

TITLE 18
CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

CHAPTER 10
BARRATRY AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW

18-1001. COMMON BARRATRY. Common barratry is the practice of exciting groundless judicial proceedings, and is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six (6) months and by fine not exceeding \$500.

[18-1001, added 1972, ch. 336, sec. 1, p. 867.]

18-1002. PROOF OF COMMON BARRATRY. No person can be convicted of common barratry except upon proof that he has excited suits or proceedings at law in at least three (3) instances, and with a corrupt or malicious intent to vex and annoy.

[18-1002, added 1972, ch. 336, sec. 1, p. 867.]

18-1003. PURCHASE OF EVIDENCE OF DEBT. Every attorney, public officer, or licensed collector, who, either directly or indirectly, buys or is interested in buying any evidence of debt or thing in action, with intent to bring suit thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[18-1003, added 1972, ch. 336, sec. 1, p. 867.]

18-1004. ATTORNEY DEFENDING WHEN PARTNER PROSECUTES. Every attorney who directly or indirectly advises in relation to, or aids, or promotes the defense of, any action or proceeding in any court, the prosecution of which is carried on, aided or promoted by any person as prosecuting attorney, or other public prosecutor, with whom such person is directly or indirectly connected as a partner, or who, having himself prosecuted or in any manner aided or promoted any action or proceeding in any court as prosecuting attorney or other public prosecutor, afterward, directly or indirectly, advises in relation to, or takes any part in, the defense thereof, as attorney or otherwise, or who takes or receives any valuable consideration from, or on behalf of any defendant in any such action, upon any understanding or agreement whatever having relation to the defense thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, forfeits his license to practice law.

[18-1004, added 1972, ch. 336, sec. 1, p. 867.]

18-1005. EXCEPTION TO PRECEDING SECTION. The preceding section does not prohibit an attorney from defending himself in person as attorney or counsel, when prosecuted either civilly or criminally.

[18-1005, added 1972, ch. 336, sec. 1, p. 867.]