1-1-1987

Crimes; termination of employment of juror; dissuasion of juror

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/nlr

Part of the Legislation Commons

Recommended Citation
University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, Crimes; termination of employment of juror; dissuasion of juror, 1987 U. Pac. L. Rev. (2019).
Available at: https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/nlr/vol1987/iss1/41
Crimes; perjury—punishment

NEV. REV. STAT. § 199.120 (amended).
SB 173 (Raggio); 1987 STAT. Ch 304

Existing law prohibits any person who is under oath or affirmation in a judicial proceeding from willfully making an unqualified statement or a false statement. In addition, existing law prohibits any person from inducing another to commit perjury. Chapter 304 expands the definition of perjury to include the execution of an affidavit with a false statement.

RWS

1. NEV. REV. STAT. § 199.170 (definition of oath).
2. 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 304, sec. 1, at ___ (amending NEV. REV. STAT. § 199.120) (a statement that the person does not know to be true).
3. NEV. REV. STAT. § 199.120 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 304, sec. 1, at ___) (perjury or subornation of perjury is punishable by confinement in state prison for not less than one year and not more than ten years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than $10,000).
4. Id. § 199.120 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 304, sec. 1, at ___).
6. NEV. REV. STAT. § 199.120 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 304, sec. 1, at ___) (includes the execution of an affidavit before a person authorized to administer oaths). White v. State of Nevada, 717 P.2d 45, 48 (1986) (holding that making a false affidavit could not be perjury unless a state law requires an oath or affirmation).

Crimes; termination of employment of juror; dissuasion of juror

NEV. REV. STAT. § 6.190 (amended).
AB 742 (Committee on Judiciary); 1987 STAT. Ch 355

Existing law provides that an employer or authorized person who terminates or threatens to terminate an employee because of jury duty is guilty of a misdemeanor. Chapter 355 increases the penalty for such conduct.

2. Id. (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 355, sec. 1, at __). See id. § 193.120 3 (definition of misdemeanor).
to a gross misdemeanor. Chapter 355 also expands existing law by prohibiting a person from dissuading another who has been summoned for jury duty from serving as a juror. Existing law provides that lost wages, benefits, and reinstatement of employment may be awarded to a discharged employee that has been terminated because of jury duty. Chapter 355 expands these remedies to include punitive damages.

**RWS**

3. See id. § 193.120 4 (definition of gross misdemeanor).
7. Id. (punitive damages limited to $50,000).

**Crimes; possession of child pornography**

AB 29 (Humke); 1987 Stat. Ch 369

Existing law prohibits the possession of any film or photograph depicting a person under sixteen years old engaging in or simulating sexual conduct, or assisting others to do the same. Existing law further provides that a first offense is a misdemeanor, a second offense is a gross misdemeanor, and any subsequent violation is a felony. With the enactment of Chapter 369, conviction for the first offense is a gross misdemeanor.

**CDR**

2. See id. § 193.150 (punished by confinement in the county jail for not more than six months, or by a fine not exceeding $1000, or both).
3. See id. § 193.140 (punished by confinement in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding $2000, or by both).
4. Id. § 200.730 (amended by 1987 Nev. Stat. ch. 369, sec. 1, at ___) (punished by confinement for one to six years, plus the possibility of a fine not to exceed $5000).