 - (b) *Inform the adverse party that he or she has notice of the provisions of the order and that a violation of the order will result in his or her arrest;*
 - (c) *Inform the adverse party of the location of the court that issued the original order and the hours during which the adverse party may obtain a copy of the order; and*
 - (d) *Inform the adverse party of the date and time set for a hearing on an application for an ex parte or extended order, if any.*
3. *Information concerning the terms and conditions of the ex parte or extended order, the date and time of any notice provided to the adverse party and the name and identifying number of the law enforcement officer who gave the notice must be provided in writing to the applicant and noted in the records of the law enforcement agency and the court.*

Sec. 19.

1. *An ex parte order expires within such time, not to exceed 7 days, as the court fixes. If a verified application for an extended order is filed within the period of an ex parte order or at the same time as an application for an ex parte order pursuant to section 11 of this act, the ex parte order remains in effect until the hearing on the extended order is held.*
2. *An extended order expires within such time, not to exceed 1 year, as the court fixes.*
3. *The family or household member or law enforcement officer who filed the verified application or the adverse party may request in writing to appear and move for the dissolution of an ex parte or extended order. Upon a finding by clear and convincing evidence that the adverse party no longer poses a risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm, the court shall dissolve the order. If the court finds that all parties agree to dissolve the order, the court shall dissolve the order upon a finding of good cause.*
4. *Not less than 3 months before the expiration of an extended order and upon petition by a family or household member or law enforcement officer, the court may, after notice and a hearing, renew an extended order upon a finding by clear and convincing evidence. Such an order expires within a period, not to exceed 1 year, as the court fixes.*

Sec. 20.

1. *Any time that a court issues an ex parte or extended order or renews an extended order and any time that a person serves such an order or receives any information or takes any other action pursuant to sections 2 to 22, inclusive, of this act, the person shall, by the end of the next business day:*
 - (a) *Cause to be transmitted, in the manner prescribed by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History, any information required by the Central Repository in a manner which ensures that the information is received by the Central Repository; and*
 - (b) *Transmit a copy of the order to the Attorney General.*

- 2. If the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History receives any information described in subsection 1, the adverse party may petition the court for an order declaring that the basis for the information transmitted no longer exists.*
- 3. A petition brought pursuant to subsection 2 must be filed in the court which issued the ex parte or extended order.*
- 4. The court shall grant the petition and issue the order described in subsection 2 if the court finds that the basis for the ex parte or extended order no longer exists.*
- 5. The court, upon granting the petition and entering an order pursuant to this section, shall cause, on a form prescribed by the Department of Public Safety, a record of the order to be transmitted to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History.*
- 6. Within 5 business days after receiving a record of an order transmitted pursuant to subsection 5, the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the information concerning the adverse party is removed from the Central Repository.*
- 7. If the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History fails to remove the information as provided in subsection 6, the adverse party may bring an action to compel the removal of the information. If the adverse party prevails in the action, the court may award the adverse party reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in bringing the action.*
- 8. If a petition brought pursuant to subsection 2 is denied, the adverse party may petition for a rehearing not sooner than 2 years after the date of the denial of the petition.*

Sec. 21.

- 1. A person shall not file a verified application for an ex parte or extended order:*
 - (a) Which he or she knows or has reason to know is false or misleading; or*
 - (b) With the intent to harass the adverse party.*
- 2. A person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.*

Sec. 22. A person who intentionally violates an ex parte or extended order is, unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for the act that constitutes the violation of the order, guilty of a misdemeanor.

Storage

202.300

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5. *Unless a greater penalty is provided by law, a person is guilty of a misdemeanor who:*

- (a) Negligently stores or leaves a firearm at a location under his or her control; and*
- (b) Knows or has reason to know that there is a substantial risk that a child prohibited from handling or having in his or her possession or under his or her control any firearm pursuant to this section may obtain such a firearm.*

Modifications (bumpstocks, etc.)

Chapter 202 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

1. *Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person shall not import, sell, manufacture, transfer, receive or possess:*

(a) Any manual, power-driven or electronic device that is designed such that when the device is attached to a semiautomatic firearm, the device eliminates the need for the operator of a semiautomatic firearm to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and:

- (1) Materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic firearm; or*
- (2) Approximates the action or rate of fire of a machine gun;*

(b) Any part or combination of parts that is designed and functions to eliminate the need for the operator of a semiautomatic firearm to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and:

- (1) Materially increases the rate of fire of a semiautomatic firearm; or*
- (2) Approximates the action or rate of fire of a machine gun; or*

(c) Any semiautomatic firearm that has been modified in any way that eliminates the need for the operator of the semiautomatic firearm to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and:

- (1) Materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic firearm; or*
- (2) Approximates the action or rate of fire of a machine gun.*

2. *A person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.*

3. *This section does not apply to:*

- (a) *Any employee of a federal, state or local law enforcement agency carrying out official duties.*
- (b) *Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States carrying out official duties.*

202.253

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. *“Machine gun” means any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot or can be readily restored to shoot more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.*
5. “Motor vehicle” means every vehicle that is self-propelled.
6. *“Semiautomatic firearm” means any firearm that:*
 - (a) *Uses a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next shell or round;*
 - (b) *Requires a separate function of the trigger to fire each cartridge; and*
 - (c) *Is not a machine gun.*

“Universal Background Check”

NRS 202.254 Background check required for certain sales or transfers of firearms between unlicensed persons; procedure. [The amendment to this section was proposed by an initiative petition and approved by the voters at the 2016 General Election and therefore is not subject to legislative amendment or repeal until after November 22, 2019.]

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 202.2541, an unlicensed person shall not sell or transfer a firearm to another unlicensed person unless a licensed dealer first conducts a background check on the buyer or transferee in compliance with this section.
2. The seller or transferor and buyer or transferee shall appear jointly with the firearm and request that a licensed dealer conduct a background check on the buyer or transferee.
3. A licensed dealer who agrees to conduct a background check pursuant to this section shall take possession of the firearm and comply with all requirements of federal and state law as though the licensed dealer were selling or transferring the firearm from his or her own inventory to the buyer or transferee, including, but not limited to, all recordkeeping requirements, except that:

(a) The licensed dealer must contact the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, as described in 18 U.S.C. § 922(t), and not the Central Repository, to determine whether the buyer or transferee is eligible to purchase and possess firearms under state and federal law; and

(b) The seller or transferor may remove the firearm from the business premises while the background check is being conducted, provided that before the seller or transferor sells or transfers the firearm to the buyer or transferee, the seller or transferor and the buyer or transferee shall return to the licensed dealer who shall again take possession of the firearm prior to the completion of the sale or transfer.

4. A licensed dealer who agrees to conduct a background check pursuant to this section shall inform the seller or transferor and the buyer or transferee of the response from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. If the response indicates that the buyer or transferee is ineligible to purchase or possess the firearm, the licensed dealer shall return the firearm to the seller or transferor and the seller or transferor shall not sell or transfer the firearm to the buyer or transferee.

5. A licensed dealer may charge a reasonable fee for conducting a background check and facilitating a firearm transfer between unlicensed persons pursuant to this section.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 825; A 2015, 1805; 2016 initiative petition, Ballot Question No. 1)

NRS 202.2541 Exceptions to requirement of background check.

The provisions of NRS 202.254 do not apply to:

1. The sale or transfer of a firearm by or to any law enforcement agency and, to the extent he or she is acting within the course and scope of his or her employment and official duties, any peace officer, security guard entitled to carry a firearm under NAC 648.345, member of the armed forces, or federal official.
2. The sale or transfer of an antique firearm, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921(16).
3. The sale or transfer of a firearm between immediate family members, which for the purposes of this chapter means spouses and domestic partners and any of the following relations, whether by whole or half blood, adoption, or step-relation: parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews.
4. The transfer of a firearm to an executor, administrator, trustee, or personal representative of an estate or a trust that occurs by operation of law upon the death of the former owner of the firearm.
5. A temporary transfer of a firearm to a person who is not prohibited from buying or possessing firearms under state or federal law if such transfer:
 - (a) Is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm; and
 - (b) Lasts only as long as immediately necessary to prevent such imminent death or great bodily harm.

6. A temporary transfer of a firearm if:

- (a) The transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee is prohibited from buying or possessing firearms under state or federal law;
- (b) The transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee will use or intends to use the firearm in the commission of a crime; and
- (c) Such transfer occurs and the transferee's possession of the firearm following the transfer is exclusively:
 - (1) At an established shooting range authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction in which such range is located;
 - (2) At a lawful organized competition involving the use of a firearm;
 - (3) While participating in or practicing for a performance by an organized group that uses firearms as a part of the public performance;
 - (4) While hunting or trapping if the hunting or trapping is legal in all places where the transferee possesses the firearm and the transferee holds all licenses or permits required for such hunting or trapping; or
 - (5) While in the presence of the transferor.

Brandishing

NRS 202.320 Drawing deadly weapon in threatening manner.

- 1. Unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 202.287, a person having, carrying or procuring from another person any dirk, dirk-knife, sword, sword cane, pistol, gun or other deadly weapon, who, in the presence of two or more persons, draws or exhibits any of such deadly weapons in a rude, angry or threatening manner not in necessary self-defense, or who in any manner unlawfully uses that weapon in any fight or quarrel, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 2. A sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, constable or other peace officer shall not be held to answer, under the provisions of subsection 1, for drawing or exhibiting any of the weapons mentioned therein while in the lawful discharge of his or her duties.

[1911 C&P § 174; RL § 6439; NCL § 10121]—(NRS A 1967, 486; 1989, 1240)

NRS 202.290 Aiming firearm at human being; discharging weapon where person might be endangered; penalty.

Unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 202.287, a person who willfully:

- 1. Aims any gun, pistol, revolver or other firearm, whether loaded or not, at or toward any human being; or
- 2. Discharges any firearm, air gun or other weapon, or throws any deadly missile in a public place or in any place where any person might be endangered thereby, although an injury does not result, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1911 C&P § 344; RL § 6609; NCL § 10292] — (NRS A 1989, 820, 1240, 1243)

Self-Defense

NRS 200.120 “Justifiable homicide” defined; no duty to retreat under certain circumstances.

1. Justifiable homicide is the killing of a human being in necessary self-defense, or in defense of habitation, an occupied motor vehicle or person, against one who manifestly intends or endeavors to commit a crime of violence, or against any person or persons who manifestly intend and endeavor, in a violent, riotous, tumultuous or surreptitious manner, to enter the occupied habitation or occupied motor vehicle, of another for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person dwelling or being therein.
2. A person is not required to retreat before using deadly force as provided in subsection 1 if the person:
 - (a) Is not the original aggressor;
 - (b) Has a right to be present at the location where deadly force is used; and
 - (c) Is not actively engaged in conduct in furtherance of criminal activity at the time deadly force is used.
3. As used in this section:
 - (a) “Crime of violence” means any felony for which there is a substantial risk that force or violence may be used against the person or property of another in the commission of the felony.
 - (b) “Motor vehicle” means every vehicle which is self-propelled.

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.

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 or her 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 or her presence, or upon or in a dwelling, or other place of abode in which the slayer is.

NRS 200.190 Justifiable or excusable homicide not punishable.

The homicide appearing to be justifiable or excusable, the person indicted shall, upon trial, be fully acquitted and discharged.

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 the person’s own life, or to prevent the person from 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]

Liability

NRS 41.095 Presumption that person using deadly force against intruder in person's residence, transient lodging or motor vehicle has reasonable fear of death or bodily injury; person who uses deadly force is immune from civil liability under certain circumstances; definitions.

1. For the purposes of NRS 41.085 and 41.130, any person who uses:
 - (a) While lawfully in his or her residence, in transient lodging or in a motor vehicle that is not his or her residence, force which is intended or likely to cause death or bodily injury is presumed to have had a reasonable fear of imminent death or bodily injury to himself or herself or another person lawfully in the residence, transient lodging or motor vehicle if the force is used against a person who is committing burglary, invasion of the home or grand larceny of the motor vehicle with the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon and the person using the force knew or had reason to believe that burglary, invasion of the home or grand larceny of the motor vehicle with the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon was being committed. An action to recover damages for personal injuries to or the wrongful death of the person who committed burglary, invasion of the home or grand larceny of the motor vehicle with the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon may not be maintained against the person who used such force unless the presumption is overcome by clear and convincing evidence to the contrary.
 - (b) Force which is intended or likely to cause death or bodily injury is immune from civil liability in an action to recover damages for personal injuries to or the wrongful death of a person against whom such force was used if the use of such force was justified under the applicable provisions of chapter 200 of NRS relating to the use of such force.
2. As used in this section:
 - (a) "Deadly weapon" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 193.165.
 - (b) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled.
 - (c) "Residence" means any house, room, apartment, tenement or other building, vehicle, vehicle trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or boat designed or intended for occupancy as a residence.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1798; A 2015, 1784)

Arrest or Detention

NRS 171.126 Arrest by private person. A private person may arrest another:

1. For a public offense committed or attempted in the person's presence.
2. When the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in the person's presence.
3. When a felony has been in fact committed, and the private person has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1402)

NRS 171.1455 Use of deadly force to effect arrest: Limitations. If necessary to prevent escape, an officer may, after giving a warning, if feasible, use deadly force to effect the arrest of a person only if there is probable cause to believe that the person:

1. Has committed a felony which involves the infliction or threat of serious bodily harm or the use of deadly force; or
2. Poses a threat of serious bodily harm to the officer or to others.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 931)

Firearms in Parks

NAC 407.105 Use of weapons. (NRS 407.0475)

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section or as otherwise authorized by the Administrator, in any park, a person shall not:
 - (a) Use a bow and arrow, slingshot or paint ball launcher;
 - (b) Discharge a firearm;
 - (c) Discharge an air rifle, spring gun or air pistol; or
 - (d) Throw a knife, hatchet, spear, stone or projectile.
2. The Administrator may designate zones in which a person may, for the purposes of hunting a species that is designated by the Board of Wildlife Commissioners as a game mammal or game bird pursuant to chapter 503 of NAC, discharge a firearm or bow in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Wildlife. At each park in which a zone is designated pursuant to this subsection, the ranger in charge of the region or the supervisor of the park shall post at the headquarters of the park, and at each area within the park which is designated as a zone in which a person may discharge a firearm or bow for the purposes of hunting, maps of the designated zones within that park.
3. Target shooting is prohibited in all areas of a park, except in an area designated as a firing range.
4. Use of a bow to kill, capture or injure a fish is prohibited within 100 feet of a swimmer.
5. Nothing in this section is intended to abrogate any right guaranteed by Section 11 of Article of 1 the Nevada Constitution.

(Added to NAC by Div. of St. Parks, 12-31-85, eff. 1-1-86; A 3-9-88; 7-25-90; 11-12-93; 3-20-96, eff. 4-1-96; R164-97, 3-1-98; R145-99, 1-18-2000; R118-01, 12-17-2001; R149-05, 5-4-2006; R013-11, 10-26-2011)

Concealed Firearms

NRS 202.350 Manufacture, importation, possession or use of dangerous weapon or silencer; carrying concealed weapon without permit; penalties; issuance of permit to carry concealed weapon; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and [NRS 202.355](#) and [202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive, a person within this State shall not:
 - (a) Manufacture or cause to be manufactured, or import into the State, or keep, offer or expose for sale, or give, lend or possess any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slingshot, billy, sand-club, sandbag or metal knuckles;
 - (b) Manufacture or cause to be manufactured, or import into the State, or keep, offer or expose for sale, or give, lend, possess or use a machine gun or a silencer, unless authorized by federal law;
 - (c) With the intent to inflict harm upon the person of another, possess or use a nunchaku or trefoil; or
 - (d) Carry concealed upon his or her person any:
 - (1) Explosive substance, other than ammunition or any components thereof;
 - (2) Dirk, dagger or machete;
 - (3) Pistol, revolver or other firearm, or other dangerous or deadly weapon; or
 - (4) Knife which is made an integral part of a belt buckle.
2.
3. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the sheriff of any county may, upon written application by a resident of that county showing the reason or the purpose for which a concealed weapon is to be carried, issue a permit authorizing the applicant to carry in this State the concealed weapon described in the permit. The sheriff shall not issue a permit to a person to carry a switchblade knife. This subsection does not authorize the sheriff to issue a permit to a person to carry a pistol, revolver or other firearm.

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 handgun 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. "Handgun" has the meaning ascribed to it in 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(29).
4. "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](#); [2005, 596](#); [2007, 3151](#); [2013, 1138](#); [2017, 102](#))

(A.G.O. 1993)

OPINION NO. 93-14 CRIMINAL LAW; FIREARMS; WEAPONS: The language of NRS 202.350 would be narrowly construed to include only those concealed weapons which are actually on the person or in a container carried by the person.

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 or she 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. A person applying for a permit may submit one application and obtain one permit to carry all handguns owned by the person. The person must not be required to list and identify on the application each handgun owned by the person. A permit is valid for any handgun which is owned or thereafter obtained by the person to whom the permit is issued.
3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the sheriff shall issue a permit to any person who is qualified to possess a handgun 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;
 - (1) Twenty-one years of age or older; or
 - (2) At least 18 years of age but less than 21 years of age if the person:
 - (I) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard; or
 - (II) Was discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard under honorable conditions;
 - (b) Is not prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to NRS 202.360; and
 - (c) Demonstrates competence with handguns by presenting a certificate or other documentation to the sheriff which shows that the applicant:
 - (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 handguns 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 the sheriff 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.

4. The sheriff shall deny an application or revoke a permit if the sheriff determines that the applicant or permittee:
 - (a) Has an outstanding warrant for his or her 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 or her 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, the person has been:
 - (1) Convicted of violating the provisions of NRS 484C.110; 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 a conviction of a felony; or
 - (2) Suspension of 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.
 - (k) Has been discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard under conditions other than honorable conditions and is less than 21 years of age.
5. The sheriff may deny an application or revoke a permit if the sheriff 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 4 which would preclude the issuance of a permit to the applicant or require the revocation of a permit pursuant to this section.
6. 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 the person's application until the final disposition of the charges against the person. If a permittee is acquitted of the charges, or if the charges are dropped, the sheriff shall restore his or her permit without imposing a fee.

7. 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 or her agent;
 - (c) A front-view colored photograph of the applicant taken by the sheriff or his or her 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) If the applicant is a person described in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of subsection 3, proof that the applicant:
 - (1) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard, as evidenced by his or her current military identification card; or
 - (2) Was discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard under honorable conditions, as evidenced by his or her DD Form 214, "Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty," or other document of honorable separation issued by the United States Department of Defense;
 - (g) A nonrefundable fee equal to the non-volunteer rate charged by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain the reports 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; 2007, 3151; 2011, 751, 1779, 3107; 2013, 1139)

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, including an application for the renewal of a permit pursuant to NRS 202.3677, the sheriff shall conduct an investigation of the applicant to determine if the applicant 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. Background Check System. The sheriff shall issue a permit to the applicant unless the applicant 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 the 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.....

4. Unless suspended or revoked by the sheriff who issued the permit, a permit expires 5 years after the date on which it is issued.
5. As used in this section, "National Instant Criminal Background Check System" means the national system created by the federal Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, Public Law 103-159.

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

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 202.3665 and 239.0115:
 - (a) An application for a permit, and all information contained within that application;
 - (b) All information provided to a sheriff or obtained by a sheriff in the course of the investigation of an applicant or permittee;
 - (c) The identity of the permittee; and
 - (d) Any records regarding the suspension, restoration or revocation of a permit, 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; 2007, 2077; 2011, 754, 3110)

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 the 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 or her permit in writing within 30 days if the permittee's:
 - (a) Permanent address changes; or
 - (b) Permit is lost, stolen or destroyed.
- 2. The sheriff shall issue a duplicate permit to a permittee if the permittee:
 - (a) Submits a written statement to the sheriff, signed under oath, stating that his or her permit has been lost, stolen or destroyed; and
 - (b) Pays a nonrefundable fee of \$15.
- 3. If any permittee subsequently finds or recovers his or her permit after being issued a duplicate permit pursuant to this section, the permittee 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 the permittee is on the premises of any public building.
2. A permittee shall not carry a concealed firearm while the permittee 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 the permittee is on the premises of:
 - (a) A public building that is located on the property of a public school or a child care facility or the property of the Nevada System of Higher Education, unless the permittee:
 - (1) Has obtained written permission to carry a concealed firearm while he or she is on the premises of the public building pursuant to sub-subparagraph (III) of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of subsection 3 of NRS 202.265; or
 - (2) Possesses a handgun in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) 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 or she 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 the judge 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 or she 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 or she is on the premises of the public building.
 - (d) A permittee from carrying a concealed firearm while he or she 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:

- (a) "Child care facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph (a) of subsection 5 of NRS 202.265.
- (b) "Public building" means any building or office space occupied by:
 - (1) Any component of the Nevada System of Higher Education and used for any purpose related to the System; or
 - (2) 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; 2007, 1914)

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

1. If a permittee wishes to renew his or her permit, the permittee must:
 - (a) Complete and submit to the sheriff who issued the permit an application for renewal of the permit; and
 - (b) Undergo an investigation by the sheriff pursuant to NRS 202.366 to determine if the permittee is eligible for a 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;
 - (c) Be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee equal to the non-volunteer rate charged by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain the reports required pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 202.366; and
 - (d) Be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of \$25.
 - (e) If a permittee fails to renew his or her permit on or before the date of expiration of the 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 handguns by successfully completing a course prescribed by the sheriff renewing the permit.
- (Added to NRS by 1995, 2725; A 2007, 3154; 2011, 755, 1782, 3110; 2013, 1142)

NRS 202.3678 Application for certification as qualified retired law enforcement officer; law enforcement agency required to offer certain officers opportunity to obtain qualifications necessary for certification; fees.

1. A retired law enforcement officer who is a resident of this State may apply, on a form prescribed by regulation of the Department, to the sheriff of the county in which he or she resides for any certification required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 926C(d) to become a qualified retired law enforcement officer. Application forms for certification must be provided by the sheriff of each county upon request.
2. A law enforcement agency in this State shall offer a retired law enforcement officer who retired from the law enforcement agency the opportunity to obtain the firearms qualification that is necessary to obtain the certification from the sheriff pursuant to subsection 1 at least twice per year at the same facility at which the law enforcement agency provides firearms training for its active law enforcement officers. The law enforcement agency may impose a nonrefundable fee in the amount necessary to pay the expenses for providing the firearms qualification.
3. The sheriff shall provide the certification pursuant to subsection 1 to a retired law enforcement officer who submits a completed application and pays any fee required pursuant to this subsection if the sheriff determines that the officer meets the standards for training and qualifications. The sheriff may impose a nonrefundable fee in the amount necessary to pay the expenses in providing the certification.
4. As used in this section:
 - (a) "Law enforcement agency" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 239C.065.
 - (b) "Qualified retired law enforcement officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in 18 U.S.C. § 926C. (Added to NRS by 2005, 593; A 2009, 563)

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; A 2005, 596)

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, the certification of a retired law enforcement officer, or the issuance, denial, suspension, revocation or renewal of a permit. (Added to NRS by 1995, 2725; A 2005, 596)

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. 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; 2007, 3154)

NRS 202.3688 Circumstances in which holder of permit issued by another state may carry concealed firearm in this State; holder of permit issued by another state subject to same restrictions and requirements as holder of permit issued in this State.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person who possesses a permit to carry a concealed firearm that was issued by a state included in the list prepared pursuant to NRS 202.3689 may carry a concealed firearm in this State in accordance with the requirements set forth in NRS 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive.
2. A person who possesses a permit to carry a concealed firearm that was issued by a state included in the list prepared pursuant to NRS 202.3689 may not carry a concealed firearm in this State if the person:
 - (a) Becomes a resident of this State; and
 - (b) Has not been issued a permit from the sheriff of the county in which he or she resides within 60 days after becoming a resident of this State.
3. A person who carries a concealed firearm pursuant to this section is subject to the same legal restrictions and requirements imposed upon a person who has been issued a permit by a sheriff in this State.

(Added to NRS by 2007, 3150)

NRS 202.300 Use or possession of firearm by child under age of 18 years;

unlawful to aid or permit child to commit violation; unlawful to store or leave firearm under certain circumstances; penalties; child 14 years of age or older authorized to possess firearm under certain circumstances.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a child under the age of 18 years shall not handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control, except while accompanied by or under the immediate charge of his or her parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his or her parent or guardian to have control or custody of the child, any firearm of any kind for hunting or target practice or for other purposes. A child who violates this subsection commits a delinquent act and the court may order the detention of the child in the same manner as if the child had committed an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
2. A person who aids or knowingly permits a child to violate subsection 1:
 - (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), for the first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (b) For a first offense, if the person knows or has reason to know that there is a

substantial risk that the child will use the firearm to commit a violent act, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

(c) For a second or any subsequent offense, 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.

NRS 202.3689 Department to prepare list of states that meet certain requirements concerning permits; Department to provide copy of list to law enforcement agencies in this State; Department to make list available to public.

1. On or before July 1 of each year, the Department shall:
 - (a) Determine whether each state requires a person to complete any training, class or program before the issuance of a permit to carry a concealed firearm in that state.
 - (b) Determine whether each state has an electronic database which identifies each individual who possesses a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm issued by that state and which a law enforcement officer in this State may access at all times through a national law enforcement telecommunications system.
 - (c) Prepare a list of states that meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b). A state must not be included in the list unless the Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association agrees with the Department that the state should be included in the list.
 - (d) Provide a copy of the list prepared pursuant to paragraph (c) to each law enforcement agency in this State.
2. The Department shall, upon request, make the list prepared pursuant to subsection 1 available to the public.

Joe Lombardo
Governor



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Records, Communications and Compliance

George Togliatti
Director

Sheri Brueggemann
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Erica Souza-Llamas
Division
Administrator

Effective July 01, 2025

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 202.3689, the state of Nevada will recognize concealed weapons permits from the following states:

Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
Florida
Idaho (Enhanced Permit)
Illinois
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Mississippi (Enhanced Permit)
Montana
Nebraska

New Mexico
North Carolina
North Dakota (Class 1 only)
Ohio
Oklahoma
South Carolina
South Dakota (Enhanced Permit)
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

NRS 202.3688 Circumstances in which holder of permit issued by another state may carry concealed firearm in this State.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person who possesses a permit to carry a concealed firearm that was issued by a state included in the list prepared pursuant to [NRS 202.3689](#) may carry a concealed firearm in this State in accordance with the requirements set forth in [NRS 202.3653](#) to [202.369](#), inclusive.

2. A person who possesses a permit to carry a concealed firearm that was issued by a state included in the list prepared pursuant to [NRS 202.3689](#) may not carry a concealed firearm in this State if the person:

(a) Becomes a resident of this State; and

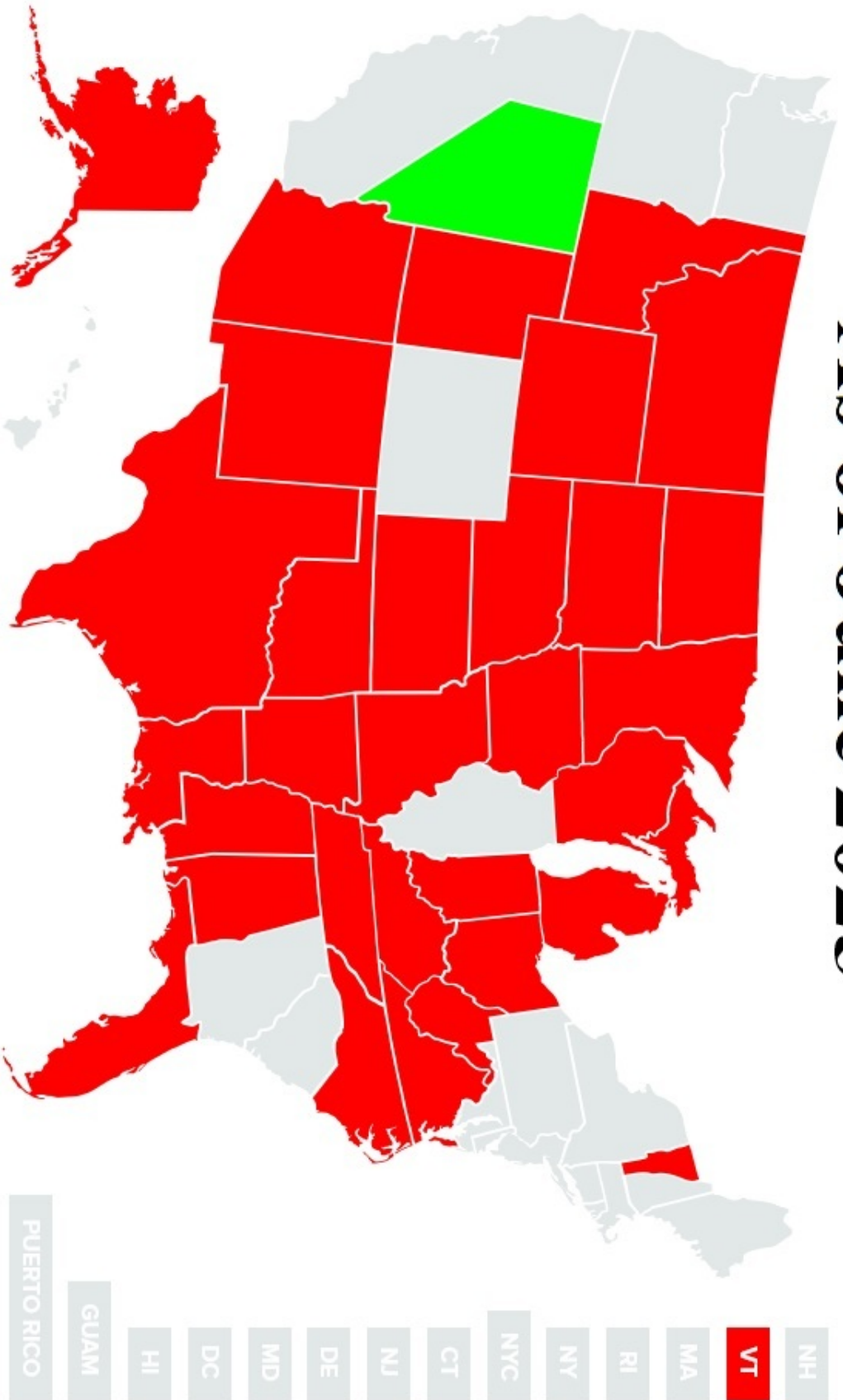
(b) Has not been issued a permit from the sheriff of the county in which he or she resides within 60 days after becoming a resident of this State.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 3150](#); A [2015, 1783](#))

Updated 07/01/2025

Capitol Police • Office of Criminal Justice Assistance • Emergency Management/Homeland Security • State Fire Marshal
Records, Communications and Compliance • Highway Patrol • Investigations • Parole and Probation • Office of Professional
Responsibility • Office of Traffic Safety • Training • Board of Parole Commissioners • Emergency Response Commission

As of June 2025



These States recognize Nevada's permit

RECOGNIZING STATES NON-RECOGNIZING STATES