

CHAPTER 484 - TRAFFIC LAWS

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[Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]
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[Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]
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[NRS 484.379](#) Unlawful acts; affirmative defense; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

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[NRS 484.3795](#) Penalty if death or substantial bodily harm results; exception; segregation of offender; plea bargaining prohibited; affirmative defense; aggravating factor. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

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requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

[NRS 484.37955](#) Vehicular homicide; segregation of offender; plea bargaining prohibited; affirmative defense; aggravating factor. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

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[NRS 484.379778](#) Unlawful acts relating to operation of commercial motor vehicle; affirmative defense; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

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until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

[NRS 484.384](#) Test showing concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in blood or breath; revocation of license, permit or privilege; periods of ineligibility to run consecutively. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

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[NRS 484.385](#) Seizure of license or permit; order of revocation; administrative and judicial review; temporary license; sufficiency of notice. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

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[NRS 484.387](#) Hearing by Department; additional temporary license; judicial review; cancellation of temporary license. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

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if that action is based upon the enactment or continued operation of certain amendatory and transitory provisions contained in chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada 1987.]

[NRS 484.641](#) Safety belts and shoulder harness assembly. [Effective on the date the Federal Government rescinds the requirement for the installation of automatic restraints in new private passenger motor vehicles, if that action is based upon the enactment or continued operation of certain amendatory and transitory provisions contained in chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada 1987.]

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

NRS 484.011 Purposes of chapter. The purposes of this chapter are to:

1. Establish traffic laws which are uniform throughout the State of Nevada, whether or not incorporated into local ordinances.
2. Minimize the differences between the traffic laws of the State of Nevada and those of other states.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1482)

NRS 484.013 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in [NRS 484.014](#) to [484.217](#), inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1202, 1476; A 1973, 448; 1975, 1076; 1981, 621; 1987, 1073; 1989, 291, 798; 1993, 1392, 1414, 2586; 1995, 568; [1999, 3415](#); [2003, 380](#); [2005, 21, 72](#))

NRS 484.014 “Administrative roadblock” defined. “Administrative roadblock” means any structure, device or means used by police officers to control all traffic through a point on the highway whereby all vehicles may be slowed or stopped for a lawful purpose other than identifying the occupants of the vehicles or an emergency.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1072)

NRS 484.015 “Alley” defined. “Alley” means a highway:

1. Within a city block set apart for public use, vehicular traffic and local convenience.
2. Which primarily services access to the rear entrance of abutting property.
3. Designed for the special accommodation of abutting property, but not a cul-de-sac.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1476)

NRS 484.017 “Authorized emergency vehicle” defined. “Authorized emergency vehicle” means a vehicle permitted to depart from certain traffic laws when equipped and operated in the manner provided by law.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1476)

NRS 484.019 “Bicycle” defined. “Bicycle” means a device propelled by human power upon which a person may ride, having two tandem wheels either of which is over 14 inches in diameter, or every such device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or two rear wheels except a moped.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1476; A 1975, 1077)

NRS 484.021 “Bus” defined. “Bus” means a vehicle owned by the State, a political subdivision or a private school or nursery, designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of persons, or a vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1476)

NRS 484.023 “Bus stand” defined. “Bus stand” means a fixed area in or adjacent to the highway to be occupied exclusively by buses for layover and operating schedules or in receiving or discharging passengers.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1476)

NRS 484.027 “Business district” defined. “Business district” means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including, but not limited to, hotels, banks or office buildings, railroad stations and public buildings which occupy at least 300 feet of frontage on one side or 300 feet collectively on both sides of the highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1476)

NRS 484.029 “Center” and “centerline” defined. “Center” or “centerline” means a continuous or broken line marked upon the surface of a highway by paint or otherwise to indicate each portion of a highway allocated to traffic proceeding in the two opposite directions, and, if a line is not marked, it is an imaginary line in the highway equally distant from the edges or curbs of the highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.031 “Central business district” defined. “Central business district” means all highways within the area described as such by an ordinance of an incorporated city.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.033 “City” defined. “City” means any incorporated city, whether incorporated under general or special law.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477; A 1987, 1725)

NRS 484.035 “Combination of vehicles” defined. “Combination of vehicles” means two or more vehicles coupled together.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.037 “Commercial vehicle” defined. “Commercial vehicle” means every vehicle designed, maintained or used primarily for the transportation of property in furtherance of commercial enterprise.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477; A 1973, 448)

NRS 484.038 “Concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath” defined. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.] The phrase “concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath” means 0.08 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 1989, 291; A [1999, 2451](#); [2003, 2559](#))

NRS 484.038 “Concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath” defined. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.] 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 1989, 291; A [1999, 2451](#); [2003, 2559](#), effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State)

NRS 484.041 “Controlled-access highway” defined. “Controlled-access highway” means every highway to or from which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by a public authority.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.043 “Crosswalk” defined. “Crosswalk” means:

1. That part of a highway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traveled portions of highways; or
2. Any portion of a highway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.045 “Curb loading zone” defined. “Curb loading zone” means a space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or materials.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.048 “Divided highway” defined. “Divided highway” means a highway divided into two or more roadways by means of a physical barrier or dividing section, constructed so as to impede the conflict of vehicular traffic traveling in opposite directions.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 447)

NRS 484.051 “Driveaway-towaway operation” defined. “Driveaway-towaway operation” means any operation in which any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, singly or in combination, new or used, constitutes the commodity being transported, when one set or more of wheels of any such vehicle are on the highway during the course of transportation, whether or not any such vehicle furnishes the motive power.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1203)

NRS 484.053 “Driver” defined. “Driver” means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.057 “Explosives” defined. “Explosives” means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.059 “Farm tractor” defined. “Farm tractor” means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)

NRS 484.061 “Flammable liquid” defined. “Flammable liquid” means any liquid which has a flash point of 70° F., or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)

NRS 484.063 “Freight curb loading zone” defined. “Freight curb loading zone” means a space adjacent to a curb for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of freight.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)

NRS 484.064 “Funeral procession” defined. “Funeral procession” means a procession of two or more vehicles accompanying a vehicle containing the body of a deceased person.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 944)

NRS 484.065 “Highway” defined. “Highway” means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way dedicated to a public authority when any part of the way is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic, whether or not the public authority is maintaining the way.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478; A 1981, 1690)

NRS 484.067 “House coach” defined. “House coach” means a motor vehicle which is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place or living abode, either permanently or temporarily.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)

NRS 484.069 “House trailer” defined. “House trailer” means:

1. A trailer or a semitrailer which is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode or sleeping place, either permanently or temporarily, and is equipped for use as a conveyance on a highway; or
2. A trailer or semitrailer whose chassis and exterior shell is designed and constructed for use as a house trailer, as defined in subsection 1, but which is used instead permanently or temporarily for the advertising, sales, display or promotion of merchandise or services, or for any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)

NRS 484.071 “Implement of husbandry” defined. “Implement of husbandry” means every vehicle designed and adapted exclusively for agricultural, horticultural or livestock-raising operations or for lifting or carrying an implement of husbandry and in either case not subject to registration if used upon the highways.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1203)

NRS 484.073 “Intersection” defined. “Intersection” means:

1. The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

2. Where a highway includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

3. The junction of an alley with a street, road or highway shall not constitute an intersection.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)

NRS 484.074 “Interstate highway” defined. “Interstate highway” means a portion of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways located within this State as officially designated pursuant to the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 71](#))

NRS 484.075 “Laned highway” defined. “Laned highway” means a highway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)

NRS 484.077 “License to drive a motor vehicle” defined. “License to drive a motor vehicle” means any license or permit to drive a motor vehicle issued under the laws of this State, including:

1. Any temporary license or instruction permit.
2. The privilege of any person to drive a motor vehicle whether or not such person holds a valid license.
3. Any nonresident’s driving privilege.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)

NRS 484.079 “Local authority” defined. “Local authority” means the governing board of a county, city or other political subdivision having authority to enact laws or ordinances or promulgate regulations relating to traffic over a highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1478)

NRS 484.0792 “Manufactured home” defined. “Manufactured home” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 489.113](#).

(Added to NRS by 1989, 798)

NRS 484.0795 “Mobile home” defined.

1. “Mobile home” means a vehicular structure which is built on a chassis or frame, is designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation, is capable of being drawn by a motor vehicle and may be used as a dwelling when connected to utilities.

2. “Mobile home” includes a vehicular structure as described in subsection 1 which is used permanently or temporarily for the advertising, display, promotion or sale of merchandise or services.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 448)

NRS 484.0798 “Moped” defined. “Moped” means a vehicle which looks and handles essentially like a bicycle and is propelled by a small engine which produces not more than 2 gross brake horsepower and which has a displacement of not more than 50 cubic centimeters, and:

1. Is designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground but is not a tractor; and

2. Is capable of a maximum speed of not more than 30 miles per hour on a flat surface with not more than 1 percent grade in any direction when the motor is engaged.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1076; A 1983, 895)

NRS 484.081 “Motor vehicle” defined. “Motor vehicle” means every vehicle which is self-propelled but not operated upon rails.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)

NRS 484.083 “Motorcycle” defined. “Motorcycle” means every motor vehicle equipped with a seat or saddle for the use of the driver and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, including a power cycle but excluding a tractor or a moped.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479; A 1971, 1472; 1975, 1077)

NRS 484.085 “Nonresident” defined. “Nonresident” means every person who is not a resident of this State.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)

NRS 484.087 “Nonresident’s driving privilege” defined. “Nonresident’s driving privilege” means the privilege conferred upon a nonresident by the laws of this State pertaining to the driving by such person of a motor vehicle, or the use of a vehicle owned by such person, in this State.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)

NRS 484.089 “Official traffic-control device” defined. “Official traffic-control device” means every sign, signal, marking and device not inconsistent with this chapter or prohibited by law, placed or erected by a public authority or railroad for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479; A 1973, 448)

NRS 484.091 “Owner” defined. “Owner” means a person who holds the legal title to a vehicle. The term includes a conditional vendee or lessee, in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof, with or without the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee. The term also includes a mortgagor, in the event of a mortgage of the vehicle, when the mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479; A 1973, 448)

NRS 484.097 “Park” and “parking” defined. “Park” or “parking” means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading of merchandise or passengers.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)

NRS 484.099 “Parking meter” defined. “Parking meter” means a mechanical timing device authorized by an ordinance of a municipality to be used for the purpose of regulating parking.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)

NRS 484.101 “Passenger car” defined. “Passenger car” means every motor vehicle, except motorcycles, power cycles and motor-driven cycles, designed for carrying 10 passengers or less and used for the transportation of persons.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1203)

NRS 484.109 “Passenger curb loading zone” defined. “Passenger curb loading zone” means an area adjacent to a curb or edge of a highway reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)

NRS 484.111 “Pedestrian” defined. “Pedestrian” means a person afoot, a person in a manual or motorized wheelchair, or a person on an electric personal assistive mobility device as defined in [NRS 482.029](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479; A [2003, 1206](#))

NRS 484.1115 “Person with a disability of moderate duration” defined. “Person with a disability of moderate duration” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.3833](#).

(Added to NRS by [2003, 380](#))

NRS 484.112 “Person with a disability which limits or impairs the ability to walk” defined. “Person with a disability which limits or impairs the ability to walk” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.3835](#).

(Added to NRS by 1993, 1392)

NRS 484.1135 “Person with a permanent disability” defined. “Person with a permanent disability” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.3837](#).

(Added to NRS by [2003, 380](#))

NRS 484.1145 “Person with a temporary disability” defined. “Person with a temporary disability” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.3839](#).

(Added to NRS by [2003, 380](#))

NRS 484.116 “Pole trailer” defined. “Pole trailer” means every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1203)

NRS 484.118 “Police officer” defined. “Police officer” means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic laws, ordinances or regulations.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)

NRS 484.122 “Premises to which the public has access” defined.

1. “Premises to which the public has access” means property in private or public ownership onto which members of the public regularly enter, are reasonably likely to enter, or are invited or

permitted to enter as invitees or licensees, whether or not access to the property by some members of the public is restricted or controlled by a person or a device.

2. The term includes, but is not limited to:

(a) A parking deck, parking garage or other parking structure.

(b) A paved or unpaved parking lot or other paved or unpaved area where vehicles are parked or are reasonably likely to be parked.

(c) A way that provides access to or is appurtenant to:

(1) A place of business;

(2) A governmental building;

(3) An apartment building;

(4) A mobile home park;

(5) A residential area or residential community which is gated or enclosed or the access to which is restricted or controlled by a person or a device; or

(6) Any other similar area, community, building or structure.

3. The term does not include:

(a) A private way on a farm.

(b) The driveway of an individual dwelling.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1065; A 1997, 325)

NRS 484.124 “Private way” and “driveway” defined. “Private way” or “driveway” means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)

NRS 484.1245 “Prohibited substance” defined. “Prohibited substance” means any of the following substances if the person who uses the substance has not been issued a valid prescription to use the substance and the substance is classified in schedule I or II pursuant to [NRS 453.166](#) or [453.176](#) when it is used:

1. Amphetamine.

2. Cocaine or cocaine metabolite.
3. Heroin or heroin metabolite (morphine or 6-monoacetyl morphine).
4. Lysergic acid diethylamide.
5. Marijuana or marijuana metabolite.
6. Methamphetamine.
7. Phencyclidine.

(Added to NRS by [1999, 3414](#))

NRS 484.126 “Public authority” defined. “Public authority” means the Department of Transportation or the local authority having jurisdiction to enact laws or ordinances or adopt regulations relating to traffic over a highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479; A 1979, 1801)

NRS 484.128 “Railroad” defined. “Railroad” means a carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.131 “Railroad sign” and “railroad signal” defined. “Railroad sign” or “railroad signal” means any sign, signal or device erected by a public authority or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.134 “Railroad train” defined. “Railroad train” means a steam, electric or other motor engine, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon stationary rails, except streetcars.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.1342 “Recreational vehicle” defined. “Recreational vehicle” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.101](#).

(Added to NRS by [2005, 21](#))

NRS 484.1345 “Regulatory agency” defined. “Regulatory agency” means any of the agencies granted police or enforcement powers under the provisions of subsection 2 of [NRS 289.250](#), [NRS 289.260](#), subsection 2 of [NRS 289.270](#), [NRS 289.280](#), subsection 3 of [NRS 289.290](#) or [NRS 289.320](#), [289.340](#), [407.065](#), [472.040](#), [481.048](#), [501.349](#), [565.155](#) or [706.8821](#).

(Added to NRS by 1985, 25; A 1985, 2002; 1993, 2540; [2003, 2166](#); [2005, 677](#))

NRS 484.136 “Residence district” defined. “Residence district” means the territory contiguous to a highway not comprising a business district when the frontage on such for a distance of 300 feet or more is mainly occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for residence.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.138 “Revocation of driver’s license” defined. “Revocation of driver’s license” means the termination by formal action of the Department of a person’s license to drive a motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480; A 1985, 1943)

NRS 484.141 “Right-of-way” defined. “Right-of-way” means the right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.144 “Road” defined. “Road” means the entire width between the boundary lines of every highway outside the territorial limits of a city and open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.145 “Roadway” defined. “Roadway” means that portion of a highway which is improved and ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, exclusive of the shoulder.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 448)

NRS 484.1455 “Rural area” defined. “Rural area” means the area of the State which is not included within an urban area.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 448)

NRS 484.146 “Safety zone” defined. “Safety zone” means the area officially set aside within a highway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is so plainly marked or indicated by proper signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.148 “School bus” defined.

1. “School bus” means every motor vehicle owned by or under the control of a public or governmental agency or a private school and regularly operated for the transportation of children to or from school or a school activity or privately owned and regularly operated for compensation for the transportation of children to or from school or a school activity.

2. “School bus” does not include a passenger car operated under a contract to transport children to and from school, a common carrier or commercial vehicle under the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board or the Nevada Transportation Authority when such vehicle is operated in the regular conduct of its business in interstate or intrastate commerce within the State of Nevada.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480; A 1997, 1619, 2007)

NRS 484.1485 “School crossing zone” defined. “School crossing zone” means those sections of streets not adjacent to school property that pupils cross while following a designated walking route to school.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2586)

NRS 484.149 “School zone” defined. “School zone” means those sections of streets which are adjacent to school property.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2586)

NRS 484.157 “Security agreement” defined. “Security agreement” means a written agreement which reserves or creates a security interest.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.159 “Security interest” defined. “Security interest” means an interest in a vehicle reserved or created by agreement and which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The term includes the interest of a lessor under a lease intended as security. A security interest is perfected when it is valid against third parties generally, subject only to specific statutory exceptions.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.168 “Semitrailer” defined. “Semitrailer” means every vehicle so designed and used in conjunction with a motor vehicle that some part of its own weight and that of its own load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle, except a pole trailer.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1480)

NRS 484.171 “Sidewalk” defined. “Sidewalk” means that portion of a highway between the curb lines or the lateral lines of a highway and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.173 “Special mobile equipment” defined.

1. “Special mobile equipment” means every motor vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and only incidentally operated or moved upon a highway, including, but not limited to, scoomobiles, forklifts, ditch-digging apparatus, well-boring apparatus and road construction and maintenance machinery such as asphalt graders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, tractors other than truck-tractors, leveling graders, finishing machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earth-moving carryalls and scrapers, power shovels and draglines, and earth-moving equipment.

2. “Special mobile equipment” does not include house trailers, dump trucks, truck-mounted transit mixers, concrete pumpers, cranes or drill rigs with highway-rated tires or other vehicles designed for the transportation of persons or property to which machinery has been attached.

3. The Director may make the final determination as to whether a vehicle not specifically enumerated in subsection 1 or 2 falls within this definition.

4. The Department shall, by regulation, define “incidentally operated or moved upon a highway” for purposes of this section.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1203; A 1973, 448; [2007, 230](#))

NRS 484.183 “Stand” and “standing” defined. “Stand” or “standing” means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.185 “Stop” defined. “Stop,” when required, means complete cessation from movement.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.187 “Stop” and “stopping” defined. “Stop” or “stopping” means, when prohibited, any halting, even momentarily, of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.189 “Street” defined. “Street” means the entire width between the boundary lines of every highway inside the territorial limits of a city when any part of such highway is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.1905 “Tandem axle” defined. “Tandem axle” means any two or more consecutive axles whose centers are more than 40 inches, but not more than 96 inches apart and are individually attached to or articulated from a common attachment to the vehicle including a connecting mechanism designed to equalize the load between axles.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 1414)

NRS 484.191 “Taxicab” defined. “Taxicab” means a motor vehicle designed or constructed to accommodate and transport not more than six passengers, including the driver, and used to transport passengers for a charge or fee.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.193 “Taxicab stand” defined. “Taxicab stand” means a fixed area in a highway parallel and adjacent to the curb or edge of the highway and set aside for taxicabs to stand for passengers.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.194 “Temporary roadblock” defined. “Temporary roadblock” means any structure, device or means used by police officers to control traffic at a place on a highway whereby vehicles may be slowed or stopped:

1. To identify the occupants of those vehicles; or
2. Because of the existence of an emergency.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1072)

NRS 484.199 “Through highway” defined. “Through highway” means every highway or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given the right-of-way, and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through highway in obedience to either an authorized stop sign or a yield sign, or other official traffic-control device.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.201 “Tow car” defined. “Tow car” means a motor vehicle which has been altered or designed and equipped for and exclusively used in the business of towing vehicles by means of a crane, hoist, tow bar, towline or dolly, or is otherwise exclusively used to render assistance to other vehicles.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.202 “Towable tools or equipment” defined.

1. “Towable tools or equipment” means all tools or equipment:

(a) Mounted on wheels;

(b) Whose body does not exceed 70 inches in width;

(c) Designed for towing by a motor vehicle; and

(d) Which is not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property, but is only incidentally operated or moved upon a highway.

2. The term includes without limitation air compressors, concrete mixers, arc welders, tarpots, engine hoists, concrete pumps, plaster mixers, mortar mixers, grout pumps, portable conveyors, generators, log splitters, brush chippers, spray rigs, tree spades, scissor lifts, light towers, pumps, steam cleaners, sand blasters, welders, stump grinders, radial arm saws, sod cutters, aerators, pavement rollers, and scaffolding.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 620)

NRS 484.203 “Traffic” defined. “Traffic” means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles and other conveyances either singly or together using any highway for purposes of travel.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.205 “Traffic-control signal” defined. “Traffic-control signal” means any official traffic-control device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, placed or erected by a public authority or railroad, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop or proceed.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481; A 1973, 449)

NRS 484.207 “Trailer” defined. “Trailer” means every vehicle designed to be drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle, except a pole trailer.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.209 “Traveled portion of highway” defined. “Traveled portion of highway” means that portion of a highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, exclusive of the berm or shoulder.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.211 “Truck” defined. “Truck” means every motor vehicle which is used for the transportation or delivery of goods with a body built and designed for that purpose.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)

NRS 484.213 “Truck-tractor” defined. “Truck-tractor” means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than the part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1203)

NRS 484.215 “Two-directional highway” defined. “Two-directional highway” means an undivided highway upon which vehicles are allowed to proceed in opposite directions.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1482; A 1973, 449)

NRS 484.2155 “Urban area” defined. “Urban area” means the area encompassed within the city limits of a city whose population is 10,000 or more.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 448; A 1979, 555; 1989, 1931)

NRS 484.216 “U-turn” defined. “U-turn” means the turning of a vehicle upon a highway so as to proceed in the opposite direction, whether accomplished by one continuous movement or not.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1141)

NRS 484.217 “Vehicle” defined. “Vehicle” means every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except:

1. Devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails; and
2. Electric personal assistive mobility devices as defined in [NRS 482.029](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1482; A [2003, 1206](#))

ACCIDENTS AND REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS

NRS 484.219 Duty to stop at scene of accident involving death or personal injury; penalty.

1. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident on a highway or on premises to which the public has access resulting in bodily injury to or the death of a person shall immediately stop his vehicle at the scene of the accident or as close thereto as possible, and shall forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of the accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of [NRS 484.223](#).

2. Every such stop must be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

3. A person failing to comply with the provisions of 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 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 15 years and by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1482; A 1979, 1484; 1983, 1066; 1993, 2135; 1995, 1297)

NRS 484.221 Duty to stop at scene of accident involving damage to vehicle or property. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle or other property which is driven or attended by any person shall:

1. Immediately stop his vehicle at the scene of the accident; and

2. As soon as reasonably practicable, if his vehicle is obstructing traffic and can be moved safely, move the vehicle or cause the vehicle to be moved to a location as close thereto as possible that does not obstruct traffic and return to and remain at the scene of the accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of [NRS 484.223](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1483; A 1997, 2798; [2007, 77](#))

NRS 484.223 Duty to give information and render aid.

1. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle or other property which is driven or attended by any person shall:

(a) Give his name, address and the registration number of the vehicle he is driving, and shall upon request and if available exhibit his license to operate a motor vehicle to any person injured in such accident or to the driver or occupant of or person attending any vehicle or other property damaged in such accident;

(b) Give such information and upon request manually surrender such license to any police officer at the scene of the accident or who is investigating the accident; and

(c) Render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying, or the making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary, or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

2. If no police officer is present, the driver of any vehicle involved in such accident after fulfilling all other requirements of subsection 1 and [NRS 484.219](#), insofar as possible on his part to be performed, shall forthwith report such accident to the nearest office of a police authority or of the Nevada Highway Patrol and submit thereto the information specified in subsection 1.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1483)

NRS 484.225 Duty upon damaging unattended vehicle or other property. The driver of any vehicle which collides with or is involved in an accident with any vehicle or other property which is unattended, resulting in any damage to such other vehicle or property, shall immediately stop and shall then and there locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle or other property of the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle or other property or shall attach securely in a conspicuous place in or on such vehicle or property a written notice giving the name and address of the driver and of the owner of the vehicle doing the striking.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1483)

NRS 484.227 Immediate notice to police officer of accident involving unattended vehicle or other property.

1. The driver of a vehicle which collides with or is involved in an accident with any vehicle or other property which is unattended, resulting in any damage to such other vehicle or property, shall immediately by the quickest means of communication give notice of such accident to the nearest office of a police authority or of the Nevada Highway Patrol.

2. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is physically incapable of giving an immediate notice of an accident as required in subsection 1 and there was another occupant in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of doing so, such occupant shall make or cause to be given the notice not given by the driver.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1483)

NRS 484.228 Seizure and impoundment of vehicle for failure to surrender license plates and certificate of registration upon suspension of registration.

1. A peace officer at the scene of an accident involving a motor vehicle shall, by radio, request that the information on file with the Department be checked regarding the validity of the registration for each motor vehicle involved in the accident. If he is informed that the registration of a motor vehicle involved in the accident has been suspended pursuant to any provision of [chapter 485](#) of NRS, he shall determine whether the license plates and certificate of registration for the motor vehicle have been surrendered as required by [NRS 485.320](#). If the license plates and certificate have not been surrendered, the peace officer shall:

(a) Issue a traffic citation in the manner provided in [NRS 484.799](#) charging the registered owner with a violation of [NRS 485.320](#) and [485.330](#); and

(b) Without a warrant, seize and take possession of the motor vehicle and cause it to be towed and impounded until the owner claims it by:

(1) Presenting proof that the vehicle's registration has been reinstated by the Department; and

(2) Paying the cost of the towing and impoundment.

2. Neither the peace officer nor the governmental entity which employs him is civilly liable for any damage to the vehicle that occurs after the vehicle is seized, but before the towing process begins.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 319)

NRS 484.229 Written report of accident to Department by driver or owner; exceptions; confidentiality; use as evidence at trial.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4, the driver of a vehicle which is in any manner involved in an accident on a highway or on premises to which the public has access, if the accident results in bodily injury to or the death of any person or total damage to any vehicle or item of property to an apparent extent of \$750 or more, shall, within 10 days after the accident, forward a written report of the accident to the Department. Whenever damage occurs to a motor vehicle, the operator shall attach to the accident report an estimate of repairs or a statement of the total loss from an established repair garage, an insurance adjuster employed by an insurer licensed to do business in this State, an adjuster licensed pursuant to [chapter 684A](#) of NRS or an appraiser licensed pursuant to [chapter 684B](#) of NRS. The Department may require the driver or owner of the vehicle to file supplemental written reports whenever the original report is insufficient in the opinion of the Department.

2. A report is not required from any person if the accident was investigated by a law enforcement agency and the report of the investigating officer contains:

(a) The name and address of the insurance company providing coverage to each person involved in the accident;

(b) The number of each policy; and

(c) The dates on which the coverage begins and ends.

3. The driver of a vehicle subject to the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board or the Nevada Transportation Authority need not submit in his report the information requested pursuant to subsection 3 of [NRS 484.247](#) until the 10th day of the month following the month in which the accident occurred.

4. A written accident report is not required pursuant to this chapter from any person who is physically incapable of making a report, during the period of his incapacity. Whenever the driver is physically incapable of making a written report of an accident as required in this section and he is not the owner of the vehicle, the owner shall within 10 days after knowledge of the accident make the report not made by the driver.

5. All written reports required in this section to be forwarded to the Department by drivers or owners of vehicles involved in accidents are without prejudice to the person so reporting and are for the confidential use of the Department or other state agencies having use of the records for accident prevention, except as otherwise provided in [NRS 239.0115](#) and except that the Department may disclose to a person involved in an accident or to his insurer the identity of another person involved in the accident when his identity is not otherwise known or when he denies his presence at the accident. The Department may also disclose the name of his insurer and the number of his policy.

6. A written report forwarded pursuant to the provisions of this section may not be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident except that the Department shall furnish upon demand of any party to such a trial, or upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the Department in compliance with law, and, if the report has been made, the date, time and location of the accident, the names and addresses of the drivers, the owners of the vehicles involved and the investigating officers. The report may be used as evidence when necessary to prosecute charges filed in connection with a violation of [NRS 484.236](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1484; A 1981, 1126, 1865; 1983, 1067; 1985, 1174, 1943; 1995, 2732; 1997, 1620, 2008; [2007, 2117](#))

NRS 484.236 Failure to report; false report; penalties.

1. If a person willfully fails, refuses or neglects to make a report of an accident in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, his driving privilege may be suspended. Suspension action taken under this section remains in effect for 1 year unless terminated by receipt of the report of the accident or upon receipt of evidence that failure to report was not willful.

2. Any person who gives information in oral or written reports as required in this chapter, knowing or having reason to believe that such information is false, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1484; A 1981, 1127)

NRS 484.238 State Registrar of Vital Statistics to report death to Department. The State Registrar of Vital Statistics shall on or before the 10th day of each month report in writing to the Department the death of any person resulting from a vehicle accident, giving the time and place of accident and the circumstances relating thereto.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1484; A 1985, 1944)

NRS 484.241 Garage or repair shop to maintain record of repairs made to vehicle involved in accident. The person in charge of any garage or repair shop to which is brought any motor vehicle which shows evidence of having been involved in an accident and which is repaired in that garage or repair shop shall maintain for 2 years a record of those repairs including the:

1. Registration number of the vehicle;
2. Vehicle identification number;
3. Color of the vehicle before the repairs;
4. Location on the vehicle of the damage repaired;
5. Total amount of the damage; and
6. Name and address of the person who requested the repairs.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1484; A 1975, 142; 1987, 685)

NRS 484.243 Police to report to Department; report not confidential.

1. Every police officer who investigates a vehicle accident of which a report must be made as required in this chapter, or who otherwise prepares a written report as a result of an investigation either at the time of and at the scene of the accident or thereafter by interviewing the participants or witnesses, shall forward a written report of the accident to the Department within 10 days after his investigation of the accident.

2. The written reports required to be forwarded by police officers and the information contained therein are not privileged or confidential.

3. Every sheriff, chief of police or office of the Nevada Highway Patrol receiving any report required under [NRS 484.223](#) to [484.238](#), inclusive, shall immediately prepare a copy thereof and file the copy with the Department.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1485; A 1985, 1945; 1987, 685)

NRS 484.247 Forms for report of accident.

1. The Department shall prepare and upon request supply to police departments, sheriffs and other appropriate agencies or persons forms for written accident reports as required in this chapter, suitable with respect to the persons required to make the reports and the purposes to be served. The forms must be designed to call for sufficiently detailed information to disclose with reference to an accident the cause, conditions then existing, the persons and vehicles involved, the name and address of the insurance company, the number of the policy providing coverage and the dates on which the coverage begins and ends.

2. The form prepared for a report to be made by persons pursuant to [NRS 484.229](#) must call for such information as is required by the Department to enable it to determine whether the requirements for the deposit of security under [chapter 485](#) of NRS are inapplicable. The Department may rely upon the accuracy of information supplied by a driver or owner on the form unless it has reason to believe that the information is erroneous.

3. Every accident report required to be made in writing must be made on the appropriate form approved by the Department and must contain all the information required therein unless it is not available.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1485; A 1981, 1127; 1985, 1175, 1945; [1999, 3578](#))

NRS 484.249 Department to tabulate and analyze reports. The Department shall tabulate and analyze all accident reports received in compliance with this chapter and shall publish annually, or at more frequent intervals, statistical information based thereon as to the number and circumstances of vehicle accidents.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1485; A 1985, 1945)

RULES OF THE ROAD

General Duties of Drivers; Applicability and Effect of Traffic Laws

NRS 484.253 Obedience to police officer. It is unlawful for any person willfully to fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer while he is performing his duties in the enforcement of this chapter.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1482; A 1973, 282)

NRS 484.254 Obedience to signal of authorized flagman; prosecution of violations; penalties.

1. It is unlawful for a driver of a vehicle to fail or refuse to comply with any signal of an authorized flagman serving in a traffic control capacity in a clearly marked area of highway construction or maintenance.

2. A district attorney shall prosecute all violations of subsection 1 which occur in his jurisdiction and which result in injury to any person performing highway construction or maintenance unless the district attorney has good cause for not prosecuting the violation. In addition to any other penalty, if a driver violates any provision of subsection 1 and the violation results in injury to any person performing highway construction or maintenance, or in damage to property in an amount of not less than \$1,000, the driver shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000, and ordered to perform 120 hours of community service.

3. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1 may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

4. As used in this section, “authorized flagman serving in a traffic control capacity” means:

(a) An employee of the Department of Transportation or of a contractor performing highway construction or maintenance for the Department of Transportation while he is carrying out the duties of his employment;

(b) An employee of any other governmental entity or of a contractor performing highway construction or maintenance for the governmental entity while he is carrying out the duties of his employment; or

(c) Any other person employed by a private entity performing highway construction or maintenance while he is carrying out the duties of his employment if the person has satisfactorily completed training as a flagman approved or recognized by the Department of Transportation.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1024; A 1979, 1801; [2003, 3236](#))

NRS 484.257 Rights and duties of person riding animal or driving vehicle drawn by animal. Every person riding an animal or driving any animal-drawn vehicle upon a highway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1482)

NRS 484.259 Applicability of chapter to person, motor vehicle or other equipment engaged in work upon highway.

1. Except for the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#) to [484.3947](#), inclusive, and any provisions made applicable by specific statute, the provisions of this chapter do not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway.

2. The provisions of this chapter apply to the persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment described in subsection 1 when traveling to or from such work.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1482; A 1973, 1323; 1983, 1068; [1999, 3415](#); [2005, 139](#))

NRS 484.261 Privileges granted to driver of authorized emergency vehicle, official vehicle of regulatory agency or vehicle escorting funeral procession; application of privileges; limitation of privileges.

1. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle or an official vehicle of a regulatory agency, when responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, or a vehicle escorting a funeral procession, may:

(a) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation.

(b) Exceed any speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property, except that a vehicle escorting a funeral procession may not exceed the speed limit by more than 15 miles per hour to overtake the procession and direct traffic at the next intersection.

(c) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions. The driver of a vehicle escorting a funeral procession may direct the movements of the vehicles in the procession in a similar manner and may direct the movements of other vehicles.

2. The privileges granted in subsection 1 apply only when the vehicle is making use of:

(a) Audible and visual signals; or

(b) Visual signals only,

↳ as required by law.

3. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle or an official vehicle of a regulatory agency may park or stand without regard to the provisions of this chapter if he makes use of a warning lamp.

4. The provisions of this section do not relieve the driver from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and do not protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1506; A 1985, 25, 944, 1040; [2001, 740](#))

NRS 484.262 Rental agency not liable for traffic violation by user of rented vehicle. No automobile rental agency shall be liable for any traffic violation arising out of the use of a leased or rented motor vehicle during the period such motor vehicle is not in the possession of the agency. This section does not absolve any such agency from liability for any misdemeanor committed by an officer, employee or agent of the agency.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1160)

Traffic Signs, Signals and Markings

NRS 484.278 Obedience to devices for control of traffic; placement of devices; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. It is unlawful for any driver to disobey the instructions of any official traffic-control device placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless at the time otherwise directed by a police officer.

2. No provision of this chapter for which such devices are required may be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation the device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular provision of this chapter does not state that such devices are required, the provision is effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

3. Whenever devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this chapter, such devices are presumed to have been so placed by the official act or direction of a public authority, unless the contrary is established by competent evidence.

4. Any device placed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices is presumed to comply with the requirements of this chapter unless the contrary is established by competent evidence.

5. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1 may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1489; A [2003, 3237](#))

NRS 484.283 Traffic controlled by official traffic-control devices exhibiting different colored lights: Rights and duties of vehicular traffic and pedestrians depending upon particular signal displayed; signals placed over individual lanes; certain restrictions upon local authorities.

1. Whenever traffic is controlled by official traffic-control devices exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, successively one at a time or in combination as declared in the manual and specifications adopted by the Department of Transportation, only the colors green, yellow and red may be used, except for special pedestrian-control devices carrying a word legend as provided in [NRS 484.325](#). The lights, arrows and combinations thereof indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as provided in this section.

2. When the signal is circular green alone:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless another device at the place prohibits either or both such turns. Such vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, must yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time the signal is exhibited.

(b) Pedestrians facing such a signal may proceed across the highway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk, unless directed otherwise by another device as provided in [NRS 484.325](#).

3. Where the signal is circular green with a green turn arrow:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed to make the movement indicated by the green turn arrow or such other movement as is permitted by the circular green signal, but the traffic must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection at the time the signal is exhibited. Drivers turning in the direction of the arrow when displayed with the circular green are thereby advised that so long as a turn arrow is illuminated, oncoming or opposing traffic simultaneously faces a steady red signal.

(b) Pedestrians facing such a signal may proceed across the highway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk, unless directed otherwise by another device as provided in [NRS 484.325](#).

4. Where the signal is a green turn arrow alone:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed only in the direction indicated by the arrow signal so long as the arrow is illuminated, but the traffic must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within the adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(b) Pedestrians facing such a signal shall not enter the highway until permitted to proceed by another device as provided in [NRS 484.325](#).

5. Where the signal is a green straight-through arrow alone:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through, but must not turn right or left. Such vehicular traffic must yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time the signal is exhibited.

(b) Pedestrians facing such a signal may proceed across the highway within the appropriate marked or unmarked crosswalk, unless directed otherwise by another device as provided in [NRS 484.325](#).

6. Where the signal is a steady yellow signal alone:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a steady red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter, and such vehicular traffic must not enter the intersection when the red signal is exhibited.

(b) Pedestrians facing such a signal, unless otherwise directed by another device as provided in [NRS 484.325](#), are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the highway.

7. Where the signal is a steady red signal alone:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal must stop before entering the crosswalk on the nearest side of the intersection where the sign or pavement marking indicates where the stop must be made, or in the absence of any such crosswalk, sign or marking, then before entering the intersection, and, except as provided in paragraph (c), must remain stopped or standing until the green signal is shown.

(b) Pedestrians facing such a signal shall not enter the highway, unless permitted to proceed by another device as provided in [NRS 484.325](#).

(c) After complying with the requirement to stop, vehicular traffic facing such a signal and situated on the extreme right of the highway may proceed into the intersection for a right turn only when the intersecting highway is two-directional or one-way to the right, or vehicular traffic facing such a signal and situated on the extreme left of a one-way highway may proceed into the intersection for a left turn only when the intersecting highway is one-way to the left, but must

yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic proceeding as directed by the signal at the intersection.

(d) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may not proceed on or through any private or public property to enter the intersecting street where traffic is not facing a red signal to avoid the red signal.

8. Where the signal is a steady red with a green turn arrow:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the green turn arrow, but must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection. Drivers turning in the direction of the arrow are thereby advised that so long as the turn arrow is illuminated, oncoming or opposing traffic simultaneously faces a steady red signal.

(b) Pedestrians facing such a signal shall not enter the highway, unless permitted to proceed by another device as provided in [NRS 484.325](#).

9. If a signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section are applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required must be made at a sign or pavement marking indicating where the stop must be made, but in the absence of any such device the stop must be made at the signal.

10. Whenever signals are placed over the individual lanes of a highway, the signals indicate, and apply to drivers of vehicles, as follows:

(a) A downward-pointing green arrow means that a driver facing the signal may drive in any lane over which the green signal is shown.

(b) A red "X" symbol means a driver facing the signal must not enter or drive in any lane over which the red signal is shown.

11. A local authority shall not adopt an ordinance or regulation or take any other action that prohibits vehicular traffic from crossing an intersection when:

(a) The red signal is exhibited; and

(b) The vehicular traffic in question had already completely entered the intersection before the red signal was exhibited. For the purposes of this paragraph, a vehicle shall be considered to have "completely entered" an intersection when all portions of the vehicle have crossed the limit line or other point of demarcation behind which vehicular traffic must stop when a red signal is displayed.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1490; A 1973, 1323; 1979, 1802; 1981, 864; [2007, 665](#))

NRS 484.285 Flashing signals. Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in conjunction with an official traffic-control device, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

1. When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk in an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a required stop.

2. When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed past such signal and through the intersection or other hazardous location only with caution.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1492)

NRS 484.287 Display of unauthorized signs, signals or markings; removal as public nuisance; exceptions; use of advertising revenues to repay bonds.

1. It is unlawful for any person to place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway any unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any such device, sign or signal, and except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person shall not place or maintain nor may any public authority permit upon any highway any sign, signal or marking bearing thereon any commercial advertising except on benches and shelters for passengers of public mass transportation for which a franchise has been granted pursuant to [NRS 244.187](#) and [244.188](#), [268.081](#) and [268.083](#), [269.128](#) and [269.129](#), or [373.1183](#), or on monorail stations.

2. Every such prohibited sign, signal or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the proper public authority may remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

3. This section does not prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official traffic-control devices.

4. A person may place and maintain commercial advertising in an airspace above a highway under the conditions specified pursuant to subsection 3 of [NRS 405.110](#), and a public authority may permit commercial advertising that has been placed in an airspace above a highway under the conditions specified pursuant to subsection 3 of [NRS 405.110](#).

5. If a franchisee receives revenues from commercial advertising authorized by subsection 1 and the franchisee is obligated to repay a bond issued by the State of Nevada, the franchisee shall use all revenue generated by the advertising authorized by subsection 1 to meet its obligations to the State of Nevada as set forth in the financing agreement and bond indenture, including, without limitation, the payment of operations and maintenance obligations, the funding of

reserves and the payment of debt service. To the extent that any surplus revenue remains after the payment of all such obligations, the surplus revenue must be used solely to repay the bond until the bond is repaid.

6. As used in this section, “monorail station” means:

(a) A structure for the loading and unloading of passengers from a monorail for which a franchise has been granted pursuant to [NRS 705.695](#) or an agreement has been entered into pursuant to [NRS 705.695](#); and

(b) Any facilities or appurtenances within such a structure.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1492; A 1989, 996; [1999, 1261](#); [2001, 848](#); [2003, 3237](#); [2005, 2315](#))

NRS 484.289 Interference with official device for control of traffic or sign or signal for railroad prohibited; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. A person shall not, without lawful authority, attempt to or alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield or insigne thereon, or any other part thereof.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1492; A [2003, 3238](#))

NRS 484.2895 Devices and mechanisms capable of interfering with or altering signal of traffic-control signal: General prohibition against operating and selling; seizure by police; presence in or on vehicle as prima facie evidence of violation; penalty; exceptions for providers of mass transit and response agencies.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section:

(a) A person shall not operate a vehicle on the highways of this State if the vehicle is equipped with any device or mechanism, including, without limitation, a mobile transmitter, that is capable of interfering with or altering the signal of a traffic-control signal.

(b) A person shall not operate any device or mechanism, including, without limitation, a mobile transmitter, that is capable of interfering with or altering the signal of a traffic-control signal.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person shall not in this State sell or offer for sale any device or mechanism, including, without limitation, a mobile transmitter, that is capable of interfering with or altering the signal of a traffic-control signal. The provisions of this subsection do not prohibit a person from selling or offering for sale:

(a) To a provider of mass transit, a signal prioritization device; or

(b) To a response agency, a signal preemption device or a signal prioritization device, or both.

3. A police officer:

(a) Shall, without a warrant, seize any device or mechanism, including, without limitation, a mobile transmitter, that is capable of interfering with or altering the signal of a traffic-control signal; or

(b) May, without a warrant, seize and take possession of a vehicle equipped with any device or mechanism that is capable of interfering with or altering the signal of a traffic-control signal, including, without limitation, a mobile transmitter, if the device or mechanism cannot be removed from the motor vehicle by the police officer, and may cause the vehicle to be towed and impounded until:

(1) The device or mechanism is removed from the vehicle; and

(2) The owner claims the vehicle by paying the cost of the towing and impoundment.

4. Neither the police officer nor the governmental entity which employs him is civilly liable for any damage to a vehicle seized pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection 3 that occurs after the vehicle is seized but before the towing process begins.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, the presence of any device or mechanism, including, without limitation, a mobile transmitter, that is capable of interfering with or altering the signal of a traffic-control signal in or on a vehicle on the highways of this State constitutes prima facie evidence of a violation of this section. The State need not prove that the device or mechanism in question was in an operative condition or being operated.

6. A person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 or 2 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

7. A provider of mass transit shall not operate or cause to be operated a signal prioritization device in such a manner as to impede or interfere with the use by response agencies of signal preemption devices.

8. The provisions of this section do not:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, prohibit a provider of mass transit from acquiring, possessing or operating a signal prioritization device.

(b) Prohibit a response agency from acquiring, possessing or operating a signal preemption device or a signal prioritization device, or both.

9. As used in this section:

(a) “Mobile transmitter” means a device or mechanism that is:

(1) Portable, installed within a vehicle or capable of being installed within a vehicle; and

(2) Designed to affect or alter, through the emission or transmission of sound, infrared light, strobe light or any other audible, visual or electronic method, the normal operation of a traffic-control signal.

↪ The term includes, without limitation, a signal preemption device and a signal prioritization device.

(b) “Provider of mass transit” means a governmental entity or a contractor of a governmental entity which operates, in whole or in part:

(1) A public transit system, as that term is defined in [NRS 377A.016](#); or

(2) A system of public transportation referred to in [NRS 373.1165](#).

(c) “Response agency” means an agency of this State or of a political subdivision of this State that provides services related to law enforcement, firefighting, emergency medical care or public safety. The term includes a nonprofit organization or private company that, as authorized pursuant to [chapter 450B](#) of NRS:

(1) Provides ambulance service; or

(2) Provides intermediate or advanced medical care to sick or injured persons at the scene of an emergency or while transporting those persons to a medical facility.

(d) “Signal preemption device” means a mobile transmitter that, when activated and when a vehicle equipped with such a device approaches an intersection controlled by a traffic-control signal, causes:

(1) The signal, in the direction of travel of the vehicle, to remain green if the signal is already displaying a green light;

(2) The signal, in the direction of travel of the vehicle, to change from red to green if the signal is displaying a red light;

(3) The signal, in other directions of travel, to remain red or change to red, as applicable, to prevent other vehicles from entering the intersection; and

(4) The applicable functions described in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) to continue until such time as the vehicle equipped with the device is clear of the intersection.

(e) “Signal prioritization device” means a mobile transmitter that, when activated and when a vehicle equipped with such a device approaches an intersection controlled by a traffic-control signal, causes:

(1) The signal, in the direction of travel of the vehicle, to display a green light a few seconds sooner than the green light would otherwise be displayed;

(2) The signal, in the direction of travel of the vehicle, to display a green light for a few seconds longer than the green light would otherwise be displayed; or

(3) The functions described in both subparagraphs (1) and (2).

(f) “Traffic-control signal” means a traffic-control signal, as defined in [NRS 484.205](#), which is capable of receiving and responding to an emission or transmission from a mobile transmitter.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 936](#))

Driving on Right Side of Highway; Overtaking and Passing; Use of Highway

NRS 484.291 Driving on right half of highway required; exceptions; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. Upon all highways of sufficient width a vehicle must be driven upon the right half of the highway, except as follows:

(a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the laws governing such movements;

(b) When the right half of the highway is closed to traffic;

(c) Upon a highway divided into three lanes for traffic under the laws applicable thereon;

(d) Upon a highway designated and posted for one-way traffic; or

(e) When the highway is not of sufficient width.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1498; A [2003, 3238](#))

NRS 484.293 Duties of drivers passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other keeping to the right, and upon highways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction,

each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the paved portion of the highway as nearly as possible.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1499; A [2003, 3238](#))

NRS 484.295 Overtaking vehicle on left side: Duties of drivers of overtaking and overtaken vehicle; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the highway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

2. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle upon observing the overtaking vehicle or hearing a signal. The driver of an overtaken vehicle shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

3. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1499; A 1973, 1325; [2003, 3239](#))

NRS 484.297 When overtaking on right side allowed; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

(a) When the driver of the vehicle overtaken is making or signaling to make a left turn.

(b) Upon a highway with unobstructed pavement, not occupied by parked vehicles, of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction.

(c) Upon any highway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the highway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.

2. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety.

3. The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right when such movement requires driving off the paved portion of the highway.

4. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1499; A [2003, 3239](#))

NRS 484.299 Limitations on overtaking on left side; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. A vehicle must not be driven to the left side of the center of a two-lane, two-directional highway and overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken.

2. A vehicle must not be driven to the left side of the highway at any time:

(a) When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction.

(b) When approaching within 100 feet or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing.

(c) When the view is obstructed upon approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

3. Subsection 2 does not apply upon a one-way highway.

4. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1499; A [2003, 3239](#))

NRS 484.301 Zones in which overtaking on left side or making left-hand turn prohibited; exceptions; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. The Department of Transportation with respect to highways constructed under the authority of [chapter 408](#) of NRS, and local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction, may determine those zones of highways where overtaking and passing to the left or making a left-hand turn would be hazardous, and may by the erection of official traffic-control devices indicate such zones. When such devices are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person, every driver of a vehicle shall obey the directions thereof.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, a driver shall not drive on the left side of the highway within such zone or drive across or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark such zone throughout its length.

3. A driver may drive across a pavement striping marking such zone to an adjoining highway if he has first given the appropriate turn signal and there will be no impediment to oncoming or following traffic.

4. Except where otherwise provided, a driver may drive across a pavement striping marking such a zone to make a left-hand turn if he has first given the appropriate turn signal in compliance with [NRS 484.343](#), if it is safe and if it would not be an impediment to oncoming or following traffic.

5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1489; A 1973, 1325; 1979, 1804; [2003, 3240](#))

NRS 484.303 One-way highway; rotary traffic island.

1. Upon a highway designated and signposted for one-way traffic a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.

2. A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1500)

NRS 484.305 Driving on highway having multiple marked lanes for traffic; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. If a highway has two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic traveling in one direction, vehicles must:

(a) Be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane; and

(b) Not be moved from that lane until the driver has given the appropriate turn signal and ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

2. Upon a highway which has been divided into three clearly marked lanes, a vehicle must not be driven in the extreme left lane at any time. A vehicle on such a highway must not be driven in the center lane except:

(a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle where the highway is clearly visible and the center lane is clear of traffic for a safe distance;

(b) In preparation for a left turn; or

(c) When the center lane is allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding and a sign is posted to give notice of such allocation.

3. If a highway has been designed to provide a single center lane to be used only for turning by traffic moving in both directions, the following rules apply:

(a) A vehicle may be driven in the center turn lane only for the purpose of making a left-hand turn onto or from the highway.

(b) A vehicle must not travel more than 200 feet in a center turn lane before making a left-hand turn from the highway.

(c) A vehicle must not travel more than 50 feet in a center turn lane after making a left-hand turn onto the highway before merging with traffic.

4. If a highway has been designed to provide a single right lane to be used only for turning, a vehicle must:

(a) Be driven in the right turn lane only for the purpose of making a right turn; and

(b) While being driven in the right turn lane, not travel through an intersection.

5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1500; A 1973, 1326; [1999, 1664](#); [2003, 3240](#); [2005, 309](#))

NRS 484.307 Following too closely.

1. The driver of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

2. The driver of any truck or combination of vehicles 80 inches or more in overall width, which is following a truck, or combination of vehicles 80 inches or more in overall width, shall, whenever conditions permit, leave a space of 500 feet so that an overtaking vehicle may enter and occupy such space without danger, but this shall not prevent a truck or combination of vehicles from overtaking and passing any vehicle or combination of vehicles. This subsection does not apply to any vehicle or combination of vehicles while moving on a highway on which there are two or more lanes available for traffic moving in the same direction.

3. Motor vehicles being driven upon any highway outside of a business district in a caravan or motorcade, whether or not towing other vehicles, shall be operated to allow sufficient space between each such vehicle or combination of vehicles so as to enable any other vehicle or combination of vehicles to enter and occupy such space without danger.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1489)

NRS 484.309 Driving on divided highway: Prohibited turns; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. Every vehicle driven upon a divided highway must be driven only upon the right-hand roadway and must not be driven over, across or within any dividing space, barrier or section or make any left turn, semicircular turn or U-turn, except through an opening in the barrier or dividing section or space or at a crossover or intersection established by a public authority.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1500; A 1973, 449; [2003, 3241](#))

NRS 484.311 Restricted access onto or from controlled-access highway; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. When official traffic-control devices are erected giving notice thereof, a person shall not drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access highway except at those entrances and exits which are indicated by such devices.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1500; A [2003, 3241](#))

NRS 484.312 Carpool lanes: Authority of Department of Transportation to designate; duties of Department; prohibited use; penalty; regulations.

1. The Department of Transportation, with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, may designate a lane on a highway for the preferential or exclusive use of high-occupancy vehicles.

2. The Department of Transportation shall, for each lane that it designates pursuant to this section for the use of high-occupancy vehicles:

(a) Determine the conditions for use of the lane, including, without limitation:

- (1) The number of occupants required per vehicle; and
- (2) The hours of the day that the use of the lane is restricted.

(b) Place and maintain signs and other official traffic-control devices that:

- (1) Identify the lane as designated for the use of high-occupancy vehicles; and
- (2) Advise operators of vehicles of the required conditions for the use of the lane.

3. A person shall not operate a vehicle in a lane designated for the use of high-occupancy vehicles except in conformity with the established conditions which are placed and maintained on signs and other official traffic-control devices pursuant to subsection 2 or established by regulation.

4. A person who violates subsection 3 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined \$250 for each offense.

5. The Department of Transportation may adopt regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

6. As used in this section, “high-occupancy vehicle” means:

- (a) A vehicle that is transporting more than one person;
- (b) A motorcycle, regardless of the number of passengers;
- (c) A bus, regardless of the number of passengers; and
- (d) Any other vehicle designated by regulation.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 72](#))

NRS 484.3125 Heavy-vehicle lanes: Authority of Department of Transportation to erect advisory signs on controlled-access facilities.

1. The Department of Transportation may erect advisory signs at reasonable intervals on any controlled-access facility within its jurisdiction which has three or more lanes for traffic traveling in one direction to advise operators of vehicles with a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds in which lanes they should travel.

2. As used in this section, “controlled-access facility” means a highway or street especially designed for through traffic, and over, from or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement, or only a controlled right or easement of access, light, air or view, by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon the controlled-access facility or for any other reason.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 241](#))

NRS 484.313 Restrictions on use of controlled-access highway; penalty.

1. The Department of Transportation or a local authority, after considering the advice of the Nevada Bicycle Advisory Board, may with respect to any controlled-access highway under its jurisdiction:

(a) Require a permit for the use of the highway by pedestrians, bicycles or other nonmotorized traffic or by any person operating a power cycle; or

(b) If it determines that the use of the highway for such a purpose would not be safe, prohibit the use of the highway by pedestrians, bicycles or other nonmotorized traffic or by any person operating a power cycle.

2. Any person who violates any prohibition or restriction enacted pursuant to subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1500; A 1979, 1804; 1987, 1103; 1991, 2229)

Right-of-Way

NRS 484.315 Vehicle approaching or entering intersection.

1. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway.

2. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

3. When two vehicles enter an intersection at approximately the same time, one vehicle traveling on a highway which ends at the intersection and the other vehicle traveling on a through highway, the driver of the vehicle on the highway which ends at the intersection shall yield the right-of-way to the other vehicle.

4. When a vehicle enters an intersection controlled by a traffic-control signal which is installed and has its vehicular signals uncovered, but is inoperative at the time the vehicle enters the intersection, the driver of the vehicle shall proceed as if a stop sign had been erected at each entrance to the intersection and shall stop at a clearly marked stop line or, if there is none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is none, at the point nearest the intersection where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the through highway. After making such a stop, the driver shall proceed cautiously, yielding to vehicles which have previously completed a stop or are within the intersection.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, this section does not apply at intersections controlled by official traffic-control devices or to vehicles approaching each other from opposite directions, when the driver of one of the vehicles is intending to or is making a left turn.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1497; A 1981, 866; 1993, 33)

NRS 484.317 Vehicle turning left. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard,

but such driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required, may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from the opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1497; A 1973, 1326)

NRS 484.319 Vehicle entering intersection marked stop or yield. Except when traffic is being controlled by a police officer or a traffic-control signal:

1. When proper signs have been erected, the driver of a vehicle shall stop or yield at a clearly marked stop line or, if there is none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is none, then at the point nearest the intersection where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the through highway. After having stopped or, in the event of a yield sign, slowed or stopped, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from such through highway or which are approaching so closely on such through highway as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection.

2. The driver of a vehicle shall stop in obedience to a stop sign or yield in compliance with a yield sign, in compliance with the manner prescribed in subsection 1, prior to entering an intersection if a stop sign or a yield sign is erected at one or more entrances thereto although not a part of a through highway and shall proceed cautiously, yielding to vehicles not so obligated to stop or yield and which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1496; A 1973, 1326)

NRS 484.321 Vehicle entering highway from private way. The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private way shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on such highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1497)

NRS 484.322 Vehicle entering or exiting controlled-access highway: Duty to yield right-of-way. The driver of a vehicle about to enter or exit a controlled-access highway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the highway whose proximity constitutes an immediate hazard and shall continue to yield the right-of-way to that traffic until the driver may proceed with reasonable safety.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 863; A 1993, 1445; [2003, 350](#))

NRS 484.323 Operation of vehicle on approach of authorized emergency vehicle or official vehicle of regulatory agency. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle or an official vehicle of a regulatory agency, making use of flashing lights meeting the requirements of subsection 3 of [NRS 484.787](#), the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the

right-hand edge or curb of a highway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle or official vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1495; A 1985, 26; 1993, 1445; 1995, 577)

NRS 484.324 Vehicles and bicycles.

1. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not:

(a) Intentionally interfere with the movement of a person lawfully riding a bicycle; or

(b) Overtake and pass a person riding a bicycle unless he can do so safely without endangering the person riding the bicycle.

2. The driver of a motor vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to any person riding a bicycle on the pathway or lane. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not enter, stop, stand, park or drive within a pathway or lane provided for bicycles except:

(a) When entering or exiting an alley or driveway;

(b) When operating or parking a disabled vehicle;

(c) To avoid conflict with other traffic;

(d) In the performance of official duties;

(e) In compliance with the directions of a police officer; or

(f) In an emergency.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the driver of a motor vehicle shall not enter or proceed through an intersection while driving within a pathway or lane provided for bicycles.

4. The driver of a motor vehicle shall:

(a) Exercise due care to avoid a collision with a person riding a bicycle; and

(b) Give an audible warning with the horn of the vehicle if appropriate and when necessary to avoid such a collision.

5. The operator of a bicycle shall not:

(a) Intentionally interfere with the movement of a motor vehicle; or

(b) Overtake and pass a motor vehicle unless he can do so safely without endangering himself or the occupants of the motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 2228; A 1997, 739; [1999, 1664](#))

Pedestrians

NRS 484.3245 Duties of driver of motor vehicle to pedestrian. A driver of a motor vehicle shall:

1. Exercise due care to avoid a collision with a pedestrian;
2. Give an audible warning with the horn of the vehicle if appropriate and when necessary to avoid such a collision; and
3. Exercise proper caution upon observing a pedestrian on or near a highway, street or road or in or near a school crossing zone marked in accordance with [NRS 484.366](#) or a marked or unmarked crosswalk.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 739)

NRS 484.325 Right-of-way in crosswalk; obedience to signals and other devices for control of traffic. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.327](#), [484.328](#) and [484.356](#):

1. When official traffic-control devices are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be so to yield, to a pedestrian crossing the highway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the highway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the highway as to be in danger.
2. A pedestrian shall not suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.
3. Whenever a vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle until the driver has determined that the vehicle being overtaken was not stopped for the purpose of permitting a pedestrian to cross the highway.
4. Whenever signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place, such signals indicate as follows:

(a) While the "Walk" indication is illuminated, pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the highway in the direction of the signal and must be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles.

(b) While the “Don’t Walk” indication is illuminated, either steady or flashing, a pedestrian shall not start to cross the highway in the direction of the signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing during the “Walk” indication shall proceed to a sidewalk, or to a safety zone if one is provided.

(c) Whenever the word “Wait” still appears in a signal, the indication has the same meaning as assigned in this section to the “Don’t Walk” indication.

(d) Whenever a signal system provides a signal phase for the stopping of all vehicular traffic and the exclusive movement of pedestrians, and “Walk” and “Don’t Walk” indications control pedestrian movement, pedestrians may cross in any direction between corners of the intersection offering the shortest route within the boundaries of the intersection when the “Walk” indication is exhibited, and when signals and other official traffic-control devices direct pedestrian movement in the manner provided in this section and in [NRS 484.283](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1492; A 1981, 669, 1918; [2003, 364](#))

NRS 484.327 Crossing other than at crosswalk. Except as provided in [NRS 484.328](#):

1. Every pedestrian crossing a highway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the highway.

2. Any pedestrian crossing a highway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the highway.

3. Between adjacent intersections at which official traffic-control devices are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

4. A pedestrian shall not cross an intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic-control devices.

5. When authorized to cross diagonally, pedestrians shall cross only in accordance with the official traffic-control devices pertaining to such crossing movements.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1493; A 1981, 670, 1919)

NRS 484.328 Right-of-way of person who is blind; penalty.

1. A person who is blind and who is on foot and using a service animal or carrying a cane or walking stick white in color, or white tipped with red, has the right-of-way when entering or when on a highway, street or road of this State. Any driver of a vehicle who approaches or encounters such a person shall yield the right-of-way, come to a full stop, if necessary, and take precautions before proceeding to avoid accident or injury to the person.

2. Any person who violates subsection 1 shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both fine and imprisonment.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 669; A 1995, 1993; [2005, 631](#))

NRS 484.329 Use of right half of crosswalk. Pedestrians shall move whenever practicable upon the right half of crosswalks.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1493)

NRS 484.331 Walking along and upon highways; solicitation of ride, business or contribution from driver or occupant of vehicle; presence of intoxicated pedestrian within traveled portion of highway; applicability to riders of animals; criminal penalty.

1. Where sidewalks are provided, it is unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent highway.

2. Pedestrians walking along highways where sidewalks are not provided shall walk on the left side of those highways facing the approaching traffic.

3. A person shall not stand in a highway to solicit a ride or any business from the driver or any occupant of a vehicle. A person shall not, without a permit issued pursuant to [NRS 244.3555](#) or [268.423](#), solicit any contribution from the driver or any occupant of a vehicle.

4. It is unlawful for any pedestrian who is under the influence of intoxicating liquors or any narcotic or stupefying drug to be within the traveled portion of any highway.

5. The provisions of this section apply to riders of animals, except that the provisions of subsections 1, 2 and 3 do not apply to a peace officer who rides an animal while performing his duties as a peace officer.

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

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1493; A 1991, 143; [2001, 997](#))

Turning and Starting and Signals on Stopping and Turning

NRS 484.333 Required position and method of turning at intersections. If the driver of a vehicle intends to turn at an intersection and:

1. The turn is a right turn, both the approach for the right turn and the right turn must be made from the right turn lane if the highway has a right turn lane as set forth in subsection 4 of [NRS 484.305](#), or must be made from the extreme right lane.

2. Both intersecting highways are two-directional:

(a) The approach for a left turn must be made in that portion of the right half of the highway nearest the centerline thereof;

(b) After entering the intersection, the left turn must be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the centerline of the highway being entered; and

(c) Except as otherwise directed by official traffic-control devices, simultaneous left turns by opposing traffic must be made in front of each other.

3. The turn is a left turn from a two-directional highway onto a one-way highway, the approach for the left turn must be made in that portion of the right half of the highway nearest the centerline thereof, and the turn must be made by turning from the right of the centerline where it enters the intersection as close as practicable to the left-hand curb of the one-way highway.

4. The turn is a left turn from a one-way highway onto a two-directional highway, the left turn must be made by passing to the right of the centerline of the highway being entered upon leaving the intersection, and the approach for the left turn must be made as close as practicable to the left-hand curb of the one-way highway.

5. The turn is a left turn where both intersecting highways are one-way, both the approach for the left turn and the left turn must be made as close as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1497; A [1999, 1665](#))

NRS 484.335 Disobedience of directions of device for control of traffic unlawful; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. Whenever official traffic-control devices are erected indicating that no right or left turn is permitted, it is unlawful for any driver of a vehicle to disobey the directions of any such devices.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1498; A [2003, 3241](#))

NRS 484.337 Allowed and prohibited U-turns; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. A U-turn may be made on any road where the turn can be made with safety, except as prohibited by this section and by the provisions of [NRS 484.309](#) and [484.339](#).

2. If an official traffic-control device indicates that a U-turn is prohibited, the driver shall obey the directions of the device.

3. The driver of a vehicle shall not make a U-turn in a business district, except at an intersection or on a divided highway where an appropriate opening or crossing place exists.

4. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, local authorities and the Department of Transportation may prohibit U-turns at any location within their respective jurisdictions.

5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1498; A 1971, 1142; 1991, 247; [2003, 3241](#))

NRS 484.339 Turning on curve or crest of grade prohibited. A vehicle shall not be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within 500 feet.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1489)

NRS 484.341 Starting parked vehicle. A person, except when stopping, standing or parking where no parking is permitted, shall not start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked on a highway nor enter upon a highway unless and until such movement can be made with safety.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1498)

NRS 484.343 Movement and signals for turning; signal for stopping or decreasing speed.

1. A driver shall not turn a vehicle from a direct course upon a highway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety, and then only after giving a clearly audible signal by sounding the horn if any pedestrian may be affected by such movement and after giving an appropriate signal if any other vehicle may be affected by such movement.

2. A signal of intention to turn right or left, or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course, shall be given continuously during not less than the last 100 feet traveled in a business or residential district and not less than the last 300 feet traveled in any other area prior to changing the course of a vehicle. This rule shall be observed, regardless of the weather.

3. A driver shall not stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1494; A 1973, 1327)

NRS 484.345 Signal by hand and arm or signal lamp or device. Any signal required by this chapter to be made by a driver when making a turn or a stop must be given either by means of a hand and arm or by a signal lamp or signal device of a type approved by the department, except

if a vehicle is so constructed or loaded that a hand and arm signal would not be visible both to the front and rear of the vehicle, the signals must be given by a signal lamp or signal device.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1498; A 1985, 1946)

NRS 484.347 Methods of giving signals by hand and arm. All signals given by hand and arm shall be given by hand and arm extended beyond the left side of the vehicle in the following manner, and shall indicate the turns that follow:

1. Left turn: Hand and arm extended horizontally.
2. Right turn: Hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease speed: Hand and arm extended downward.
4. Reentering lane of traffic from parked position: Hand and arm extended horizontally.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1498)

Special Stops Required

NRS 484.348 Stop required upon signal of peace officer; manner in which signal must be given; penalties.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring his vehicle to a stop, or who otherwise flees or attempts to elude a peace officer in a readily identifiable vehicle of any police department or regulatory agency, when given a signal to bring his vehicle to a stop is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. The signal by the peace officer described in subsection 1 must be by flashing red lamp and siren.

3. Unless the provisions of [NRS 484.377](#) apply if, while violating the provisions of subsection 1, the driver of the motor vehicle:

(a) Is the proximate cause of damage to the property of a person other than himself; or

(b) Operates the motor vehicle in a manner which endangers or is likely to endanger any person other than himself or the property of any person other than himself,

↳ the driver 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, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

4. If, while violating the provisions of subsection 1, the driver of the motor vehicle is the proximate cause of the death of or bodily harm to any person other than himself, the driver 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 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years, or by a fine of not more than \$50,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

5. If the driver of the motor vehicle is convicted of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) arising out of the same act or transaction as a violation of subsection 1, the driver is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#) for the violation of subsection 1.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 320; A 1979, 1805; 1981, 533; 1983, 1014; 1985, 26; 1989, 1194; 1993, 524; 1995, 1297, 1725; 1997, 547; [2003, 487](#); [2007, 2728](#))

NRS 484.349 Obedience to signal indicating approach of railroad train.

1. Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing and a clearly visible official traffic-control or railroad device gives warning of the immediate approach of a train, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest track of such railroad and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

(a) A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train.

(b) A crossing gate is lowered or when a flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train.

(c) A railroad train approaching within approximately 1,500 feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from such distance and such railroad train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard.

(d) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing.

2. A person shall not drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1493)

NRS 484.351 Stop required at certain grade crossings of railroad. The Department of Transportation, and local authorities with the approval of the Department of Transportation, may designate dangerous highway grade crossings of railroads and erect official traffic-control devices at such crossings directing a stop. When such stop signs are erected the driver of any vehicle shall stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest track of such a grade crossing and afterward may proceed only upon exercising due care.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1494; A 1979, 1804)

NRS 484.353 Certain vehicles required to stop at all grade crossings of railroad; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus carrying any school child, or of any vehicle carrying any explosive or flammable liquid as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop that vehicle within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of the railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along the track for any approaching train, and for signals indicating the approach of a train, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely.

2. After stopping as required in this section and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so, the driver of any such vehicle shall cross only in a gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing the crossing and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the track or tracks.

3. When stopping is required at a railroad crossing the driver shall keep as far to the right of the highway as possible and shall not form two lanes of traffic unless the highway is marked for four or more lanes of traffic.

4. No such stop need be made at a railroad crossing:

(a) Where a police officer or official traffic-control device controls the movement of traffic.

(b) Which is marked with a device indicating that the crossing is abandoned.

(c) Which is a streetcar crossing or is used exclusively for industrial switching purposes within an area designated as a business district.

(d) Which is marked with a sign identifying it as an exempt crossing. Signs identifying a crossing as exempt may be erected only:

(1) If the tracks are an industrial or spur line;

(2) By or with the consent of the appropriate state or local authority which has jurisdiction over the road; and

(3) After the State or the local authority has held a public hearing to determine whether the crossing should be designated an exempt crossing.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1495; A 1979, 1117)

NRS 484.355 Moving heavy equipment at grade crossing of railroad.

1. It is unlawful for any person to operate or move any crawler-type tractor, power shovel, derrick, roller, or any vehicle, equipment or structure having a normal operating speed of 10 or less miles per hour or a vertical body or load clearance of less than one-half inch per foot of the

distance between any two adjacent axles or in any event of less than 9 inches, measured above the level surface of a highway, upon or across any tracks at a railroad grade crossing without first complying with this section.

2. Before making any such crossing the person operating or moving any such vehicle or equipment shall first stop the same not less than 15 feet nor more than 50 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train, and shall not proceed until the crossing can be made safely.

3. No such crossing shall be made when warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or a flagman or otherwise of the immediate approach of a railroad train or car. If a flagman is provided by the railroad, movement over the crossing shall be under his direction.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1494)

NRS 484.356 Stop required in obedience to direction or traffic-control signal of school crossing guard; penalty.

1. The driver of a vehicle:

(a) Shall stop in obedience to the direction or traffic-control signal of a school crossing guard; and

(b) Shall not proceed until the highway is clear of all persons, including, without limitation, the school crossing guard.

2. A person who violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

3. As used in this section, "school crossing guard" means a volunteer or paid employee of a local authority, local law enforcement agency or school district whose duties include assisting pupils to cross a highway.

(Added to NRS by [2003, 364](#))

NRS 484.357 Overtaking and passing school bus: Duties of driver; exceptions; penalties.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the driver of any vehicle, when meeting or overtaking, from either direction, any school bus, equipped with signs and signals required by law, which has stopped to receive or discharge any pupil and is displaying a flashing red light signal visible from the front and rear, shall bring his vehicle to an immediate stop and shall not attempt to overtake or proceed past the school bus until the flashing red signal ceases operation.

2. The driver of a vehicle upon a divided highway need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is positioned in the other roadway. The driver of a vehicle need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus where traffic is controlled by a traffic officer.

3. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and:

(a) For a third or any subsequent offense within 2 years after the most recent offense, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and his driver's license must be suspended for not more than 1 year.

(b) For a second offense within 1 year after the first offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500 and his driver's license must be suspended for 6 months.

(c) For a first offense or any subsequent offense for which a punishment is not provided for in paragraph (a) or (b), shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1506; A 1975, 825; 1991, 276; 1997, 3060; [2007, 15](#))

NRS 484.358 Report by driver of school bus of violation of [NRS 484.357](#); submission of report to school district and Department; provision of notice to owner of vehicle.

1. The driver of a school bus who observes a violation of [NRS 484.357](#) may prepare a report of the violation. The report must be signed by the driver and include:

(a) The date, time and approximate location of the violation;

(b) The number and state of issuance of the license plate of the vehicle whose driver committed the violation; and

(c) An identification of the vehicle by type and color.

2. The driver of a school bus who prepares a report pursuant to subsection 1 shall, within 2 working days after the violation, send the report to the superintendent of his school district and a copy to the Department, which shall thereupon mail to the last known registered owner of the vehicle a notice containing:

(a) The information included in the report;

(b) The provisions of [NRS 484.357](#); and

(c) An explanation that the notice is not a citation but a warning of the seriousness of the violation.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 3060)

NRS 484.359 Administrative roadblock: Establishment; minimum requirements.

1. The police officers in this State may establish, in their respective jurisdictions, administrative roadblocks upon the highways of this State for any lawful purpose other than identifying the occupants of a vehicle or because of the existence of an emergency.

2. To warn and protect the traveling public, administrative roadblocks established by police officers must meet the following requirements:

(a) The administrative roadblock must be established at a point on the highway clearly visible to approaching traffic at a distance of not less than 100 yards in either direction.

(b) At the point of the administrative roadblock, a sign must be placed near the centerline of the highway displaying the word “Stop” in letters of sufficient size and luminosity to be readable at a distance of not less than 50 yards in the direction affected by the roadblock, either in daytime or darkness.

(c) At the same point of the administrative roadblock, at least one red flashing or intermittent light, on and burning, must be placed at the side of the highway, clearly visible to the oncoming traffic at a distance of not less than 100 yards.

(d) At a distance of not less than one-quarter of a mile from the point of the administrative roadblock, warning signs must be placed at the side of the highway, containing any wording of sufficient size and luminosity to warn the oncoming traffic that a “police stop” lies ahead. A burning beam light, flare or lantern must be placed near the signs to attract the attention of the traffic to the sign.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1495; A 1987, 1073)

NRS 484.3591 Temporary roadblock: Establishment; minimum requirements.

1. The police officers in this State may establish, in their respective jurisdictions, or in other jurisdictions within this State, temporary roadblocks upon the highways of this State:

(a) To apprehend persons known to be wanted for violation of the laws of this State, another state or the United States, and using the highways of this State for the purpose of escape; or

(b) To control traffic at or near the scene of a potential or existing emergency or hazard.

2. To warn and protect the traveling public, temporary roadblocks established by police officers must meet the following requirements:

(a) The temporary roadblock must be established at a point on the highway clearly visible at a distance of not less than 100 yards in either direction.

(b) At the point of the temporary roadblock, an authorized emergency vehicle, plainly and clearly marked as such and with its warning lights in operation, must be placed so as to be clearly visible to traffic affected by the roadblock at a distance of not less than 100 yards. When

so placed, at least one of the vehicle's flashing red lights must be visible to approaching traffic at a distance of not less than 100 yards.

(c) At the same point of the temporary roadblock, sufficient cones, reflectors, burning flares or similar devices must be in place to identify the point of the roadblock and direct, as necessary, the path to be followed by a vehicle approaching the roadblock. The devices, when in place, must be clearly visible to traffic affected by the roadblock at a distance of not less than 100 yards.

(d) At a point located not less than 200 yards, but not more than 400 yards, from the point of the temporary roadblock, cones, reflectors, burning flares or similar devices must be placed on both shoulders of the highway and near the centerline of the highway to warn traffic that a condition hazardous to traffic exists in the immediate vicinity.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1072)

NRS 484.3593 Authority of police officers not limited by provisions relating to roadblocks. The provisions of [NRS 484.359](#) and [484.3591](#) do not limit the existing authority of police officers in the performance of their duties involving traffic control.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1073)

NRS 484.3595 Failure to stop at roadblock; penalties.

1. It is unlawful for a person to:

(a) Proceed or travel through an administrative roadblock or a temporary roadblock without subjecting himself to the traffic control established at the roadblock.

(b) Disobey the lawful orders or directions of a police officer at an administrative roadblock or a temporary roadblock.

2. A person who unlawfully proceeds through an administrative roadblock or a temporary roadblock shall be punished:

(a) If he is the direct cause of a death or substantial bodily harm to any person, or damage to property in excess of \$1,000, 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.

(b) If no death, substantial bodily harm or damage to property in excess of \$1,000 occurs, for a gross misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1073; A 1995, 1298)

Restrictions on Speed

NRS 484.361 Basic rule; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. It is unlawful for any person to drive or operate a vehicle of any kind or character at:

(a) A rate of speed greater than is reasonable or proper, having due regard for the traffic, surface and width of the highway, the weather and other highway conditions.

(b) Such a rate of speed as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person.

(c) A rate of speed greater than that posted by a public authority for the particular portion of highway being traversed.

(d) In any event, a rate of speed greater than 75 miles per hour.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1486; A 1975, 754; 1987, 656; 1995, 2441, 2442; [2003, 3241](#))

NRS 484.363 Duty of driver to decrease speed under certain circumstances; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. The fact that the speed of a vehicle is lower than the prescribed limits does not relieve a driver from the duty to decrease speed when approaching and crossing an intersection, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding highway, or when special hazards exist or may exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic, or by reason of weather or other highway conditions, and speed must be decreased as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle or other conveyance on or entering a highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.

2. Any person who fails to use due care as required by subsection 1 may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1495; A [2003, 3242](#))

NRS 484.364 Approach to stopped authorized emergency vehicle making use of flashing lights: Duties of approaching driver; penalty.

1. Upon approaching an authorized emergency vehicle which is stopped and is making use of flashing lights meeting the requirements of subsection 3 of [NRS 484.787](#), the driver of the approaching vehicle shall, in the absence of other direction given by a peace officer:

(a) Decrease the speed of his vehicle to a speed that is:

(1) Reasonable and proper, pursuant to the criteria set forth in subsection 1 of [NRS 484.361](#); and

(2) Less than the posted speed limit, if a speed limit has been posted;

(b) Proceed with caution;

(c) Be prepared to stop; and

(d) If possible, drive in a lane that is not adjacent to the lane in which the emergency vehicle is stopped, unless roadway, traffic, weather or other conditions make doing so unsafe or impossible.

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

(Added to NRS by [2003, 486](#))

NRS 484.365 School bus: Maximum speed. A school bus shall not exceed a speed of 55 miles per hour when transporting pupils to and from school or any activity which is properly a part of a school program.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1486; A 1973, 1297; 1977, 407)

NRS 484.366 School zone or school crossing zone: Speed limit; designation; signs; determination of hours in which speed limit is in effect.

1. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour in an area designated as a school zone except:

(a) On a day on which school is not in session;

(b) During the period from a half hour after school is no longer in operation to a half hour before school is next in operation;

(c) If the zone is designated by an operational speed limit beacon, during the hours when the pupils of the school are in class and the yellow lights of the speed limit beacon are not flashing in the manner which indicates that the speed limit is in effect; or

(d) If the zone is not designated by an operational speed limit beacon, during the times when the sign designating the school zone indicates that the speed limit is not in effect.

2. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 25 miles per hour in an area designated as a school crossing zone except:

(a) On a day on which school is not in session;

(b) During the period from a half hour after school is no longer in operation to a half hour before school is next in operation;

(c) If the zone is designated by an operational speed limit beacon, during the hours when the pupils of the school are in class and the yellow lights of the speed limit beacon are not flashing in the manner which indicates that the speed limit is in effect; or

(d) If the zone is not designated by an operational speed limit beacon, during the times when the sign designating the school zone indicates that the speed limit is not in effect.

3. The governing body of a local government or the Department of Transportation shall designate school zones and school crossing zones. An area must not be designated as a school zone if imposing a speed limit of 15 miles per hour would be unsafe because of higher speed limits in adjoining areas.

4. Each such governing body and the Department shall provide signs to mark the beginning and end of each school zone and school crossing zone which it respectively designates. Each sign marking the beginning of such a zone must include a designation of the hours when the speed limit is in effect or that the speed limit is in effect when children are present.

5. With respect to each school zone and school crossing zone in a school district, the superintendent of the school district or his designee, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation and the governing body of the local government that designated the school zone or school crossing zone and after consulting with the principal of the school and the agency that is responsible for enforcing the speed limit in the zone, shall determine the times when the speed limit is in effect.

6. As used in this section, "speed limit beacon" means a device which is used in conjunction with a sign and equipped with two or more yellow lights that flash alternately to indicate when the speed limit in a school zone or school crossing zone is in effect.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 640; A 1993, 2586; [1999, 2674](#))

NRS 484.3665 School zone or school crossing zone: Requirements for signs; placement of portable signs.

1. Each permanent sign which designates a school zone or school crossing zone and the speed limit in that zone must be uniform in size and color and must clearly designate the hours during which the speed limit applies.

2. Each portable sign designating a school zone or school crossing zone and the speed limit in the zone must be uniform in size and color. A portable sign may be placed on or beside a roadway only during those hours when pupils are arriving at and leaving regularly scheduled school sessions.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 640; A [2001, 955](#); [2003, 365](#))

NRS 484.3667 Double penalty for certain traffic violations committed in work zones.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person who is convicted of a violation of a speed limit, or of [NRS 484.254](#), [484.278](#), [484.289](#), [484.2895](#), [484.291](#) to [484.301](#), inclusive, [484.305](#), [484.309](#), [484.311](#), [484.335](#), [484.337](#), [484.361](#), [484.363](#), [484.3765](#), [484.377](#), [484.3775](#), [484.379](#), [484.379778](#), [484.448](#), [484.453](#) or [484.479](#), that occurred:

(a) In an area designated as a temporary traffic control zone in which construction, maintenance or repair of a highway is conducted; and

(b) At a time when the workers who are performing the construction, maintenance or repair of the highway are present, or when the effects of the act may be aggravated because of the condition of the highway caused by construction, maintenance or repair, including, without limitation, reduction in lane width, reduction in the number of lanes, shifting of lanes from the designated alignment and uneven or temporary surfaces, including, without limitation, modifications to road beds, cement-treated bases, chip seals and other similar conditions,

↪ shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine, or both, for a term or an amount equal to and in addition to the term of imprisonment or amount of the fine, or both, that the court imposes for the primary offense. Any term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to this subsection runs consecutively with the sentence prescribed by the court for the crime. This subsection does not create a separate offense, but provides an additional penalty for the primary offense, whose imposition is contingent upon the finding of the prescribed fact.

2. The additional penalty imposed pursuant to subsection 1 must not exceed a total of \$1,000, 6 months of imprisonment or 120 hours of community service.

3. A governmental entity that designates an area as a temporary traffic control zone in which construction, maintenance or repair of a highway is conducted, or the person with whom the governmental entity contracts to provide such service, shall cause to be erected:

(a) A sign located before the beginning of such an area stating “DOUBLE PENALTIES IN WORK ZONES” to indicate a double penalty may be imposed pursuant to this section;

(b) A sign to mark the beginning of the temporary traffic control zone; and

(c) A sign to mark the end of the temporary traffic control zone.

4. A person who otherwise would be subject to an additional penalty pursuant to this section is not relieved of any criminal liability because signs are not erected as required by subsection 3 if the violation results in injury to any person performing highway construction or maintenance in the temporary traffic control zone or in damage to property in an amount equal to \$1,000 or more.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 1481; A [2001 Special Session, 146](#); [2003, 3242](#); [2005, 78, 938](#); [2007, 2794](#))

NRS 484.367 Speed limit in unincorporated town; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and pursuant to the power granted in [NRS 269.185](#), the town board or board of county commissioners may, by ordinance, limit the speed of motor vehicles in any unincorporated town in the county as may be deemed proper.
2. The Department of Transportation may establish the speed limits for motor vehicles on highways within the boundaries of any unincorporated town which are constructed and maintained under the authority granted by [chapter 408](#) of NRS.
3. A person who violates any speed limit established pursuant to this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1486; A 1979, 1804; 1985, 301; [2003, 3243](#))

NRS 484.368 Speed limit: Establishment for vehicles on highways constructed and maintained by Department of Transportation; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. The Department of Transportation may establish the speed limits for motor vehicles on highways which are constructed and maintained by the Department of Transportation under the authority granted to it by [chapter 408](#) of NRS.
2. Except as otherwise provided by federal law, the Department of Transportation may establish a speed limit on such highways not to exceed 75 miles per hour and may establish a lower speed limit:
 - (a) Where necessary to protect public health and safety.
 - (b) For trucks, overweight and oversized vehicles, trailers drawn by motor vehicles and buses.
3. A person who violates any speed limit established pursuant to this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2440; A 1997, 640; [2003, 3243](#))

NRS 484.3685 Certain violations of speed limit in rural areas: Fines; Department not to record violation on driver's record; violation not deemed moving traffic violation.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person driving a motor vehicle during the hours of daylight at a speed in excess of the speed limit posted by a public authority for the portion of highway being traversed shall be punished by a fine of \$25 if:

(a) The posted speed limit is 60 miles per hour and the person is not exceeding a speed of 70 miles per hour.

(b) The posted speed limit is 65 miles per hour and the person is not exceeding a speed of 75 miles per hour.

(c) The posted speed limit is 70 miles per hour and the person is not exceeding a speed of 75 miles per hour.

2. A violation of the speed limit under any of the circumstances set forth in subsection 1 must not be recorded by the Department on a driver's record and shall not be deemed a moving traffic violation.

3. The provisions of this section do not apply to a violation specified in subsection 1 that occurs in a county whose population is 100,000 or more if the portion of highway being traversed is in:

(a) An urban area; or

(b) An area which is adjacent to an urban area and which has been designated by the public authority that established the posted speed limit for the portion of highway being traversed as an area that requires strict observance of the posted speed limit to protect public health and safety.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 2524; A [1999, 572, 1711](#))

NRS 484.369 Speed zones and signs.

1. The Department of Transportation may prescribe speed zones, and install appropriate speed signs controlling vehicular traffic on the state highway system as established in [chapter 408](#) of NRS through hazardous areas, after necessary studies have been made to determine the need therefor, and to eliminate speed zones and remove the signs therefrom whenever the need therefor ceases to exist.

2. After the establishment of a speed zone and the installation of appropriate signs to control speed, it is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle upon the road and in the speed zone in excess of the speed therein authorized.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1487; A 1979, 1805; 1985, 641)

NRS 484.371 Slow driving; establishment of minimum speed limit.

1. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

2. Whenever a public authority determines on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any part of a highway consistently impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, such authority may establish a minimum speed limit below which no person shall drive a vehicle except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

3. Such speed limit shall be in effect after the erection of appropriate signs.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1487)

NRS 484.373 Duties of driver driving motor vehicle at speed so slow as to impede forward movement of traffic; prohibition against stopping vehicle on roadway so as to impede or block normal and reasonable movement of traffic; exception.

1. If any driver drives a motor vehicle at a speed so slow as to impede the forward movement of traffic proceeding immediately behind him, the driver shall:

(a) If the highway has one lane for traveling in each direction and the width of the paved portion permits, drive to the extreme right side of the highway and, if applicable, comply with the provisions of [NRS 484.374](#);

(b) If the highway has two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic traveling in his direction, drive in the extreme right-hand lane except when necessary to pass other slowly moving vehicles; or

(c) If the highway is a controlled-access highway, use alternate routes whenever possible.

2. A person shall not bring a vehicle to a complete stop upon a roadway so as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic unless the stop is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1487; A 1983, 822; 1985, 339; 1995, 2441; [2001, 1506](#))

NRS 484.374 Duty of driver of slow-moving vehicle to turn off roadway; circumstances in which duty arises; criminal penalty.

1. On a highway that has one lane for traveling in each direction, where passing is unsafe because of traffic traveling in the opposite direction or other conditions, the driver of a slow-moving vehicle, behind which five or more vehicles are formed in a line, shall, to allow the vehicles following behind to proceed, turn off the roadway:

(a) At the nearest place designated as a turnout by signs erected by the public authority having jurisdiction over the highway; or

(b) In the absence of such a designated turnout, at the nearest place where:

(1) Sufficient area for a safe turnout exists; and

(2) The circumstances and conditions are such that the driver is able to turn off the roadway in a safe manner.

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

3. As used in this section, “slow-moving vehicle” means a vehicle that is traveling at a rate of speed which is less than the posted speed limit for the highway or portion of the highway upon which the vehicle is traveling.

(Added to NRS by [2001, 1506](#))

NRS 484.375 Special limitations on speed.

1. It is unlawful for any person to drive any vehicle equipped with solid rubber or cushion tires at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour.

2. It is unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle over any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway at a speed which is greater than the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety to the bridge or structure, when such structure is signposted as provided in this section.

3. The Department of Transportation upon request from any local authority shall, or upon its own initiative may, conduct an investigation of any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway constructed and maintained under the authority granted by [chapter 408](#) of NRS, and if it thereupon finds that such structure cannot with safety to itself withstand vehicles traveling at the speed otherwise permissible under this chapter, the Department shall determine and declare the maximum speed of vehicles which such structure can safely withstand, and shall cause or permit suitable signs stating such maximum speed to be erected and maintained at a distance of 100 feet before each end of such structure.

4. Upon the trial of any person charged with a violation of this section, proof of the determination of the maximum speed by the Department and the existence of such signs constitutes conclusive evidence of the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety to the bridge or structure.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1487; A 1979, 1805)

Aggressive Driving; Reckless Driving; Vehicular Manslaughter

NRS 484.3765 Aggressive driving: Acts constituting; penalties; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. A driver commits an offense of aggressive driving if, during any single, continuous period of driving within the course of 1 mile, the driver does all the following, in any sequence:

(a) Commits one or more acts of speeding in violation of [NRS 484.361](#) or [484.366](#).

(b) Commits two or more of the following acts, in any combination, or commits any of the following acts more than once:

(1) Failing to obey an official traffic-control device in violation of [NRS 484.278](#).

(2) Overtaking and passing another vehicle upon the right by driving off the paved portion of the highway in violation of [NRS 484.297](#).

(3) Improper or unsafe driving upon a highway that has marked lanes for traffic in violation of [NRS 484.305](#).

(4) Following another vehicle too closely in violation of [NRS 484.307](#).

(5) Failing to yield the right-of-way in violation of any provision of [NRS 484.315](#) to [484.323](#), inclusive.

(c) Creates an immediate hazard, regardless of its duration, to another vehicle or to another person, whether or not the other person is riding in or upon the vehicle of the driver or any other vehicle.

2. A driver may be prosecuted and convicted of an offense of aggressive driving in violation of subsection 1 whether or not the driver is prosecuted or convicted for committing any of the acts described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection 1.

3. A driver who commits an offense of aggressive driving in violation of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor and:

(a) For the first offense, shall be punished:

(1) By a fine of not less than \$250 but not more than \$1,000; or

(2) By both fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

(b) For the second offense, shall be punished:

(1) By a fine of not less than \$1,000 but not more than \$1,500; or

(2) By both fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

(c) For the third and each subsequent offense, shall be punished:

(1) By a fine of not less than \$1,500 but not more than \$2,000; or

(2) By both fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

4. In addition to any other penalty pursuant to subsection 3:

(a) For the first offense within 2 years, the court shall order the driver to attend, at his own expense, a course of traffic safety approved by the Department and may issue an order suspending the driver's license of the driver for a period of not more than 30 days.

(b) For a second or subsequent offense within 2 years, the court shall issue an order revoking the driver's license of the driver for a period of 1 year.

5. To determine whether the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 4 apply to one or more offenses of aggressive driving, the court shall use the date on which each offense of aggressive driving was committed.

6. If the driver is already the subject of any other order suspending or revoking his driver's license, the court shall order the additional period of suspension or revocation, as appropriate, to apply consecutively with the previous order.

7. If the court issues an order suspending or revoking the driver's license of the driver pursuant to this section, the court shall require the driver to surrender to the court all driver's licenses then held by the driver. The court shall, within 5 days after issuing the order, forward the driver's licenses and a copy of the order to the Department.

8. If the driver successfully completes a course of traffic safety ordered pursuant to this section, the Department shall cancel three demerit points from his driving record in accordance with [NRS 483.448](#) or [483.475](#), as appropriate, unless the driver would not otherwise be entitled to have those demerit points cancelled pursuant to the provisions of that section.

9. This section does not preclude the suspension or revocation of the driver's license of the driver, or the suspension of the future driving privileges of a person, pursuant to any other provision of law.

10. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1 may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by [1999, 1385](#); A [2003, 1243, 3243](#); [2007, 2729](#))

NRS 484.377 Reckless driving or organization of unauthorized speed contest: Acts constituting reckless driving; penalties; court to suspend driver's license of certain offenders; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. It is unlawful for a person to:

(a) Drive a vehicle in willful or wanton disregard of the safety of persons or property.

(b) Drive a vehicle in an unauthorized speed contest on a public highway.

(c) Organize an unauthorized speed contest on a public highway.

↪ A violation of paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection or subsection 1 of [NRS 484.348](#) constitutes reckless driving.

2. A person who violates paragraph (a) of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor and:

(a) For the first offense, shall be punished:

(1) By a fine of not less than \$250 but not more than \$1,000; or

(2) By both fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

(b) For the second offense, shall be punished:

(1) By a fine of not less than \$1,000 but not more than \$1,500; or

(2) By both fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

(c) For the third and each subsequent offense, shall be punished:

(1) By a fine of not less than \$1,500 but not more than \$2,000; or

(2) By both fine and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

3. A person who violates paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor and:

(a) For the first offense:

(1) Shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250 but not more than \$1,000;

(2) Shall perform not less than 50 hours, but not more than 99 hours, of community service; and

(3) May be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

(b) For the second offense:

(1) Shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 but not more than \$1,500;

(2) Shall perform not less than 100 hours, but not more than 199 hours, of community service; and

(3) May be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

(c) For the third and each subsequent offense:

- (1) Shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,500 but not more than \$2,000;
- (2) Shall perform 200 hours of community service; and
- (3) May be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

4. In addition to any fine, community service and imprisonment imposed upon a person pursuant to subsection 3, the court:

(a) Shall issue an order suspending the driver's license of the person for a period of not less than 6 months but not more than 2 years and requiring the person to surrender all driver's licenses then held by the person;

(b) Within 5 days after issuing an order pursuant to paragraph (a), shall forward to the Department any licenses, together with a copy of the order;

(c) For the first offense, may issue an order impounding, for a period of 15 days, any vehicle that is registered to the person who violates paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection 1 if the vehicle is used in the commission of the offense; and

(d) For the second and each subsequent offense, shall issue an order impounding, for a period of 30 days, any vehicle that is registered to the person who violates paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection 1 if the vehicle is used in the commission of the offense.

5. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to subsection 4 of [NRS 484.348](#), a person who does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while driving or in actual physical control of any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard of the safety of persons or property, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the death of or substantial bodily harm to a person other than himself, 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 by a fine of not less than \$2,000 but not more than \$5,000.

6. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#) unless the person is subject to the penalty provided pursuant to subsection 4 of [NRS 484.348](#).

7. As used in this section, "organize" means to plan, schedule or promote, or assist in the planning, scheduling or promotion of, an unauthorized speed contest on a public highway, regardless of whether a fee is charged for attending the unauthorized speed contest.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1486; A 1981, 866; 1983, 1015; 1993, 524; 1995, 1298; [2003, 487, 3244; 2007, 2039](#))

NRS 484.3775 Vehicular manslaughter; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone; notification to Department of conviction by court; recordation of conviction upon driving record of violator.

1. A person who, while driving or in actual physical control of any vehicle, proximately causes the death of another person through an act or omission that constitutes simple negligence is guilty of vehicular manslaughter and shall be punished for a misdemeanor.

2. A person who commits an offense of vehicular manslaughter may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

3. Upon the conviction of a person for a violation of the provisions of subsection 1, the court shall notify the Department of the conviction.

4. Upon receipt of notification from a court pursuant to subsection 3, the Department shall cause an entry of the conviction to be made upon the driving record of the person so convicted.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 78](#))

Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or Controlled or Prohibited Substance

NRS 484.379 Unlawful acts; affirmative defense; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath; or

(c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath,

↳ to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access.

2. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of a controlled substance;

(b) Is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance; or

(c) 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 driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle,

↳ to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access. The fact that any person charged with a violation of this subsection is or has been entitled to use that drug under the laws of this State is not a defense against any charge of violating this subsection.

3. It is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine that is equal to or greater than:

Prohibited substance	Urine	Blood
	Nanograms per milliliter	Nanograms per milliliter
(a) Amphetamine	500	100
(b) Cocaine	150	50
(c) Cocaine metabolite	150	50
(d) Heroin	2,000	50
(e) Heroin metabolite:		
(1) Morphine	2,000	50
(2) 6-monoacetyl morphine	10	10
(f) Lysergic acid diethylamide	25	10
(g) Marijuana	10	2
(h) Marijuana metabolite	15	5
(i) Methamphetamine	500	100
(j) Phencyclidine	25	10

4. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his blood or breath was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1485; A 1971, 2030; 1973, 587, 1277, 1501; 1975, 788; 1981, 1924; 1983, 1068; 1993, 539; [1999, 2451, 3415](#); [2001, 172](#); [2003, 2559, 3245](#))

NRS 484.379 Unlawful acts; affirmative defense; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

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

(c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath,

↳ to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access.

2. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of a controlled substance;

(b) Is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance; or

(c) 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 driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle,

↳ to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access. The fact that any person charged with a violation of this subsection is or has

been entitled to use that drug under the laws of this State is not a defense against any charge of violating this subsection.

3. It is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine that is equal to or greater than:

Prohibited substance	Urine	Blood
	Nanograms per milliliter	Nanograms per milliliter
(a) Amphetamine	500	100
(b) Cocaine	150	50
(c) Cocaine metabolite	150	50
(d) Heroin	2,000	50
(e) Heroin metabolite:		
(1) Morphine	2,000	50
(2) 6-monoacetyl morphine	10	10
(f) Lysergic acid diethylamide	25	10
(g) Marijuana	10	2
(h) Marijuana metabolite	15	5
(i) Methamphetamine	500	100
(j) Phencyclidine	25	10

4. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his blood or breath was

tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1485; A 1971, 2030; 1973, 587, 1277, 1501; 1975, 788; 1981, 1924; 1983, 1068; 1993, 539; [1999, 2451, 3415](#); [2001, 172](#); [2003, 2559, 3245](#), effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State)

NRS 484.3791 Civil penalty.

1. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person convicted of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) is liable to the State for a civil penalty of \$35, payable to the Department.

2. The Department shall not issue any license to drive a motor vehicle to a person convicted of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) until the civil penalty is paid.

3. Any money received by the Department pursuant to subsection 1 must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the Fund for the Compensation of Victims of Crime.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 2273; A [2007, 2795](#))

NRS 484.3792 Penalties; segregation of offender; probation, suspension of sentence and plea bargaining restricted; intermittent confinement; consecutive sentences.

1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to [NRS 484.3795](#) or [484.37955](#), and except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person who violates the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#):

(a) For the first offense within 7 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Unless he is allowed to undergo treatment as provided in [NRS 484.37937](#), the court shall:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (4) or subsection 7, order him to pay tuition for an educational course on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by the Department and complete the course within the time specified in the order, and the court shall notify the Department if he fails to complete the course within the specified time;

(2) Unless the sentence is reduced pursuant to [NRS 484.37937](#), sentence him to imprisonment for not less than 2 days nor more than 6 months in jail, or to perform not less than 48 hours, but not more than 96 hours, of community service while dressed in distinctive garb that identifies him as having violated the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#);

(3) Fine him not less than \$400 nor more than \$1,000; and

(4) If he is found to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath, order him to attend a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 484.37945](#).

(b) For a second offense within 7 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Unless the sentence is reduced pursuant to [NRS 484.3794](#), the court shall:

(1) Sentence him to:

(I) Imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months in jail; or

(II) Residential confinement for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, in the manner provided in [NRS 4.376](#) to [4.3766](#), inclusive, or [5.0755](#) to [5.078](#), inclusive;

(2) Fine him not less than \$750 nor more than \$1,000, or order him to perform an equivalent number of hours of community service while dressed in distinctive garb that identifies him as having violated the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#); and

(3) Order him to attend a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 484.37945](#).

↪ A person who willfully fails or refuses to complete successfully a term of residential confinement or a program of treatment ordered pursuant to this paragraph is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.37941](#), for a third offense within 7 years, 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 shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. An offender who is imprisoned pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

2. Unless a greater penalty is provided in [NRS 484.37955](#), a person who has previously been convicted of:

(a) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable as a felony pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1;

(b) A violation of [NRS 484.3795](#);

(c) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#) or [484.37955](#);

(d) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); or

(e) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of this section that was reduced from a felony pursuant to [NRS 484.37941](#),

↪ and who violates the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) 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 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 15 years, and shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. An offender so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, an offense that occurred within 7 years immediately preceding the date of the principal offense or after the principal offense constitutes a prior offense for the purposes of this section when evidenced by a conviction, without regard to the sequence of the offenses and convictions. An offense which is listed in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of subsection 2 that occurred on any date preceding the date of the principal offense or after the principal offense constitutes a prior offense for the purposes of this section when evidenced by a conviction, without regard for the sequence of the offenses and convictions. The facts concerning a prior offense must be alleged in the complaint, indictment or information, must not be read to the jury or proved at trial but must be proved at the time of sentencing and, if the principal offense is alleged to be a felony, must also be shown at the preliminary examination or presented to the grand jury.

4. A person convicted of violating the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) must not be released on probation, and a sentence imposed for violating those provisions must not be suspended except, as provided in [NRS 4.373](#), [5.055](#), [484.37937](#), [484.3794](#) and [484.37941](#), that portion of the sentence imposed that exceeds the mandatory minimum. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial.

5. A term of confinement imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be served intermittently at the discretion of the judge or justice of the peace, except that a person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense within 7 years must be confined for at least one segment of not less than 48 consecutive hours. This discretion must be exercised after considering all the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the family and employment of the offender, but any sentence of 30 days or less must be served within 6 months after the date of conviction or, if the offender was sentenced pursuant to [NRS 484.37937](#) or [484.3794](#) and the suspension of his sentence was revoked, within 6 months after the date of revocation. Any time for which the offender is confined must consist of not less than 24 consecutive hours.

6. Jail sentences simultaneously imposed pursuant to this section and [NRS 482.456](#), [483.560](#) or [485.330](#) must run consecutively.

7. If the person who violated the provisions of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) possesses a driver's license issued by a state other than the State of Nevada and does not reside in the State of Nevada, in carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1, the court shall:

(a) Order the person to pay tuition for and submit evidence of completion of an educational course on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by a governmental agency of the state of his residence within the time specified in the order; or

(b) Order him to complete an educational course by correspondence on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by the Department within the time specified in the order,

↪ and the court shall notify the Department if the person fails to complete the assigned course within the specified time.

8. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

9. For the purpose of determining whether one offense occurs within 7 years of another offense, any period of time between the two offenses during which, for any such offense, the offender is imprisoned, serving a term of residential confinement, confined in a treatment facility, on parole or on probation must be excluded.

10. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath" means 0.18 gram or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his breath.

(b) "Offense" means:

(1) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#) or [484.379778](#);

(2) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#) or [484.37955](#); or

(3) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in subparagraph (1) or (2).

(c) "Treatment facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 484.3793](#).

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1070; A 1985, 1946; 1987, 907, 1136; 1989, 195, 2046; 1991, 218, 836; 1993, 2262, 2892; 1995, 1298, 2471; 1997, 38, 642, 1746; [1999, 52](#), [2138](#), [3110](#), [3416](#), [3438](#); [2001, 220](#), [223](#), [1884](#), [2392](#); [2001 Special Session, 147](#); [2003, 277](#), [446](#), [1490](#); [2005, 139](#), [607](#), [2039](#); [2005, 22nd Special Session, 102](#); [2007, 1060](#), [1450](#), [2795](#))

NRS 484.3793 Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Definitions. As used in [NRS 484.3793](#) to [484.37947](#), inclusive:

1. “Evaluation center” means a facility which is approved by the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services to provide an evaluation of an offender to a court to determine if the offender is an abuser of alcohol or another drug. The term includes a facility operated by a court or other governmental agency.

2. “Treatment facility” means a facility for the treatment of abuse of alcohol or drugs, which is certified by the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2890; A 1997, 1748; [1999, 1882](#); [2001, 435](#))

NRS 484.37935 Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Standards for approval of evaluation center. The State Board of Health shall adopt by regulation the standards to be used for approving the operation of a facility as an evaluation center for the purposes of [NRS 484.37937](#) to [484.37945](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2890; A 1997, 1748; [1999, 1882](#); [2001, 435](#))

NRS 484.37937 Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Application by first-time offender to undergo program of treatment; sentencing of offender and conditional suspension of sentence; notice to Department.

1. An offender who is found guilty of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#), other than an offender who is found to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath, may, at that time or any time before he is sentenced, apply to the court to undergo a program of treatment for alcoholism or drug abuse which is certified by the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services for at least 6 months. The court shall authorize that treatment if:

(a) The offender is diagnosed as an alcoholic or abuser of drugs by:

(1) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified, or a clinical alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed, pursuant to [chapter 641C](#) of NRS, to make that diagnosis; or

(2) A physician who is certified to make that diagnosis by the Board of Medical Examiners;

(b) The offender agrees to pay the cost of the treatment to the extent of his financial resources; and

(c) The offender has served or will serve a term of imprisonment in jail of 1 day, or has performed or will perform 24 hours of community service.

2. A prosecuting attorney may, within 10 days after receiving notice of an application for treatment pursuant to this section, request a hearing on the question of whether the offender is eligible to undergo a program of treatment for alcoholism or drug abuse. The court shall order a hearing on the application upon the request of the prosecuting attorney or may order a hearing on its own motion. The hearing must be limited to the question of whether the offender is eligible to undergo such a program of treatment.

3. At the hearing on the application for treatment, the prosecuting attorney may present the court with any relevant evidence on the matter. If a hearing is not held, the court shall decide the matter upon affidavits and other information before the court.

4. If the court grants an application for treatment, the court shall:

(a) Immediately sentence the offender and enter judgment accordingly.

(b) Suspend the sentence of the offender for not more than 3 years upon the condition that the offender be accepted for treatment by a treatment facility, that he complete the treatment satisfactorily and that he comply with any other condition ordered by the court.

(c) Advise the offender that:

(1) If he is accepted for treatment by such a facility, he may be placed under the supervision of the facility for a period not to exceed 3 years and during treatment he may be confined in an institution or, at the discretion of the facility, released for treatment or supervised aftercare in the community.

(2) If he is not accepted for treatment by such a facility or he fails to complete the treatment satisfactorily, he shall serve the sentence imposed by the court. Any sentence of imprisonment must be reduced by a time equal to that which he served before beginning treatment.

(3) If he completes the treatment satisfactorily, his sentence will be reduced to a term of imprisonment which is no longer than that provided for the offense in paragraph (c) of subsection 1 and a fine of not more than the minimum fine provided for the offense in [NRS 484.3792](#), but the conviction must remain on his record of criminal history.

5. The court shall administer the program of treatment pursuant to the procedures provided in [NRS 458.320](#) and [458.330](#), except that the court:

(a) Shall not defer the sentence, set aside the conviction or impose conditions upon the election of treatment except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) May immediately revoke the suspension of sentence for a violation of any condition of the suspension.

6. The court shall notify the Department, on a form approved by the Department, upon granting the application of the offender for treatment and his failure to be accepted for or complete treatment.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 1744; A [1999, 1882, 3070, 3418](#); [2001, 127, 133, 435, 1886](#); [2001 Special Session, 149](#); [2003, 448](#); [2005, 141, 609](#); [2007, 3089](#))

NRS 484.3794 Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Application by second-time offender to undergo program of treatment; sentencing of offender and conditional suspension of sentence; notice to Department.

1. An offender who is found guilty of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#) may, at that time or any time before he is sentenced, apply to the court to undergo a program of treatment for alcoholism or drug abuse which is certified by the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services for at least 1 year if:

(a) The offender is diagnosed as an alcoholic or abuser of drugs by:

(1) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified, or a clinical alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed, pursuant to [chapter 641C](#) of NRS, to make that diagnosis; or

(2) A physician who is certified to make that diagnosis by the Board of Medical Examiners;

(b) The offender agrees to pay the costs of the treatment to the extent of his financial resources; and

(c) The offender has served or will serve a term of imprisonment in jail of 5 days and, if required pursuant to [NRS 484.3792](#), has performed or will perform not less than one-half of the hours of community service.

2. A prosecuting attorney may, within 10 days after receiving notice of an application for treatment pursuant to this section, request a hearing on the matter. The court shall order a hearing on the application upon the request of the prosecuting attorney or may order a hearing on its own motion.

3. At the hearing on the application for treatment, the prosecuting attorney may present the court with any relevant evidence on the matter. If a hearing is not held, the court shall decide the matter upon affidavits and other information before the court.

4. If the court determines that an application for treatment should be granted, the court shall:

(a) Immediately sentence the offender and enter judgment accordingly.

(b) Suspend the sentence of the offender for not more than 3 years upon the condition that the offender be accepted for treatment by a treatment facility, that he complete the treatment satisfactorily and that he comply with any other condition ordered by the court.

(c) Advise the offender that:

(1) If he is accepted for treatment by such a facility, he may be placed under the supervision of the facility for a period not to exceed 3 years and during treatment he may be confined in an institution or, at the discretion of the facility, released for treatment or supervised aftercare in the community.

(2) If he is not accepted for treatment by such a facility or he fails to complete the treatment satisfactorily, he shall serve the sentence imposed by the court. Any sentence of imprisonment must be reduced by a time equal to that which he served before beginning treatment.

(3) If he completes the treatment satisfactorily, his sentence will be reduced to a term of imprisonment which is no longer than that provided for the offense in paragraph (c) of subsection 1 and a fine of not more than the minimum provided for the offense in [NRS 484.3792](#), but the conviction must remain on his record of criminal history.

5. The court shall administer the program of treatment pursuant to the procedures provided in [NRS 458.320](#) and [458.330](#), except that the court:

(a) Shall not defer the sentence, set aside the conviction or impose conditions upon the election of treatment except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) May immediately revoke the suspension of sentence for a violation of a condition of the suspension.

6. The court shall notify the Department, on a form approved by the Department, upon granting the application of the offender for treatment and his failure to be accepted for or complete treatment.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1072; A 1987, 719, 964; 1989, 197; 1993, 1642, 2264, 2894; 1995, 579; 1997, 40, 153, 1748; [1999, 1884, 3071, 3420](#); [2001, 127, 133, 436](#); [2001 Special Session, 150](#); [2003, 449](#); [2005, 142, 611](#); [2007, 2798, 3090](#))

NRS 484.37941 Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Application by third-time offender to undergo program of treatment; sentencing of offender and conditional suspension of proceedings; requirements to participate in program of treatment; certain previous convictions preclude offender from participating in program of treatment.

1. An offender who enters a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#) may, at the time he enters his plea, apply to the court to undergo a program of treatment for

alcoholism or drug abuse which is certified by the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services for at least 3 years if:

(a) The offender is diagnosed as an alcoholic or abuser of drugs by:

(1) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified, or a clinical alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed, pursuant to [chapter 641C](#) of NRS, to make that diagnosis; or

(2) A physician who is certified to make that diagnosis by the Board of Medical Examiners; and

(b) The offender agrees to pay the costs of the treatment to the extent of his financial resources.

↪ An alcohol and drug abuse counselor, a clinical alcohol and drug abuse counselor or a physician who diagnoses an offender as an alcoholic or abuser of drugs shall make a report and recommendation to the court concerning the length and type of treatment required for the offender.

2. A prosecuting attorney may, within 10 days after receiving notice of an application for treatment pursuant to this section, request a hearing on the matter. The court shall order a hearing on the application upon the request of the prosecuting attorney or may order a hearing on its own motion.

3. At the hearing on the application for treatment, the prosecuting attorney may present the court with any relevant evidence on the matter. If a hearing is not held, the court shall decide the matter and other information before the court.

4. If the court determines that an application for treatment should be granted, the court shall:

(a) Immediately, without entering a judgment of conviction and with the consent of the offender, suspend further proceedings and place him on probation for not more than 5 years upon the condition that the offender be accepted for treatment by a treatment facility, that he complete the treatment satisfactorily and that he comply with any other condition ordered by the court.

(b) Advise the offender that:

(1) If he is accepted for treatment by such a facility, he may be placed under the supervision of the facility for not more than 5 years and during treatment he may be confined in an institution or, at the discretion of the treatment facility, released for treatment or supervised aftercare in the community.

(2) If he is not accepted for treatment by such a treatment facility, or if he fails to complete the treatment satisfactorily, the court will enter a judgment of conviction for a violation

of paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#). Any sentence of imprisonment may be reduced by a time equal to that which he served before beginning treatment.

(3) If he completes the treatment satisfactorily, the court will enter a judgment of conviction for a violation of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#).

5. The court shall administer the program of treatment pursuant to the procedures provided in [NRS 458.320](#) and [458.330](#), except that the court:

(a) Shall not defer the sentence or set aside the conviction upon the election of treatment, except as otherwise provided in this section; and

(b) May enter a judgment of conviction and proceed as provided in paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#) for a violation of a condition ordered by the court.

6. To participate in a program of treatment, the offender must:

(a) Serve not less than 6 months of residential confinement;

(b) Install, at his own expense, a device for not less than 12 months;

(c) Not drive any vehicle unless it is equipped with a device;

(d) Agree to be subject to periodic testing for the use of alcohol or controlled substances while participating in a program of treatment; and

(e) Agree to any other conditions that the court deems necessary.

7. An offender may not apply to the court to undergo a program of treatment for alcoholism or drug abuse pursuant to this section if he has previously applied to receive treatment pursuant to this section or if he has previously been convicted of:

(a) A violation of [NRS 484.3795](#);

(b) A violation of [NRS 484.37955](#);

(c) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#) or [484.37955](#);

(d) A violation of paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#);

(e) A violation of subsection 2 of [NRS 484.3792](#); or

(f) A violation of law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d).

8. As used in this section:

(a) “Device” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 484.3941](#).

(b) “Treatment facility” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 484.3793](#).

(Added to NRS by [2007, 1058](#))

NRS 484.37943 Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Evaluation of certain offenders; evaluation to be conducted at evaluation center; exceptions; offender to pay cost of evaluation.

1. If an offender is found guilty of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#) and if the concentration of alcohol in the offender’s blood or breath at the time of the offense was 0.18 or more, or if an offender is found guilty of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#), the court shall, before sentencing the offender, require an evaluation of the offender pursuant to subsection 3, 4, 5 or 6 to determine whether he is an abuser of alcohol or other drugs.

2. If an offender is convicted of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#) and if the offender is under 21 years of age at the time of the violation, the court shall, before sentencing the offender, require an evaluation of the offender pursuant to subsection 3, 4, 5 or 6 to determine whether he is an abuser of alcohol or other drugs.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, 5 or 6, the evaluation of an offender pursuant to this section must be conducted at an evaluation center by:

(a) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified, or a clinical alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed, pursuant to [chapter 641C](#) of NRS, to make that evaluation; or

(b) A physician who is certified to make that evaluation by the Board of Medical Examiners,

↪ who shall report to the court the results of the evaluation and make a recommendation to the court concerning the length and type of treatment required for the offender.

4. The evaluation of an offender who resides more than 30 miles from an evaluation center may be conducted outside an evaluation center by a person who has the qualifications set forth in subsection 3. The person who conducts the evaluation shall report to the court the results of the evaluation and make a recommendation to the court concerning the length and type of treatment required for the offender.

5. The evaluation of an offender who resides in another state may, upon approval of the court, be conducted in the state where the offender resides by a physician or other person who is

authorized by the appropriate governmental agency in that state to conduct such an evaluation. The offender shall ensure that the results of the evaluation and the recommendation concerning the length and type of treatment for the offender are reported to the court.

6. The evaluation of an offender who resides in this State may, upon approval of the court, be conducted in another state by a physician or other person who is authorized by the appropriate governmental agency in that state to conduct such an evaluation if the location of the physician or other person in the other state is closer to the residence of the offender than the nearest location in this State at which an evaluation may be conducted. The offender shall ensure that the results of the evaluation and the recommendation concerning the length and type of treatment for the offender are reported to the court.

7. An offender who is evaluated pursuant to this section shall pay the cost of the evaluation. An evaluation center or a person who conducts an evaluation in this State outside an evaluation center shall not charge an offender more than \$100 for the evaluation.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2890; A 1995, 420; 1997, 134; [1999, 1885, 2451, 3073](#); [2001, 172, 2005, 33, 612](#); [2007, 3091](#))

NRS 484.37945 Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Placement of offender under clinical supervision of treatment facility; payment of charges for treatment; liability of facility limited.

1. When a program of treatment is ordered pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#) or [NRS 484.37941](#), the court shall place the offender under the clinical supervision of a treatment facility for treatment in accordance with the report submitted to the court pursuant to subsection 3, 4, 5 or 6 of [NRS 484.37943](#) or [NRS 484.37941](#), as appropriate. The court shall:

(a) Order the offender confined in a treatment facility, then release the offender for supervised aftercare in the community; or

(b) Release the offender for treatment in the community,

↪ for the period of supervision ordered by the court.

2. The court shall:

(a) Require the treatment facility to submit monthly progress reports on the treatment of an offender pursuant to this section; and

(b) Order the offender, to the extent of his financial resources, to pay any charges for his treatment pursuant to this section. If the offender does not have the financial resources to pay all those charges, the court shall, to the extent possible, arrange for the offender to obtain his treatment from a treatment facility that receives a sufficient amount of federal or state money to offset the remainder of the charges.

3. A treatment facility is not liable for any damages to person or property caused by a person who:

(a) Drives, operates or is in actual physical control of a vehicle or a vessel under power or sail while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engages in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#), [484.379778](#), subsection 2 of [NRS 488.400](#), [NRS 488.410](#), [488.420](#) or [488.425](#) or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct,

↪ after the treatment facility has certified to his successful completion of a program of treatment ordered pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#) or [NRS 484.37941](#).

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2891; A 1995, 421; 1997, 135; [1999, 3421](#); [2001, 1887](#), [2394](#); [2003, 106](#); [2005, 34](#), [144](#); [2007, 1063](#), [2799](#))

NRS 484.37947 Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Evaluation or treatment by private company authorized. The provisions of [NRS 484.37941](#), [484.37943](#) and [484.37945](#) do not prohibit a court from:

1. Requiring an evaluation pursuant to [NRS 484.37943](#) to be conducted by an evaluation center that is administered by a private company if the company meets the standards of the State Board of Health pursuant to [NRS 484.37935](#); or

2. Ordering the offender to attend a program of treatment that is administered by a private company.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2892; A [1999, 1886](#); [2001, 438](#); [2007, 1063](#))

NRS 484.3795 Penalty if death or substantial bodily harm results; exception; segregation of offender; plea bargaining prohibited; affirmative defense; aggravating factor. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to [NRS 484.37955](#), a person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath;

(c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath;

(d) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance;

(e) 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 driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle; or

(f) Has a prohibited substance in his blood or urine in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 of [NRS 484.379](#),

↳ and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while driving or in actual physical control of any vehicle on or off the highways of this State, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the death of, or substantial bodily harm to, a person other than himself, 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 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years and must be further punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. A person so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

2. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of subsection 1 in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 1 may not be suspended nor may probation be granted.

3. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his blood or breath was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

4. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 447; A 1979, 1484; 1981, 1926; 1983, 1073; 1985, 818, 1015; 1989, 1111; 1991, 220, 489, 498, 837; 1995, 312, 1300, 2473; 1997, 644; [1999, 2452, 3422](#); [2001, 172](#); [2003, 1492, 2560](#); [2005, 144](#); [2007, 1453](#))

NRS 484.3795 Penalty if death or substantial bodily harm results; exception; segregation of offender; plea bargaining prohibited; affirmative defense; aggravating factor. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to [NRS 484.37955](#), a person who:

- (a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;
- (b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath;
- (c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath;
- (d) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance;
- (e) 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 driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle; or
- (f) Has a prohibited substance in his blood or urine in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 of [NRS 484.379](#),

↪ and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while driving or in actual physical control of any vehicle on or off the highways of this State, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the death of, or substantial bodily harm to, a person other than himself, 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 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years and must be further punished by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000. A person so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

2. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of subsection 1 in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 1 may not be suspended nor may probation be granted.

3. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his blood or breath was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

4. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 447; A 1979, 1484; 1981, 1926; 1983, 1073; 1985, 818, 1015; 1989, 1111; 1991, 220, 489, 498, 837; 1995, 312, 1300, 2473; 1997, 644; [1999, 2452](#), [3422](#);

[2001, 172](#); [2003, 1492, 2560](#); [2005, 144, 145](#); [2007, 1453](#), effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State)

NRS 484.37955 Vehicular homicide; segregation of offender; plea bargaining prohibited; affirmative defense; aggravating factor. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. A person commits vehicular homicide if he:

(a) Drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on or off the highways of this State and:

(1) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(2) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath;

(3) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath;

(4) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance;

(5) 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 driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle; or

(6) Has a prohibited substance in his blood or urine in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 of [NRS 484.379](#);

(b) Proximately causes the death of a person other than himself while driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle on or off the highways of this State; and

(c) Has previously been convicted of at least three offenses.

2. A person who commits vehicular homicide is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:

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

(b) For a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served.

3. A person imprisoned pursuant to subsection 2 must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

4. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of vehicular homicide in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 2 may not be suspended nor may probation be granted.

5. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his blood or breath was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

6. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

7. As used in this section, "offense" means:

(a) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#) or [484.379778](#);

(b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by this section or [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.3795](#); or

(c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b).

(Added to NRS by [2005, 138](#); A [2007, 1454](#))

NRS 484.37955 Vehicular homicide; segregation of offender; plea bargaining prohibited; affirmative defense; aggravating factor. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. A person commits vehicular homicide if he:

(a) Drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on or off the highways of this State and:

- (1) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;
 - (2) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath;
 - (3) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath;
 - (4) Is under the influence of a controlled substance or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance;
 - (5) 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 driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle; or
 - (6) Has a prohibited substance in his blood or urine in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 of [NRS 484.379](#);
- (b) Proximately causes the death of a person other than himself while driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle on or off the highways of this State; and
- (c) Has previously been convicted of at least three offenses.

2. A person who commits vehicular homicide is guilty of a category A felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison:

- (a) For life with the possibility of parole, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served; or
- (b) For a definite term of 25 years, with eligibility for parole beginning when a minimum of 10 years has been served.

3. A person imprisoned pursuant to subsection 2 must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

4. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of vehicular homicide in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 2 may not be suspended nor may probation be granted.

5. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his blood or breath was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing

must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

6. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

7. As used in this section, “offense” means:

(a) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#) or [484.379778](#);

(b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by this section or [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.3795](#); or

(c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b).

(Added to NRS by [2005, 138, 173](#); A [2007, 1454, 1455](#), effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State)

NRS 484.3796 Evaluation of certain offenders before sentencing; persons qualified to conduct evaluation; results of evaluation to be forwarded to Director of Department of Corrections.

1. Before sentencing an offender for a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable as a felony pursuant to [NRS 484.3792](#), other than an offender who has been evaluated pursuant to [NRS 484.37941](#), or a violation of [NRS 484.3795](#) or [484.37955](#), the court shall require that the offender be evaluated to determine whether he is an abuser of alcohol or drugs and whether he can be treated successfully for his condition.

2. The evaluation must be conducted by:

(a) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified, or a clinical alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed, pursuant to [chapter 641C](#) of NRS, to make such an evaluation;

(b) A physician who is certified to make such an evaluation by the Board of Medical Examiners; or

(c) A psychologist who is certified to make such an evaluation by the Board of Psychological Examiners.

3. The alcohol and drug abuse counselor, clinical alcohol and drug abuse counselor, physician or psychologist who conducts the evaluation shall immediately forward the results of the evaluation to the Director of the Department of Corrections.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 784; A 1993, 1643, 2016; [1999, 1886, 3074](#); [2001 Special Session, 245](#); [2005, 146, 613](#); [2007, 1064, 2800, 3092](#))

NRS 484.3797 Offender to attend meeting of panel of victims and provide proof of attendance to court.

1. The judge or judges in each judicial district shall cause the preparation and maintenance of a list of the panels of persons who:

(a) Have been injured or had members of their families or close friends injured or killed by a person who was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or who was engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#) or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct; and

(b) Have, by contacting the judge or judges in the district, expressed their willingness to discuss collectively the personal effect of those crimes.

↪ The list must include the name and telephone number of the person to be contacted regarding each such panel and a schedule of times and locations of the meetings of each such panel. The judge or judges shall establish, in cooperation with representatives of the members of the panels, a fee, if any, to be paid by defendants who are ordered to attend a meeting of the panel. The amount of the fee, if any, must be reasonable. The panel may not be operated for profit.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a defendant pleads guilty or guilty but mentally ill to, or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of, any violation of [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#), the court shall, in addition to imposing any other penalties provided by law, order the defendant to:

(a) Attend, at the defendant's expense, a meeting of a panel of persons who have been injured or had members of their families or close friends injured or killed by a person who was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or who was engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#) or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct, in order to have the defendant understand the effect such a crime has on other persons; and

(b) Pay the fee, if any, established by the court pursuant to subsection 1.

↪ The court may, but is not required to, order the defendant to attend such a meeting if one is not available within 60 miles of the defendant's residence.

3. A person ordered to attend a meeting pursuant to subsection 2 shall, after attending the meeting, present evidence or other documentation satisfactory to the court that he attended the meeting and remained for its entirety.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 250; A 1995, 2474; [1999, 3423](#); [2003, 1493](#); [2005, 146](#); [2007, 1457, 2800](#))

NRS 484.37975 Mandatory suspension of registration of each motor vehicle registered to person convicted of second or subsequent violation or convicted of vehicular homicide; duration of suspension; court to forward copy of order to Department; contents of order; limited exceptions.

1. If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#) or [484.379778](#) within 7 years or a violation of [NRS 484.37955](#), the court shall issue an order directing the Department to suspend the registration of each motor vehicle that is registered to or owned by the person for 5 days.

2. If a court issues an order directing the Department to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle pursuant to subsection 1, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the Department within 5 days after issuing the order. The order must include, without limitation, information concerning each motor vehicle that is registered to or owned by the person, including, without limitation, the registration number of the motor vehicle, if such information is available.

3. A court shall provide for limited exceptions to the provisions of subsection 1 on an individual basis to avoid undue hardship to a person other than the person to whom that provision applies. Such an exception must be provided if the court determines that:

(a) A member of the immediate family of the person whose registration is suspended needs to use the motor vehicle:

(1) To travel to or from work or in the course and scope of his employment;

(2) To obtain medicine, food or other necessities or to obtain health care services for himself or another member of his immediate family; or

(3) To transport himself or another member of his immediate family to or from school;
or

(b) An alternative means of transportation is not available to a member of the immediate family of the person whose registration is suspended.

(Added to NRS by [1999, 2138](#); A [2005, 147](#); [2007, 2801](#))

NRS 484.379778 Unlawful acts relating to operation of commercial motor vehicle; affirmative defense; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to

operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.08 in his blood or breath;
or

(c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.08 in his blood or breath,

↳ to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access.

2. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of a controlled substance;

(b) Is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance; or

(c) 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 driving or exercising actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle,

↳ to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access. The fact that any person charged with a violation of this subsection is or has been entitled to use that drug under the laws of this State is not a defense against any charge of violating this subsection.

3. It is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine that is equal to or greater than:

Urine Blood

Nanograms

Nanograms

Prohibited substance

per milliliter

per milliliter

(a) Amphetamine	500	100
(b) Cocaine	150	50
(c) Cocaine metabolite	150	50
(d) Heroin	2,000	50
(e) Heroin metabolite:		
(1) Morphine	2,000	50
(2) 6-monoacetyl morphine	10	10
(f) Lysergic acid diethylamide	25	10
(g) Marijuana	10	2
(h) Marijuana metabolite	15	5
(i) Methamphetamine	500	100
(j) Phencyclidine	25	10

4. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the commercial motor vehicle, and before his blood or breath was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

6. As used in this section:

(a) “Commercial motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

(1) Has a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds which includes a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds;

(2) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds;

(3) Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or

(4) Regardless of size, is used in the transportation of materials which are considered to be hazardous for the purposes of the federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. §§ 5101 et. seq., and for which the display of identifying placards is required pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Part 172, Subpart F.

(b) The phrase “concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.08 in his blood or breath” means 0.04 gram or more but less than 0.08 gram of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his breath.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2793](#))

NRS 484.379778 Unlawful acts relating to operation of commercial motor vehicle; affirmative defense; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.10 in his blood or breath;
or

(c) Is found by measurement within 2 hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.10 in his blood or breath,

↪ to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access.

2. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of a controlled substance;

(b) Is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance; or

(c) 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 driving or exercising actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle,

↪ to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access. The fact that any person charged with a violation of this

subsection is or has been entitled to use that drug under the laws of this State is not a defense against any charge of violating this subsection.

3. It is unlawful for any person to drive or be in actual physical control of a commercial motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access with an amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine that is equal to or greater than:

Urine	Blood	
Nanograms	Nanograms	
Prohibited substance	per milliliter	per milliliter
(a) Amphetamine	500	100
(b) Cocaine	150	50
(c) Cocaine metabolite	150	50
(d) Heroin	2,000	50
(e) Heroin metabolite:		
(1) Morphine	2,000	50
(2) 6-monoacetyl morphine	10	10
(f) Lysergic acid diethylamide	25	10
(g) Marijuana	10	2
(h) Marijuana metabolite	15	5
(i) Methamphetamine	500	100
(j) Phencyclidine	25	10

4. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the commercial motor vehicle, and before his

blood or breath was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

6. As used in this section:

(a) “Commercial motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

(1) Has a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds which includes a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds;

(2) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds;

(3) Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or

(4) Regardless of size, is used in the transportation of materials which are considered to be hazardous for the purposes of the federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. §§ 5101 et. seq., and for which the display of identifying placards is required pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Part 172, Subpart F.

(b) The phrase “concentration of alcohol of 0.04 or more but less than 0.10 in his blood or breath” means 0.04 gram or more but less than 0.10 gram of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his breath.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2793](#); A [2007, 2812](#), effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State)

NRS 484.3798 Fee for chemical analysis.

1. If a defendant pleads guilty or guilty but mentally ill to, or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of, any violation of [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#) and a chemical analysis of his blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance was conducted, the court shall, in addition to any penalty provided by law, order the defendant to pay the sum of \$60 as a fee for the chemical analysis. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any money collected for the chemical analysis must not be deducted from, and is in addition to, any fine otherwise imposed by the court and must be:

(a) Collected from the defendant before or at the same time that the fine is collected.

(b) Stated separately in the judgment of the court or on the court's docket.

2. All money collected pursuant to subsection 1 must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county or city treasurer, as appropriate, on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month.

3. The treasurer shall deposit all money received by him pursuant to subsection 2 in the county or city treasury, as appropriate, for credit to the fund for forensic services created pursuant to [NRS 453.575](#). The money must be accounted for separately within the fund.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each month the treasurer shall, from the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3, pay any amount owed for forensic services and deposit any remaining money in the county or city general fund, as appropriate.

5. In counties that do not receive forensic services under a contract with the State, the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), must be:

(1) Expended to pay for the chemical analyses performed within the county;

(2) Expended to purchase and maintain equipment to conduct such analyses;

(3) Expended for the training and continuing education of the employees who conduct such analyses; and

(4) Paid to law enforcement agencies which conduct such analyses to be used by those agencies in the manner provided in this subsection.

(b) May only be expended to cover the costs of chemical analyses conducted by, equipment used by or training for employees of an analytical laboratory that is approved by the Committee on Testing for Intoxication created in [NRS 484.388](#).

(Added to NRS by 1991, 271; A 1993, 2463; 1995, 2475; [2003, 1494](#); [2005, 148](#); [2007, 1457, 2801](#))

NRS 484.382 Implied consent to preliminary test; failure to submit to test; use of results of test.

1. Any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access shall be deemed to have given his consent to a preliminary test of his breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in his breath when the test is administered at the direction of a police officer at the scene of a vehicle accident or collision or where he stops a vehicle, if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#).

2. If the person fails to submit to the test, the officer shall seize his license or permit to drive as provided in [NRS 484.385](#) and arrest him and take him to a convenient place for the administration of a reasonably available evidentiary test under [NRS 484.383](#).

3. The result of the preliminary test must not be used in any criminal action, except to show there were reasonable grounds to make an arrest.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1066; A 1993, 2072; 1995, 1883; [1999, 2453, 3424; 2001, 172; 2005, 148; 2007, 2802](#))

NRS 484.383 Implied consent to evidentiary test; exemption from blood test; choice of test; circumstances in which police officer may direct person to submit to blood test; restrictions on requiring urine test; failure to submit to test; notification of parent or guardian of minor directed to submit to test.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access shall be deemed to have given his consent to an evidentiary test of his blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance to determine the concentration of alcohol in of his blood or breath or to determine whether a controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another prohibited substance is present, if such a test is administered at the direction of a police officer having reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#).

2. If the person to be tested pursuant to subsection 1 is dead or unconscious, the officer shall direct that samples of blood from the person be tested.

3. Any person who is afflicted with hemophilia or with a heart condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant as determined by a physician is exempt from any blood test which may be required pursuant to this section but must, when appropriate pursuant to the provisions of this section, be required to submit to a breath or urine test.

4. If the concentration of alcohol in the blood or breath of the person to be tested is in issue:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the person may refuse to submit to a blood test if means are reasonably available to perform a breath test.

(b) The person may request a blood test, but if means are reasonably available to perform a breath test when the blood test is requested, and the person is subsequently convicted, he must pay for the cost of the blood test, including the fees and expenses of witnesses in court.

(c) A police officer may direct the person to submit to a blood test if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person:

(1) Caused death or substantial bodily harm to another person as a result of driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or as a result of engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#) or [484.37955](#); or

(2) Has been convicted within the previous 7 years of:

(I) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#), [484.379778](#), subsection 2 of [NRS 488.400](#), [NRS 488.410](#), [488.420](#) or [488.425](#) or a law of another jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct; or

(II) Any other offense in this State or another jurisdiction in which death or substantial bodily harm to another person resulted from conduct prohibited by a law set forth in sub-subparagraph (I).

5. If the presence of a controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another prohibited substance in the blood or urine of the person is in issue, the officer may direct him to submit to a blood or urine test, or both, in addition to the breath test.

6. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 5, a police officer shall not direct a person to submit to a urine test.

7. If a person to be tested fails to submit to a required test as directed by a police officer pursuant to this section and the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#),

↪ the officer may direct that reasonable force be used to the extent necessary to obtain samples of blood from the person to be tested. Not more than three such samples may be taken during the 5-hour period immediately following the time of the initial arrest. In such a circumstance, the officer is not required to provide the person with a choice of tests for determining the

concentration of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or another prohibited substance in his blood.

8. If a person who is less than 18 years of age is directed to submit to an evidentiary test pursuant to this section, the officer shall, before testing the person, make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent, guardian or custodian of the person, if known.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 593; A 1973, 1502; 1975, 73; 1979, 1164; 1981, 1361; 1983, 18, 1074; 1985, 785; 1987, 1237; 1989, 2048; 1993, 117, 2073; 1995, 1883; 1997, 325, 3047; [1999, 633](#), [2453](#), [3434](#); [2001, 172](#); [2005, 149](#); [2007, 2802](#))

NRS 484.384 Test showing concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in blood or breath; revocation of license, permit or privilege; periods of ineligibility to run consecutively. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. If the result of a test given under [NRS 484.382](#) or [484.383](#) shows that a person had a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath at the time of the test, his license, permit or privilege to drive must be revoked as provided in [NRS 484.385](#) and he is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege for a period of 90 days.

2. If a revocation of a person's license, permit or privilege to drive under [NRS 62E.640](#) or [483.460](#) follows a revocation under subsection 1 which was based on his having a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath, the Department shall cancel the revocation under that subsection and give the person credit for any period during which he was not eligible for a license, permit or privilege.

3. Periods of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to drive which are imposed pursuant to this section must run consecutively.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1066; A 1995, 1884, 1919; [1999, 2455](#); [2003, 1158](#), [2561](#))

NRS 484.384 Test showing concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in blood or breath; revocation of license, permit or privilege; periods of ineligibility to run consecutively. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. If the result of a test given under [NRS 484.382](#) or [484.383](#) shows that a person had a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath at the time of the test, his license, permit or privilege to drive must be revoked as provided in [NRS 484.385](#) and he is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege for a period of 90 days.

2. If a revocation of a person's license, permit or privilege to drive under [NRS 62E.640](#) or [483.460](#) follows a revocation under subsection 1 which was based on his having a concentration

of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath, the Department shall cancel the revocation under that subsection and give the person credit for any period during which he was not eligible for a license, permit or privilege.

3. Periods of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to drive which are imposed pursuant to this section must run consecutively.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1066; A 1995, 1884, 1919; [1999, 2455](#); [2003, 1158, 2561](#), effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State)

NRS 484.385 Seizure of license or permit; order of revocation; administrative and judicial review; temporary license; sufficiency of notice. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. As agent for the Department, the officer who obtained the result of a test given pursuant to [NRS 484.382](#) or [484.383](#) shall immediately serve an order of revocation of the license, permit or privilege to drive on a person who has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath or has a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine, if that person is present, and shall seize his license or permit to drive. The officer shall then advise him of his right to administrative and judicial review of the revocation pursuant to [NRS 484.387](#) and, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, that he has a right to request a temporary license. If the person currently is driving with a temporary license that was issued pursuant to this section or [NRS 484.387](#), he is not entitled to request an additional temporary license pursuant to this section or [NRS 484.387](#), and the order of revocation issued by the officer must revoke the temporary license that was previously issued. If the person is entitled to request a temporary license, the officer shall issue him a temporary license on a form approved by the Department if he requests one, which is effective for only 7 days including the date of issuance. The officer shall immediately transmit the person's license or permit to the Department along with the written certificate required by subsection 2.

2. When a police officer has served an order of revocation of a driver's license, permit or privilege on a person pursuant to subsection 1, or later receives the result of an evidentiary test which indicates that a person, not then present, had a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath or had a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine, the officer shall immediately prepare and transmit to the Department, together with the seized license or permit and a copy of the result of the test, a written certificate that he had reasonable grounds to believe that the person had been driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle with a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath or with a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine, as determined by a chemical test. The certificate must also indicate whether the officer served an order of revocation on the person and whether he issued the person a temporary license.

3. The Department, upon receipt of such a certificate for which an order of revocation has not been served, after examining the certificate and copy of the result of the chemical test, if any, and finding that revocation is proper, shall issue an order revoking the person's license, permit or privilege to drive by mailing the order to the person at his last known address. The order must indicate the grounds for the revocation and the period during which the person is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive and state that the person has a right to administrative and judicial review of the revocation and to have a temporary license. The order of revocation becomes effective 5 days after mailing.

4. Notice of an order of revocation and notice of the affirmation of a prior order of revocation or the cancellation of a temporary license provided in [NRS 484.387](#) is sufficient if it is mailed to the person's last known address as shown by any application for a license. The date of mailing may be proved by the certificate of any officer or employee of the Department, specifying the time of mailing the notice. The notice is presumed to have been received upon the expiration of 5 days after it is deposited, postage prepaid, in the United States mail.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 593; A 1973, 484, 1503; 1981, 1927; 1983, 1075; 1985, 1948; 1991, 1588; 1995, 1885; [1999, 2455](#), [3425](#); [2001, 172](#); [2003, 2562](#); [2007, 2046](#))

NRS 484.385 Seizure of license or permit; order of revocation; administrative and judicial review; temporary license; sufficiency of notice. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. As agent for the Department, the officer who obtained the result of a test given pursuant to [NRS 484.382](#) or [484.383](#) shall immediately serve an order of revocation of the license, permit or privilege to drive on a person who has a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath or has a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine, if that person is present, and shall seize his license or permit to drive. The officer shall then advise him of his right to administrative and judicial review of the revocation pursuant to [NRS 484.387](#) and, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, that he has a right to request a temporary license. If the person currently is driving with a temporary license that was issued pursuant to this section or [NRS 484.387](#), he is not entitled to request an additional temporary license pursuant to this section or [NRS 484.387](#), and the order of revocation issued by the officer must revoke the temporary license that was previously issued. If the person is entitled to request a temporary license, the officer shall issue him a temporary license on a form approved by the Department if he requests one, which is effective for only 7 days including the date of issuance. The officer shall immediately transmit the person's license or permit to the Department along with the written certificate required by subsection 2.

2. When a police officer has served an order of revocation of a driver's license, permit or privilege on a person pursuant to subsection 1, or later receives the result of an evidentiary test which indicates that a person, not then present, had a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath or had a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine, the officer shall immediately prepare and transmit to the Department, together with the seized

license or permit and a copy of the result of the test, a written certificate that he had reasonable grounds to believe that the person had been driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle with a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath or with a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine, as determined by a chemical test. The certificate must also indicate whether the officer served an order of revocation on the person and whether he issued the person a temporary license.

3. The Department, upon receipt of such a certificate for which an order of revocation has not been served, after examining the certificate and copy of the result of the chemical test, if any, and finding that revocation is proper, shall issue an order revoking the person's license, permit or privilege to drive by mailing the order to the person at his last known address. The order must indicate the grounds for the revocation and the period during which the person is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive and state that the person has a right to administrative and judicial review of the revocation and to have a temporary license. The order of revocation becomes effective 5 days after mailing.

4. Notice of an order of revocation and notice of the affirmation of a prior order of revocation or the cancellation of a temporary license provided in [NRS 484.387](#) is sufficient if it is mailed to the person's last known address as shown by any application for a license. The date of mailing may be proved by the certificate of any officer or employee of the Department, specifying the time of mailing the notice. The notice is presumed to have been received upon the expiration of 5 days after it is deposited, postage prepaid, in the United States mail.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 593; A 1973, 484, 1503; 1981, 1927; 1983, 1075; 1985, 1948; 1991, 1588; 1995, 1885; [1999, 2455, 3425](#); [2001, 172](#); [2003, 2562](#); [2007, 2046, 2047](#), effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State)

NRS 484.386 Requirements for evidentiary test of breath to determine concentration of alcohol in breath; use of reasonable force to obtain sample or conduct test.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an evidentiary test of breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in a person's breath may be used to establish that concentration only if two consecutive samples of the person's breath are taken and:

(a) The difference between the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath indicated by the two samples is less than or equal to 0.02;

(b) If the provisions of paragraph (a) do not apply, a third evidentiary test of breath is administered and the difference between the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath indicated by the third sample and one of the first two samples is less than or equal to 0.02; or

(c) If the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply, a fourth evidentiary test is administered. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.383](#), the fourth evidentiary test must be a blood test.

2. If the person fails to provide the second or third consecutive sample, or to submit to the fourth evidentiary test, the results of the first test may be used alone as evidence of the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath. If for some other reason a second, third or fourth sample is not obtained, the results of the first test may be used with all other evidence presented to establish the concentration.

3. If a person refuses or otherwise fails to provide a second or third consecutive sample or submit to a fourth evidentiary test, a police officer may direct that reasonable force be used to obtain a sample or conduct a test pursuant to [NRS 484.383](#).

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1226; A 1991, 957; 1993, 2074; 1995, 1886; [1999, 2457](#))

NRS 484.387 Hearing by Department; additional temporary license; judicial review; cancellation of temporary license. [Effective until the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. At any time while a person is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive following an order of revocation issued pursuant to [NRS 484.385](#), he may request in writing a hearing by the Department to review the order of revocation, but he is only entitled to one hearing. The hearing must be conducted within 15 days after receipt of the request, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, in the county where the requester resides unless the parties agree otherwise. The Director or his agent may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers and may require a reexamination of the requester. Unless the person is ineligible for a temporary license pursuant to [NRS 484.385](#), the Department shall issue an additional temporary license for a period which is sufficient to complete the administrative review.

2. The scope of the hearing must be limited to the issue of whether the person, at the time of the test, had a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath or a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine. Upon an affirmative finding on this issue, the Department shall affirm the order of revocation. Otherwise, the order of revocation must be rescinded.

3. If, after the hearing, the order of revocation is affirmed, the person whose license, privilege or permit has been revoked is entitled to a review of the same issues in district court in the same manner as provided by [chapter 233B](#) of NRS. The court shall notify the Department upon the issuance of a stay, and the Department shall issue an additional temporary license for a period which is sufficient to complete the review.

4. If a hearing officer grants a continuance of a hearing at the request of the person whose license was revoked, or a court does so after issuing a stay of the revocation, the officer or court shall notify the Department, and the Department shall cancel the temporary license and notify the holder by mailing the order of cancellation to his last known address.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 594; A 1971, 83; 1973, 485, 1504; 1975, 1463; 1981, 85; 1983, 1077; 1985, 1949; 1987, 1456; 1989, 1655; 1991, 1590; 1995, 1887; [1999, 2457](#), [3427](#); [2001, 172](#); [2003, 2562](#); [2007, 2048](#))

NRS 484.387 Hearing by Department; additional temporary license; judicial review; cancellation of temporary license. [Effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State.]

1. At any time while a person is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive following an order of revocation issued pursuant to [NRS 484.385](#), he may request in writing a hearing by the Department to review the order of revocation, but he is only entitled to one hearing. The hearing must be conducted within 15 days after receipt of the request, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, in the county where the requester resides unless the parties agree otherwise. The Director or his agent may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers and may require a reexamination of the requester. Unless the person is ineligible for a temporary license pursuant to [NRS 484.385](#), the Department shall issue an additional temporary license for a period which is sufficient to complete the administrative review.

2. The scope of the hearing must be limited to the issue of whether the person, at the time of the test, had a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath or a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine. Upon an affirmative finding on this issue, the Department shall affirm the order of revocation. Otherwise, the order of revocation must be rescinded.

3. If, after the hearing, the order of revocation is affirmed, the person whose license, privilege or permit has been revoked is entitled to a review of the same issues in district court in the same manner as provided by [chapter 233B](#) of NRS. The court shall notify the Department upon the issuance of a stay, and the Department shall issue an additional temporary license for a period which is sufficient to complete the review.

4. If a hearing officer grants a continuance of a hearing at the request of the person whose license was revoked, or a court does so after issuing a stay of the revocation, the officer or court shall notify the Department, and the Department shall cancel the temporary license and notify the holder by mailing the order of cancellation to his last known address.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 594; A 1971, 83; 1973, 485, 1504; 1975, 1463; 1981, 85; 1983, 1077; 1985, 1949; 1987, 1456; 1989, 1655; 1991, 1590; 1995, 1887; [1999, 2457](#), [3427](#); [2001, 172](#); [2003, 2562](#); [2007, 2048](#), [2049](#), effective on the date of the repeal of the federal law requiring each state to make it unlawful for a person to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 percent or greater as a condition to receiving federal funding for the construction of highways in this State)

NRS 484.388 Committee on Testing for Intoxication: Creation; appointment and qualifications of members; meetings; quorum; appeal from decision of Committee.

1. There is hereby created the Committee on Testing for Intoxication, consisting of five members.
2. The Director of the Department of Public Safety or his delegate is the Chairman of the Committee. The remaining members of the Committee are appointed by the Director and serve at his pleasure. At least three of the members appointed by the Director must be technically qualified in fields related to testing for intoxication. Not more than three members of the Committee may be from any one county.
3. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Director of the Department of Public Safety and as frequently as the Committee deems necessary. Three members of the Committee constitute a quorum. If a member is unable to attend a meeting, he may be represented by an alternate approved by the Director.
4. Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Committee may appeal in writing to a hearing officer of the Department of Public Safety.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1911; A 1985, 432, 1950; [2005, 58](#))

NRS 484.3882 Committee on Testing for Intoxication: Certification of breath-testing devices; creation and maintenance of list of such devices; presumption of accuracy and reliability of device; other evidence of concentration of alcohol in breath not precluded.

1. The Committee on Testing for Intoxication shall:
 - (a) In the manner set forth in subsection 2, certify a device that the Committee determines is designed and manufactured to be accurate and reliable for the purpose of testing a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath; and
 - (b) Create, maintain and make available to the public, free of charge, a list of those devices certified by the Committee, described by manufacturer and type.
2. To determine whether a device is designed and manufactured to be accurate and reliable for the purpose of testing a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath, the Committee may:
 - (a) Use the list of qualified products meeting the requirements for evidential breath-testing devices of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; or
 - (b) Establish its own standards and procedures for evaluating those devices and obtain evaluations of the devices from the Director of the Department of Public Safety or his agent.

3. If such a device has been certified by the Committee to be accurate and reliable pursuant to this section, it is presumed that, as designed and manufactured, the device is accurate and reliable for the purpose of testing a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath.

4. This section does not preclude the admission of evidence of the concentration of alcohol in a person's breath where the information is obtained through the use of a device other than one of a type certified by the Committee.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1912; A 1985, 1950; 1993, 2074; [1999, 1033](#), [2458](#); [2005, 58](#))

NRS 484.3884 Committee on Testing for Intoxication: Adoption of regulations to prescribe standards and procedures to calibrate breath-testing devices; issuance of certificates by Director of Department of Public Safety.

1. The Committee on Testing for Intoxication shall adopt regulations which:

(a) Prescribe standards and procedures for calibrating devices used for testing a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath. The regulations must specify the period within which a law enforcement agency that uses such a device must calibrate it or have it calibrated by the Director of the Department of Public Safety or his agent.

(b) Establish methods for ascertaining the competence of persons to calibrate such devices and provide for the examination and certification of those persons by the Department of Public Safety. A certificate issued by the Department may not be made effective for longer than 3 years.

(c) Prescribe the form and contents of records respecting the calibration of such devices which must be kept by a law enforcement agency and any other records respecting the maintenance or operation of those devices which it finds should be kept by such an agency.

2. The Director of the Department of Public Safety shall issue a certificate to any person who is found competent to calibrate such a device or examine others on their competence in that calibration.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1912; A 1985, 1950; 1993, 2075; [1999, 2458](#); [2005, 59](#))

NRS 484.3886 Committee on Testing for Intoxication: Adoption of regulations for certification of persons to operate device to test concentration in breath; judicial notice; presumption of proper operation; evidence of test performed by others not precluded.

1. The Committee on Testing for Intoxication shall adopt regulations which:

(a) Establish methods for ascertaining the competence of persons to:

(1) Operate devices for testing a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath.

(2) Examine prospective operators and determine their competence.

(b) Provide for certification of operators and examiners by the Department of Public Safety. A certificate issued by the Department may not be made effective for longer than 3 years.

↪ A person who is certified as an examiner is presumed to be certified as an operator.

2. The Director of the Department of Public Safety shall issue a certificate to any person who is found competent to operate such a device or examine others on their competence in that operation.

3. A court shall take judicial notice of the certification of a person to operate devices of one of the certified types. If a test to determine the concentration of alcohol in a person's breath has been performed with a certified type of device by a person who is certified pursuant to this section, it is presumed that the person operated the device properly.

4. This section does not preclude the admission of evidence of a test of a person's breath where the test has been performed by a person other than one who is certified pursuant to this section.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1913; A 1985, 1951; 1993, 2075; [1999, 2459](#); [2005, 59](#))

NRS 484.3888 Committee on Testing for Intoxication: Adoption of regulations for calibration of devices to test blood or urine and certification of persons who calibrate or operate devices or who examine operators; adoption of regulations concerning operation of devices to test blood or urine.

1. The Committee on Testing for Intoxication may adopt regulations that require:

(a) The calibration of devices which are used to test a person's blood or urine to determine the concentration of alcohol or the presence of a controlled substance or another prohibited substance in the person's blood or urine;

(b) The certification of persons who make those calibrations;

(c) The certification of persons who operate devices for testing a person's blood or urine to determine the concentration of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or another prohibited substance in the person's blood or urine; and

(d) The certification of persons who examine those operators.

2. The Committee may adopt regulations that prescribe the essential procedures for the proper operation of the various types of devices used to test a person's blood or urine to determine the concentration of alcohol or the presence of a controlled substance or another prohibited substance in the person's blood or urine.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2072; A [1999, 2459, 3428](#); [2001, 172](#))

NRS 484.389 Admissibility of evidence of refusal to submit to evidentiary test and results of test; availability of results of test.

1. If a person refuses to submit to a required chemical test provided for in [NRS 484.382](#) or [484.383](#), evidence of that refusal is admissible in any criminal or administrative action arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#).

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of [NRS 484.382](#), a court or hearing officer may not exclude evidence of a required test or failure to submit to such a test if the police officer or other person substantially complied with the provisions of [NRS 484.382](#) to [484.393](#), inclusive.

3. If a person submits to a chemical test provided for in [NRS 484.382](#) or [484.383](#), full information concerning that test must be made available, upon his request, to him or his attorney.

4. Evidence of a required test is not admissible in a criminal or administrative proceeding unless it is shown by documentary or other evidence that the law enforcement agency calibrated the breath-testing device and otherwise maintained it as required by the regulations of the Committee on Testing for Intoxication.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 594; A 1973, 1504; 1983, 1078, 1914; 1993, 2076; 1995, 1888; [1999, 3428](#); [2005, 150](#); [2007, 2804](#))

NRS 484.391 Opportunity of arrested person to choose qualified person to administer test; substitution of test prohibited.

1. A person who is arrested for driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or for engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#) must be permitted, upon his request and at his expense, reasonable opportunity to have a qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests to determine:

(a) The concentration of alcohol in his blood or breath; or

(b) Whether a controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another prohibited substance is present in his blood or urine.

2. The failure or inability to obtain such a test or tests by such a person does not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the refusal to submit to a test or relating to a test taken upon the request of a police officer.

3. A test obtained under the provisions of this section may not be substituted for or stand in lieu of the test required by [NRS 484.383](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 594; A 1973, 1504; [1999, 2459, 3428](#); [2001, 172](#); [2005, 151](#); [2007, 2804](#))

NRS 484.393 Admissibility of results of blood test in hearing or criminal action; immunity from liability for person administering blood test in certain circumstances.

1. The results of any blood test administered under the provisions of [NRS 484.383](#) or [484.391](#) are not admissible in any hearing or criminal action arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by a person who was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or who was engaging in any other conduct prohibited by [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#) unless:

(a) The blood tested was withdrawn by a person, other than an arresting officer, who:

(1) Is a physician, physician assistant licensed pursuant to [chapter 630](#) or [633](#) of NRS, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, emergency medical technician or a phlebotomist, technician, technologist or assistant employed in a medical laboratory; or

(2) Has special knowledge, skill, experience, training and education in withdrawing blood in a medically acceptable manner, including, without limitation, a person qualified as an expert on that subject in a court of competent jurisdiction or a person who has completed a course of instruction described in subsection 2 of [NRS 652.127](#); and

(b) The test was performed on whole blood, except if the sample was clotted when it was received by the laboratory, the test may be performed on blood serum or plasma.

2. The limitation contained in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 does not apply to the taking of a chemical test of the urine, breath or other bodily substance.

3. No person listed in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 incurs any civil or criminal liability as a result of the administering of a blood test when requested by a police officer or the person to be tested to administer the test.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 595; A 1973, 1505; 1981, 1362; 1983, 1078, 1914; 1987, 1154; [1999, 3429](#); [2001, 791](#); [2005, 151](#), [2041](#); [2007, 1868, 2804](#))

NRS 484.3935 Presumption that solution or gas used to calibrate device for testing breath is properly prepared. If:

1. A manufacturer or technician in a laboratory prepares a chemical solution or gas to be used in calibrating a device for testing a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in his breath; and

2. The technician makes an affidavit or declaration that the solution or gas has the chemical composition that is necessary for calibrating the device,

↳ it is presumed that the solution or gas has been properly prepared and is suitable for calibrating the device.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1913; A 1987, 686; 1993, 2076; [1999, 2460](#))

NRS 484.394 Analysis of blood of deceased victim of accident involving motor vehicle to determine presence and concentration of alcohol.

1. Any coroner, or other public official performing like duties, shall in all cases in which a death has occurred as a result of an accident involving a motor vehicle, whether the person killed is a driver, passenger or pedestrian, cause to be drawn from each decedent, within 8 hours of the accident, a blood sample to be analyzed for the presence and concentration of alcohol.

2. The findings of the examinations are a matter of public record and must be reported to the Department by the coroner or other public official within 30 days after the death.

3. Blood-alcohol analyses are acceptable only if made by laboratories licensed to perform this function.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 893; A 1985, 1952; [1999, 2460](#))

NRS 484.3941 Device to prevent person who has consumed alcohol from starting vehicle: "Device" defined. As used in [NRS 484.3941](#) to [484.3947](#), inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, "device" means a mechanism that:

1. Tests a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in his breath; and

2. If the results of the test indicate that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more in his breath, prevents the motor vehicle in which it is installed from starting.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1737; A 1993, 2076; 1997, 3370; [1999, 2460](#))

NRS 484.3943 Device to prevent person who has consumed alcohol from starting vehicle: Imposition by court order; installation and inspection; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 5, a court:

- (a) May order a person convicted of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#), if the person is found to have had a

concentration of alcohol of less than 0.18 in his blood or breath, for a period of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months, to install at his own expense a device in any motor vehicle which he owns or operates as a condition to obtaining a restricted license pursuant to [NRS 483.490](#) or as a condition of reinstatement of his driving privilege.

(b) Shall order a person convicted of:

(1) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#), if the person is found to have had a concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath;

(2) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#) that is punishable as a felony pursuant to [NRS 484.3792](#); or

(3) A violation of [NRS 484.3795](#) or [484.37955](#),

↪ for a period of not less than 12 months nor more than 36 months, to install at his own expense a device in any motor vehicle which he owns or operates as a condition to obtaining a restricted license pursuant to [NRS 483.490](#) or as a condition of reinstatement of his driving privilege.

2. A court may provide for an exception to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 for a person who is convicted of a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) that is punishable pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.3792](#), to avoid undue hardship to the person if the court determines that:

(a) Requiring the person to install a device in a motor vehicle which the person owns or operates would cause the person to experience an economic hardship; and

(b) The person requires the use of the motor vehicle to:

(1) Travel to and from work or in the course and scope of his employment;

(2) Obtain medicine, food or other necessities or to obtain health care services for himself or another member of his immediate family; or

(3) Transport himself or another member of his immediate family to or from school.

3. If the court orders a person to install a device pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) The court shall immediately prepare and transmit a copy of its order to the Director. The order must include a statement that a device is required and the specific period for which it is required. The Director shall cause this information to be incorporated into the records of the Department and noted as a restriction on the person's driver's license.

(b) The person who is required to install the device shall provide proof of compliance to the Department before he may receive a restricted license or before his driving privilege may be

reinstated, as applicable. Each model of a device installed pursuant to this section must have been certified by the Committee on Testing for Intoxication.

4. A person whose driving privilege is restricted pursuant to this section shall:

(a) If he was ordered to install a device pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1, have the device inspected by the manufacturer of the device or its agent at least one time during the period in which he is required to use the device; or

(b) If he was ordered to install a device pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1, have the device inspected by the manufacturer of the device or its agent at least one time each 90 days,

↳ to determine whether the device is operating properly. An inspection required pursuant to this subsection must be conducted in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to [NRS 484.3888](#). The manufacturer or its agent shall submit a report to the Director indicating whether the device is operating properly and whether it has been tampered with. If the device has been tampered with, the Director shall notify the court that ordered the installation of the device.

5. If a person is required to operate a motor vehicle in the course and scope of his employment and the motor vehicle is owned by his employer, the person may operate that vehicle without the installation of a device, if:

(a) The employee notifies his employer that the employee's driving privilege has been so restricted; and

(b) The employee has proof of that notification in his possession or the notice, or a facsimile copy thereof, is with the motor vehicle.

↳ This exemption does not apply to a motor vehicle owned by a business which is all or partly owned or controlled by the person otherwise subject to this section.

6. The running of the period during which a person is required to have a device installed pursuant to this section commences when the Department issues a restricted license to him or reinstates his driving privilege and is tolled whenever and for as long as the person is, with regard to a violation of [NRS 484.379](#), [484.3795](#), [484.37955](#) or [484.379778](#), imprisoned, serving a term of residential confinement, confined in a treatment facility, on parole or on probation.

7. As used in this section:

(a) "Concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath" means 0.18 gram or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his breath.

(b) "Concentration of alcohol of less than 0.18 in his blood or breath" means less than 0.18 gram of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his breath.

(c) "Treatment facility" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 484.3793](#).

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1737; A 1993, 2895; 1997, 3370; [1999, 2140](#); [2005, 151, 613, 2042](#); [2005, 22nd Special Session, 105](#); [2007, 100, 2805](#))

NRS 484.3945 Device to prevent person who has consumed alcohol from starting vehicle: Penalties for tampering with or driving without device; probation and suspension of sentence prohibited; plea bargaining restricted.

1. A person required to install a device pursuant to [NRS 484.3943](#) shall not operate a motor vehicle without a device or tamper with the device.

2. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1:

(a) Must have his driving privilege revoked in the manner set forth in subsection 4 of [NRS 483.460](#); and

(b) Shall be:

(1) Punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months;
or

(2) Sentenced to a term of not less than 60 days in residential confinement nor more than 6 months, and by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

↪ No person who is punished pursuant to this section may be granted probation, and no sentence imposed for such a violation may be suspended. No prosecutor may dismiss a charge of such a violation in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless, in his judgment, the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at trial.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1738; A 1997, 3371; [2003, 1495](#); [2007, 1458](#))

NRS 484.3947 Device to prevent person who has consumed alcohol from starting vehicle: Regulations.

1. The Committee on Testing for Intoxication shall on or before January 1, 1990, adopt regulations which:

(a) Provide for the certification of each model of those devices, described by manufacturer and model, which it approves as designed and manufactured to be accurate and reliable to test a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath and, if the results of the test indicate that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more in his breath, prevent the motor vehicle in which it is installed from starting.

(b) Prescribe the form and content of records respecting the calibration of devices, which must be kept by the Director or his agent, and other records respecting the maintenance and operation of the devices which it finds should be kept by the Director or his agent.

2. The Committee shall establish its own standards and procedures for evaluating the models of the devices and obtain evaluations of those models from the Director or his agent.

3. If a model of a device has been certified by the Committee to be accurate and reliable pursuant to subsection 1, it is presumed that, as designed and manufactured, each device of that model is accurate and reliable to test a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath and, if the results of the test indicate that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more in his breath, will prevent the motor vehicle in which it is installed from starting.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1738; A 1997, 3372; [1999, 2460](#))

Stopping, Standing and Parking

NRS 484.395 Stopping, standing or parking outside of business or residence district.

1. Upon any highway outside of a business or residence district no person shall stop, park or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the paved or main-traveled part of the highway when it is practicable to stop, park or so leave such vehicle off such part of the highway, but in every event an unobstructed width of the highway opposite a standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicles shall be available from a distance of 200 feet in each direction upon such highway.

2. This section shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on the paved or main-traveled portion of a highway in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving such disabled vehicle in such position.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1502)

NRS 484.397 Police officer authorized to remove certain vehicles; protocol for selection and use of towing services; duties and liability of tow car operator.

1. Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, the officer may move the vehicle, or require the driver or person in charge of the vehicle to move it, to a position off the paved, improved or main-traveled part of the highway.

2. Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle unattended or disabled upon any highway, bridge or causeway, or in any tunnel, where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic or interferes with the normal flow of traffic, the officer may provide for the immediate removal of the vehicle.

3. Any police officer may, subject to the requirements of subsection 4, remove any vehicle or part of a vehicle found on the highway, or cause it to be removed, to a garage or other place of safekeeping if:

(a) The vehicle has been involved in an accident and is so disabled that its normal operation is impossible or impractical and the person or persons in charge of the vehicle are incapacitated by reason of physical injury or other reason to such an extent as to be unable to provide for its removal or custody, or are not in the immediate vicinity of the disabled vehicle;

(b) The person driving or in actual physical control of the vehicle is arrested for any alleged offense for which the officer is required by law to take the person arrested before a proper magistrate without unnecessary delay; or

(c) The person in charge of the vehicle is unable to provide for its custody or removal within:

(1) Twenty-four hours after abandoning the vehicle on any freeway, United States highway or other primary arterial highway.

(2) Seventy-two hours after abandoning the vehicle on any other highway.

4. Unless a different course of action is necessary to preserve evidence of a criminal offense, a police officer who wishes to have a vehicle or part of a vehicle removed from a highway pursuant to subsection 3 shall, in accordance with any applicable protocol such as a rotational schedule regarding the selection and use of towing services, cause the vehicle or part of a vehicle to be removed by a tow car operator. The tow car operator shall, to the extent practicable and using the shortest and most direct route, remove the vehicle or part of a vehicle to his garage unless directed otherwise by the police officer. The tow car operator is liable for any loss of or damage to the vehicle or its contents that occurs while the vehicle is in his possession or control.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503; A 1975, 775; 1983, 849; 1997, 2798; [2003, 1962](#))

NRS 484.398 Preservation of criminal evidence on removal of vehicle from highway. Whenever any police officer provides for the removal of any vehicle pursuant to [NRS 484.397](#) and has probable cause to believe that the vehicle or its contents constitute any evidence which tends to show that a criminal offense has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a criminal offense, the police officer shall take such steps as may be required by law and reasonably necessary to preserve the evidence, including but not limited to safe storage, until the evidence is released to the owner or otherwise disposed of according to law.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 776)

NRS 484.399 Stopping, standing or parking prohibited in specified places.

1. A person shall not stop, stand or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, in any of the following places:

(a) On a sidewalk;

- (b) In front of a public or private driveway;
- (c) Within an intersection;
- (d) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant in a place where parallel parking is permitted, or within 20 feet of a fire hydrant if angle parking is permitted and a local ordinance requires the greater distance;
- (e) On a crosswalk;
- (f) Within 20 feet of a crosswalk;
- (g) Within 30 feet upon the approach to any official traffic-control signal located at the side of a highway;
- (h) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone;
- (i) Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad;
- (j) Within 20 feet of a driveway entrance to any fire station and, on the side of a highway opposite the entrance to any fire station, within 75 feet of that entrance;
- (k) Alongside or opposite any highway excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic;
- (l) On the highway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge of or curb of a highway;
- (m) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure or within a highway tunnel;
- (n) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, within 5 feet of a public or private driveway; and
- (o) At any place where official traffic-control devices prohibit stopping, standing or parking.

2. The provisions of paragraph (n) of subsection 1 do not apply to a person operating a vehicle of the United States Postal Service if the vehicle is being operated for the official business of the United States Postal Service.

3. A person shall not move a vehicle not owned by him into any prohibited area or away from a curb to a distance which is unlawful.

4. A local authority may place official traffic-control devices prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any highway where in its opinion stopping, standing or parking is dangerous to those using the highway or where the vehicles which are stopping, standing or parking would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic. It is unlawful for

any person to stop, stand or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on those devices.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1501; A 1979, 35; 1993, 656; [2007, 356](#))

NRS 484.401 Prohibited parking in front of theaters, hotels and other buildings. A person shall not park a vehicle at any time on any of the following parts of highways, sidewalks or sidewalk areas, where official traffic-control devices are erected giving notice thereof:

1. In front of a theater entrance.
2. In front of the entrance or exit of a hotel.
3. In front of the entrance to any building where any such device has been erected by a local authority.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1504)

NRS 484.403 Parallel and angle parking; stopping, standing and parking on highways under jurisdiction of Department of Transportation.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a highway where there are adjacent curbs must be stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of the vehicle parallel to and within 18 inches of the right-hand curb.
2. Local authorities may by ordinance permit parking of vehicles with the left-hand wheels adjacent to and within 18 inches of the left-hand curb of a one-way highway.
3. Local authorities may by ordinance permit angle parking on any highway, except that angle parking must not be permitted on any highway constructed and maintained by the Department of Transportation under the authority granted by [chapter 408](#) of NRS unless the Department has determined that the highway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.
4. The Department of Transportation with respect to highways under its jurisdiction may place official traffic-control devices prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any such highway where, in its opinion, such stopping, standing or parking is dangerous to those using the highway or where the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic thereon. It is unlawful for any person to stop, stand or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on those devices.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1500; A 1979, 1806)

NRS 484.405 Obedience to devices permitting angle parking. Upon those highways which have official traffic-control devices permitting angle parking, a person shall not stop, stand or

park a vehicle other than at the angle to the curb or edge of the highway indicated by such devices.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1500)

NRS 484.407 Special license plate or plates and special or temporary parking placards and stickers: Use; alternative use of special plate or plates issued to veteran with a disability; limitations.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, an owner or operator of a motor vehicle displaying a special parking placard, a special parking sticker, a temporary parking placard, a temporary parking sticker or a special plate or plates issued pursuant to [NRS 482.384](#), or a special plate or plates for a veteran with a disability issued pursuant to [NRS 482.377](#), may park the motor vehicle for not more than 4 hours at any one time in a parking zone restricted as to the length of time parking is permitted, without penalty, removal or impoundment of the vehicle if the parking is otherwise consistent with public safety and is done by a person with a permanent disability, disability of moderate duration or temporary disability, a veteran with a disability or a person transporting any such person.

2. An owner or operator of a motor vehicle displaying a special plate or plates for a veteran with a disability issued pursuant to [NRS 482.377](#) may, without displaying a special license plate, placard or sticker issued pursuant to [NRS 482.384](#), park in a parking space designated for persons who are handicapped if:

(a) The parking is done by a veteran with a disability; or

(b) A veteran with a disability is a passenger in the motor vehicle being parked.

3. This section does not authorize the parking of a motor vehicle in any privately or municipally owned facility for parking off the highway without paying the required fee for the time during which the vehicle is so parked.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1501; A 1973, 82; 1975, 821; 1981, 784; 1985, 595; 1993, 1392; [1999, 2572](#); [2001, 1861](#); [2003, 381](#); [2005, 987](#))

NRS 484.408 Parking space designated for persons who are handicapped: Signs; required plates, stickers or placards for parking; prohibited acts; penalty.

1. Any parking space designated for persons who are handicapped must be indicated by a sign:

(a) Bearing the international symbol of access with or without the words "Parking," "Handicapped Parking," "Handicapped Parking Only" or "Reserved for the Handicapped," or any other word or combination of words indicating that the space is designated for persons who are handicapped;

(b) Stating “Minimum fine of \$250 for use by others” or equivalent words; and

(c) The bottom of which must be not less than 4 feet above the ground.

2. In addition to the requirements of subsection 1, a parking space designated for persons who are handicapped which:

(a) Is designed for the exclusive use of a vehicle with a side-loading wheelchair lift; and

(b) Is located in a parking lot with 60 or more parking spaces,

↳ must be indicated by a sign using a combination of words to state that the space is for the exclusive use of a vehicle with a side-loading wheelchair lift.

3. If a parking space is designed for the use of a vehicle with a side-loading wheelchair lift, the space which is immediately adjacent and intended for use in the loading and unloading of a wheelchair into or out of such a vehicle must be indicated by a sign:

(a) Stating “No Parking” or similar words which indicate that parking in such a space is prohibited;

(b) Stating “Minimum fine of \$250 for violation” or similar words indicating that the minimum fine for parking in such a space is \$250; and

(c) The bottom of which must not be less than 4 feet above the ground.

4. An owner of private property upon which is located a parking space described in subsection 1, 2 or 3 shall erect and maintain or cause to be erected and maintained any sign required pursuant to subsection 1, 2 or 3, whichever is applicable. If a parking space described in subsection 1, 2 or 3 is located on public property, the governmental entity having control over that public property shall erect and maintain or cause to be erected and maintained any sign required pursuant to subsection 1, 2 or 3, whichever is applicable.

5. A person shall not park a vehicle in a space designated for persons who are handicapped by a sign that meets the requirements of subsection 1, whether on public or privately owned property, unless he is eligible to do so and the vehicle displays:

(a) A special license plate or plates issued pursuant to [NRS 482.384](#);

(b) A special or temporary parking placard issued pursuant to [NRS 482.384](#);

(c) A special or temporary parking sticker issued pursuant to [NRS 482.384](#);

(d) A special license plate or plates, a special or temporary parking sticker, or a special or temporary parking placard displaying the international symbol of access issued by another state or a foreign country; or

(e) A special license plate or plates for a veteran with a disability issued pursuant to [NRS 482.377](#).

6. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person shall not park a vehicle in a space that is reserved for the exclusive use of a vehicle with a side-loading wheelchair lift and is designated for persons who are handicapped by a sign that meets the requirements of subsection 2, whether on public or privately owned property, unless:

(a) He is eligible to do so;

(b) The vehicle displays the special license plate, plates or placard set forth in subsection 5; and

(c) The vehicle is equipped with a side-loading wheelchair lift.

↪ A person who meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) may park a vehicle that is not equipped with a side-loading wheelchair lift in such a parking space if the space is in a parking lot with fewer than 60 parking spaces.

7. A person shall not park in a space which:

(a) Is immediately adjacent to a space designed for use by a vehicle with a side-loading wheelchair lift; and

(b) Is designated as a space in which parking is prohibited by a sign that meets the requirements of subsection 3,

↪ whether on public or privately owned property.

8. A person shall not use a plate, sticker or placard set forth in subsection 5 to park in a space designated for persons who are handicapped unless he is a person with a permanent disability, disability of moderate duration or temporary disability, a veteran with a disability or the driver of a vehicle in which any such person is a passenger.

9. A person with a permanent disability, disability of moderate duration or temporary disability to whom a:

(a) Special license plate, or a special or temporary parking sticker, has been issued pursuant to [NRS 482.384](#) shall not allow any other person to park the vehicle or motorcycle displaying the special license plate or special or temporary parking sticker in a space designated for persons who are handicapped unless the person with the permanent disability, disability of moderate duration or temporary disability is a passenger in the vehicle or on the motorcycle, or is being picked up or dropped off by the driver of the vehicle or motorcycle, at the time that the vehicle or motorcycle is parked in the space designated for persons who are handicapped.

(b) Special or temporary parking placard has been issued pursuant to [NRS 482.384](#) shall not allow any other person to park the vehicle which displays the special or temporary parking placard in a space designated for persons who are handicapped unless the person with the permanent disability, disability of moderate duration or temporary disability is a passenger in the vehicle, or is being picked up or dropped off by the driver of the vehicle, at the time that it is parked in the space designated for persons who are handicapped.

10. A person who violates any of the provisions of subsections 5 to 9, inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished:

(a) Upon the first offense, by a fine of \$250.

(b) Upon the second offense, by a fine of \$250 and not less than 8 hours, but not more than 50 hours, of community service.

(c) Upon the third or subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than \$500, but not more than \$1,000 and not less than 25 hours, but not more than 100 hours, of community service.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 985; A 1985, 595, 1566; 1989, 1317; 1991, 1375; 1993, 1393; 1995, 569, 2762; [1999, 54](#), [1680](#), [2573](#); [2001, 189](#), [566](#), [1861](#); [2003, 381](#); [2005, 987](#), [1370](#))

NRS 484.4085 Local law enforcement agency authorized to appoint volunteers to enforce certain laws concerning parking for persons who are handicapped.

1. A local law enforcement agency may appoint volunteers to issue citations, prepared manually or electronically, for the violation of the provisions of [NRS 484.408](#) or ordinances enacted by a local authority that govern parking for persons who are handicapped.

2. The local law enforcement agency appointing volunteers shall:

(a) Establish minimum qualifications for the volunteers;

(b) Provide training to the volunteers before authorizing them to issue citations; and

(c) Provide the volunteers with appropriate equipment, including, but not limited to, uniforms or other identifying attire and traffic citations issued in books or electronic devices that may be used to issue citations.

3. A citation issued by a volunteer appointed pursuant to subsection 1 has the same force and effect as a citation issued by a peace officer. The volunteer shall file the original or a copy of the citation in the manner prescribed in [NRS 484.813](#).

4. For the purposes of this section, a person who volunteers to a local law enforcement agency to issue citations pursuant to subsection 1 shall be deemed an employee of a political subdivision of this State for the purposes of [NRS 616A.160](#) if he has successfully completed the training course for the issuance of such citations provided by the local law enforcement agency.

5. Local law enforcement agencies are not liable for the negligent acts or omissions of a person who volunteers to issue citations pursuant to subsection 1 unless:

(a) The volunteer made a specific promise or representation to a natural person who relied upon the promise or representation to his detriment; or

(b) The conduct of the volunteer affirmatively caused the harm.

↳ The provisions of this section are not intended to abrogate the principle of common law that the duty of governmental entities to provide services is a duty owed to the public, not to individual persons.

6. An owner of private property on which there are parking spaces designated for persons who are handicapped, or the owner or operator of a business establishment located on such property, is not liable for any acts or omissions resulting from the issuance of a citation by a volunteer pursuant to this section.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 70; A [1999, 1145](#))

NRS 484.409 Parked vehicle at nighttime: Reflectors; lights.

1. Except as otherwise provided by law, whenever a vehicle equipped with all reflectors required by law is lawfully parked at nighttime upon any highway, no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

2. Whenever lights are displayed upon a vehicle lawfully parked at nighttime upon any highway, such lights shall be depressed or dimmed, in the event cowl or parking lamps are not used.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1501)

NRS 484.411 Stopping, standing or parking in alley.

1. Unless otherwise provided by ordinance of the local authority having jurisdiction, a person shall not:

(a) Stop, stand or park a vehicle within an alley in a business district except for the expeditious loading or unloading of goods.

(b) Stop, stand or park a vehicle in any other alley in such a manner, or under such conditions as to leave available less than 10 feet of the width of the alley for the free movement of vehicular traffic.

2. A person shall not stop, stand or park a vehicle within an alley in such position as to block the driveway or entrance to any abutting property.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1502)

NRS 484.413 All-night parking prohibited. Unless otherwise provided by ordinance of the local authority having jurisdiction, a person, except physicians or other persons on emergency calls, shall not park a vehicle on any highway which has an official traffic-control device prohibiting all-night parking for a period of time longer than 30 minutes between the hours of 2 a.m. and 5 a.m. of any day.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503)

NRS 484.418 Parking for certain purposes prohibited. No person may park a vehicle upon any highway for the principal purpose of:

1. Displaying the vehicle for sale.
2. Washing, greasing or repairing the vehicle, except repairs necessitated by an emergency.
3. Soliciting business.
4. Selling merchandise from the vehicle except in a duly established market place, or one so authorized or licensed by the local authority.
5. Storage, or as junkage or dead storage, for more than 72 hours.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503; A 1987, 383)

NRS 484.421 Parking adjacent to school. When official traffic-control devices are erected giving notice thereof, a person shall not park a vehicle upon either side of any highway adjacent to any school.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503)

NRS 484.423 Parking on narrow highway. When official traffic-control devices are erected prohibiting parking upon a narrow highway, a person shall not park a vehicle upon any such highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503)

NRS 484.425 Standing or parking on one-way street. When official traffic-control devices are erected giving notice thereof, a person shall not stand or park a vehicle upon the left-hand side of a one-way street.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503)

NRS 484.427 Standing or parking on one-way roadway. If a laned roadway is restricted to one direction, a person shall not stand or park a vehicle upon the left-hand side of such one-way roadway unless official traffic-control devices are erected permitting such standing or parking.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503)

NRS 484.429 Stopping, standing or parking near hazardous or congested place. When official traffic-control devices are erected at hazardous or congested places, a person shall not stop, stand or park a vehicle in any such designated place.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503)

NRS 484.431 Stopping, standing or parking in zone for loading passengers at curb. A person shall not stop, stand or park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time except for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers in any place marked as a passenger curb loading zone during hours when the regulations applicable to such passenger curb loading zone are effective.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1503)

NRS 484.433 Stopping, standing or parking in zone for loading freight at curb.

1. A person shall not stop, stand or park a vehicle for any purpose or length of time other than for the expeditious unloading and delivery or pickup and loading of materials in any place marked as a freight curb loading zone during hours when the provisions applicable to such zones are in effect.

2. The driver of a vehicle may stop temporarily at a place marked as a freight curb loading zone for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers, when such stopping does not interfere with any motor vehicle used for the transportation of materials which is waiting to enter or about to enter such zone.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1504)

NRS 484.435 Stopping, standing or parking in restricted parking zone. A person shall not stop, stand or park a vehicle for any purpose or length of time in any restricted parking zone other than for the purpose to which parking in such zone is restricted, except that a driver of a passenger vehicle may stop temporarily in such zone for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading of passengers when such stopping does not interfere with any vehicle which is waiting to enter or about to enter the zone for the purpose of parking in accordance with the purpose to which parking is restricted.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1504)

NRS 484.437 Stopping, standing and parking of bus or taxicab. The operator of a bus or taxicab shall not stop, stand or park upon any highway in any business district at any place other

than a bus stop or taxicab stand, respectively, except that this provision does not prohibit the driver of any such vehicle from temporarily stopping in accordance with other stopping, standing or parking regulations at any place for the purpose of and while engaged in the expeditious unloading or loading of passengers.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1504)

NRS 484.439 Restricted use of bus and taxicab stands. A person shall not stop, stand or park a vehicle other than a bus in a bus stop, or a taxicab in a taxicab stand, when such stop or stand has been officially designated and appropriately signed, except that the driver of a passenger vehicle may temporarily stop there and for the purpose of and while actually engaged in expeditiously loading or unloading of passengers when such stopping does not interfere with any bus or taxicab waiting to enter or about to enter such zone.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1504)

NRS 484.441 Regulation of stopping, standing or parking by local authority.

1. A local authority may erect, pursuant to ordinance, official traffic-control devices regulating the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any highway under its jurisdiction.
2. When devices are erected giving notice thereof, it is unlawful for any person to stop, stand or park a vehicle for longer than the time designated by any such sign.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1504)

NRS 484.443 Stopping, standing or parking in metered parking zone; unlawful tampering with meter.

1. When parking meters are erected by any local authority pursuant to an adopted ordinance giving notice thereof, it is unlawful for any person to stop, stand or park a vehicle in any metered parking zone for a period of time longer than designated by such parking meters upon a deposit of a coin of United States currency of the designated denomination.
2. Every vehicle shall be parked wholly within the metered parking space for which the meter shows parking privilege has been granted.
3. It is unlawful for any unauthorized person to remove, deface, tamper with, open, willfully break, destroy or damage any parking meter, or willfully to manipulate any parking meter in such a manner that the indicator will fail to show the correct amount of unexpired time before a violation occurs.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1504)

NRS 484.444 Local authority authorized to file notice of nonpayment with Department if registered owner of motor vehicle fails to pay certain penalties, fines or other charges; contents of notice; regulations.

1. If the registered owner of a motor vehicle fails to pay any civil penalty or criminal fine or any other charge imposed against him for a violation of:

(a) The provisions of [NRS 484.395](#) to [484.443](#), inclusive; or

(b) An ordinance of a local authority authorized by this chapter which covers the same subject matter as the provisions of [NRS 484.395](#) to [484.443](#), inclusive,

↳ the local authority which imposed that penalty, fine or charge may file a notice of nonpayment with the Department.

2. The notice must include:

(a) The time, place and date of each violation;

(b) The number of the license plate of the vehicle and the make and model year of the vehicle;

(c) The amount of the fine and any other charge imposed for each violation;

(d) The total amount of money owed to the local authority for those violations; and

(e) Any other information the Department may require.

3. The Department shall adopt regulations which prescribe the form for the notice of nonpayment and any information which must be included in that notice.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 2360; A 1997, 465)

Miscellaneous Rules

NRS 484.445 Unattended motor vehicle: Stopping engine, locking ignition and removing key. The person driving or in charge of any motor vehicle, except a commercial vehicle loading or unloading goods shall not permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition and removing the key.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1502)

NRS 484.447 Unattended motor vehicle: Standing on grade. A vehicle shall not be permitted to stand unattended upon any perceptible grade without stopping the engine and effectively setting the brake thereon and turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1502)

NRS 484.448 Drinking alcoholic beverage while driving motor vehicle unlawful; open container of alcoholic beverage; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. It is unlawful for a person to drink an alcoholic beverage while he is driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, it is unlawful for a person to have an open container of an alcoholic beverage within the passenger area of a motor vehicle while the motor vehicle is upon a highway. This subsection does not apply to a motor vehicle which is designed, maintained or used primarily for the transportation of persons for compensation, or to the living quarters of a house coach or house trailer.

3. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

4. As used in this section:

(a) "Alcoholic beverage" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 202.015](#).

(b) "Open container" means a container which has been opened or the seal of which has been broken.

(c) "Passenger area" means that area of a vehicle which is designed for the seating of the driver or a passenger.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 315; A 1991, 838; [2003, 3246](#))

NRS 484.449 Limitations on backing. The driver of a vehicle:

1. Shall not back the vehicle unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic;

2. Shall not back into an intersection, on or over a crosswalk, or around a street corner; and

3. Shall in every case yield the right-of-way to moving traffic and pedestrians.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1498)

NRS 484.451 Driving upon sidewalk. The driver of a vehicle shall not drive upon or within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway or alley entrance.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1507)

NRS 484.453 Obstruction of or interference with driver's view; interference with driver's control over driving mechanism; vision of driver through required glass equipment; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. A person shall not drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

2. A passenger in a vehicle shall not ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

3. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.6195](#), a vehicle must not be operated upon any highway unless the driver's vision through any required glass equipment is normal.

4. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1502; A 1993, 2434; [2003, 3246](#))

NRS 484.455 Riding in house trailer. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon a public highway.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.699)

NRS 484.457 Driving on mountain highway. The driver of a motor vehicle traveling through defiles or canyons or on mountain highways shall hold such motor vehicle under control and as near the right hand edge of the highway as reasonably possible.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.703)

NRS 484.459 Coasting prohibited.

1. The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a downgrade shall not coast with the gears of such vehicle in neutral.

2. The driver of a commercial motor vehicle when traveling upon a downgrade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.706)

NRS 484.461 Following fire apparatus prohibited. The driver of any motor vehicle other than an authorized emergency vehicle on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than 500 feet or driving to or park such vehicle within 500 feet of fire apparatus which stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1507)

NRS 484.463 Crossing fire hose. A vehicle shall not be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any highway or private way or place for use at any fire or alarm of fire or practice runs, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1507)

NRS 484.465 Putting glass or other injurious substance on highway prohibited.

1. No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.
2. Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.
3. Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.716)

NRS 484.466 Violation of curfew by drivers who are 16 or 17 years of age; exception for scheduled events; violation does not constitute primary offense.

1. A person to whom a driver's license has been issued pursuant to [NRS 483.2521](#) shall not operate a motor vehicle between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. unless he is operating the vehicle to drive to or from a scheduled event. A peace officer shall not issue a citation to a person for operating a vehicle in violation of this section if the person provides evidence satisfactory to the peace officer that the reason that the person is operating the vehicle between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. is because he is driving to or from a scheduled event.
2. A peace officer shall not stop a motor vehicle for the sole purpose of determining whether the driver of the vehicle is violating subsection 1. A citation may be issued for a violation of subsection 1 only if the violation is discovered when the vehicle is halted or its driver is arrested for another violation or offense.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 1521; A [2005, 2309](#))

NRS 484.467 Driving through funeral or other procession.

1. The operator of a motor vehicle shall not drive between the vehicles, persons or animals comprising a funeral or other authorized procession when those vehicles are properly identified by pennants or other authorized insignia and while the funeral or procession is in motion, except when otherwise directed by a police officer or by the driver of a vehicle escorting the funeral procession.

2. This section does not apply to authorized emergency vehicles.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1506; A 1985, 944)

NRS 484.469 Driving in procession.

1. All vehicles, persons or animals comprising a funeral or other procession shall follow the preceding vehicles, persons or animals in the procession as closely as is practicable and safe.

2. Each vehicle in a funeral procession must have its head lamps lighted.

3. The driver of a vehicle escorting a funeral procession may display flashing amber warning lights if the appropriate permit has been issued pursuant to [NRS 484.579](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1506; A 1985, 945)

NRS 484.471 Permits required for certain parades and processions, sound trucks and oversized or overweight vehicles or equipment; duties of Department of Transportation; authority of cities and counties to provide recommendations and notice; regulations; penalty.

1. A procession, except a funeral procession, or parade, except the forces of the United States Armed Services, the military forces of this State and the forces of the police and fire departments, must not occupy, march or proceed along any highway except in accordance with the permit issued by the proper public authority.

2. A sound truck or other vehicle equipped with an amplifier or loudspeaker must not be driven upon any highway for the purpose of selling, offering for sale or advertising in any fashion except in accordance with a permit issued by the proper public authority.

3. An oversized or overweight vehicle or equipment must not be driven, occupy or proceed upon any highway except in accordance with a permit issued by the Department of Transportation.

4. The Department of Transportation, upon request, shall notify a city or county immediately after a permit has been issued for an oversized or overweight vehicle or equipment to be driven, occupy or proceed upon any highway under the jurisdiction of that city or county.

5. Nothing in this chapter prohibits a city or county affected by the issuance of permits pursuant to this section from:

(a) Recommending to the Department of Transportation the establishment of certain routes by which oversized or overweight vehicles may proceed through the city or county and any modifications to those routes; or

(b) Notifying the Department of Transportation if the issuance of a permit authorizing an oversized or overweight vehicle or equipment to be driven, occupy or proceed upon a certain

highway would negatively impact traffic safety or flow of traffic due to unique conditions in the city or county.

6. The Department of Transportation shall adopt regulations regarding the issuance of permits for oversized or overweight vehicles or equipment to be driven, occupy or proceed upon any highway that is under the jurisdiction of a county whose population is less than 400,000, or a city in a county whose population is less than 400,000. The regulations may limit the movement of oversized or overweight vehicles to certain:

- (a) Routes;
- (b) Hours of the day; or
- (c) Days of the week,

↳ to ensure public safety.

7. Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1506; A 1985, 945; 1987, 1103; [2007, 2733](#))

NRS 484.473 Unlawful riding.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 4, a driver shall not permit a person, with regard to a motor vehicle being operated on a paved highway, to ride upon or within any portion of the vehicle that is primarily designed or intended for carrying goods or other cargo or that is otherwise not designed or intended for the use of passengers, including, without limitation:

- (a) Upon the bed of a flatbed truck; or
- (b) Within the bed of a pickup truck.

2. A driver may permit a person to ride upon the bed of a flatbed truck or within the bed of a pickup truck if the person is:

- (a) Eighteen years of age or older; or
- (b) Under 18 years of age and the motor vehicle is:
 - (1) Being used in the course of farming or ranching; or
 - (2) Being driven in a parade authorized by a local authority.

3. A citation must be issued to a driver who permits a person to ride upon or within a vehicle in violation of subsection 1. A driver who is cited pursuant to this subsection shall be punished by a fine of at least \$35 but not more than \$100.

4. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to the portion of the bed of a truck that is covered by a camper shell or slide-in camper.

5. A violation of this section:

(a) Is not a moving traffic violation for the purposes of [NRS 483.473](#); and

(b) May not be considered as:

(1) Negligence or causation in a civil action; or

(2) Negligent or reckless driving for the purposes of [NRS 484.377](#).

6. As used in this section:

(a) “Camper shell” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 361.017](#).

(b) “Slide-in camper” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.113](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1507; A [2001, 1906](#); [2003, 3246](#))

NRS 484.474 Child less than 6 years of age and weighing 60 pounds or less to be secured in child restraint system while being transported in motor vehicle; requirements for system; penalties; programs of training; waiver or reduction of penalty under certain circumstances; application of section.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, any person who is transporting a child who is less than 6 years of age and who weighs 60 pounds or less in a motor vehicle operated in this State which is equipped to carry passengers shall secure the child in a child restraint system which:

(a) Has been approved by the United States Department of Transportation in accordance with the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. Part 571;

(b) Is appropriate for the size and weight of the child; and

(c) Is installed within and attached safely and securely to the motor vehicle:

(1) In accordance with the instructions for installation and attachment provided by the manufacturer of the child restraint system; or

(2) In another manner that is approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

2. If a defendant pleads or is found guilty of violating the provisions of subsection 1, the court shall:

(a) For a first offense, order the defendant to pay a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 or order the defendant to perform not less than 10 hours or more than 50 hours of community service;

(b) For a second offense, order the defendant to pay a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1000 or order the defendant to perform not less than 50 hours or more than 100 hours of community service; and

(c) For a third or subsequent offense, suspend the driver's license of the defendant for not less than 30 days or more than 180 days.

3. At the time of sentencing, the court shall provide the defendant with a list of persons and agencies approved by the Department of Public Safety to conduct programs of training and perform inspections of child restraint systems. The list must include, without limitation, an indication of the fee, if any, established by the person or agency pursuant to subsection 4. If, within 60 days after sentencing, a defendant provides the court with proof of satisfactory completion of a program of training provided for in this subsection, the court shall:

(a) If the defendant was sentenced pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 2, waive the fine or community service previously imposed; or

(b) If the defendant was sentenced pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 2, reduce by one-half the fine or community service previously imposed.

↪ A defendant is only eligible for a reduction of a fine or community service pursuant to paragraph (b) if he has not had a fine or community service waived pursuant to paragraph (a).

4. A person or agency approved by the Department of Public Safety to conduct programs of training and perform inspections of child restraint systems may, in cooperation with the Department, establish a fee to be paid by defendants who are ordered to complete a program of training. The amount of the fee, if any:

(a) Must be reasonable; and

(b) May, if a defendant desires to acquire a child restraint system from such a person or agency, include the cost of a child restraint system provided by the person or agency to the defendant.

↪ A program of training may not be operated for profit.

5. For the purposes of [NRS 483.473](#), a violation of this section is not a moving traffic violation.

6. A violation of this section may not be considered:

(a) Negligence in any civil action; or

(b) Negligence or reckless driving for the purposes of [NRS 484.377](#).

7. This section does not apply:

(a) To a person who is transporting a child in a means of public transportation, including a taxi, school bus or emergency vehicle.

(b) When a physician determines that the use of such a child restraint system for the particular child would be impractical or dangerous because of such factors as the child's weight, physical unfitness or medical condition. In this case, the person transporting the child shall carry in the vehicle the signed statement of the physician to that effect.

8. As used in this section, "child restraint system" means any device that is designed for use in a motor vehicle to restrain, seat or position children. The term includes, without limitation:

(a) Booster seats and belt-positioning seats that are designed to elevate or otherwise position a child so as to allow the child to be secured with a safety belt;

(b) Integrated child seats; and

(c) Safety belts that are designed specifically to be adjusted to accommodate children.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1888; A 1985, 1170, 2293; 1995, 1528; [2003, 2079](#); [2005, 119](#); [2007, 1026](#))

NRS 484.475 Boarding or alighting from vehicle; opening door of vehicle.

1. A person shall not board or alight from any vehicle while it is in motion.

2. A person shall not open the door of or board or alight from the side of a vehicle which is closest to passing traffic in such a manner as to interfere with moving vehicular traffic.

3. A person shall not leave open a door on the side of a vehicle which is closest to passing traffic longer than is necessary for immediate loading or unloading of passengers or cargo.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1507; A 1985, 1040)

NRS 484.477 Motor must be shut off when supply tank being filled with fuel. It shall be unlawful for the driver of any motor vehicle to leave the engine of the motor vehicle running while the supply tank of the vehicle is being filled with gasoline or other motor fuel.

[11:166:1925; NCL § 4360]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.690)

NRS 484.479 Highway closed to traffic: Removal of barriers and signs unlawful; driving on highway unlawful; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. It is unlawful for any person to remove any barrier or sign stating that a highway is closed to traffic.

2. It is unlawful to pass over a highway that is marked, signed or barricaded to indicate that it is closed to traffic. A person who violates any provision of this subsection may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in [NRS 484.3667](#).

[14:166:1925; NCL § 4363]—(NRS A 1969, 1509; [2003, 3247](#))

NRS 484.491 Fusee: Limitation on color. No fusee which produces other than red light shall be placed on the highway to warn of any stalled vehicle or other hazard to traffic.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1268)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.717)

NRS 484.493 Police officer to remove lights and sirens unlawfully installed or operated. A police officer shall remove and destroy, or cause to be removed and destroyed, all red, blue or amber lights and all sirens unlawfully installed or operated.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1266; A 1985, 1041)

NRS 484.495 Driving through safety zone prohibited. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.719)

NRS 484.496 Reflective material required for person directing or controlling traffic near school. All flags, belts, apparel and devices issued to a pupil or any other person who is controlling or directing traffic near a school, when used during periods of darkness, must be made at least in part with reflective materials which are visible from 300 feet to approaching motorists using lawful lower beams of head lamps.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 640)

NRS 484.497 Operator of tow car: Placement of warning signs when rendering assistance to disabled vehicle on certain roadways. The operator of a tow car used for the purpose of rendering assistance to other vehicles shall, when the rendering of assistance necessitates the

obstruction of any portion of the roadway outside a business or residence district, place a highway warning sign 100 feet in advance of and 100 feet to the rear of the disabled vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1268)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.2691)

NRS 484.499 Operator of tow car: Placement of flares, warning lights or reflectors near warning signs when rendering assistance to disabled vehicle on highway during darkness. Where a motor vehicle is disabled on the highway during darkness, the tow car operator shall immediately upon arrival place warning signs upon the highway as prescribed in [NRS 484.497](#) and shall place not less than one red flare, red lantern, warning light or reflector in close proximity to each warning sign.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1268)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.2692)

Operation of Bicycles and Vehicles for Play

NRS 484.501 Penalty; responsibility of parent or guardian of minor; applicability to bicycle.

1. It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in [NRS 484.505](#) to [484.513](#), inclusive.
2. The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this chapter.
3. The provisions applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles subject to those exceptions stated herein.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 505)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.277)

NRS 484.503 Traffic laws apply to person riding bicycle. Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway has all of the rights and is subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.504](#) to [484.513](#), inclusive, and except as to those provisions of this chapter which by their nature can have no application.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504; A 1997, 1728)

NRS 484.504 Persons exempt from traffic laws otherwise applicable to person riding bicycle; exception.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a peace officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical technician certified pursuant to [chapter 450B](#) of NRS or an employee of a pedestrian mall, who operates a bicycle while he is on duty, is not required to comply with any provision of NRS or any ordinance of a local government relating to the operation of a bicycle while on duty if he:

(a) Is responding to an emergency call or the peace officer is in pursuit of a suspected violator of the law; or

(b) Determines that noncompliance with any such provision is necessary to carry out his duties.

2. The provisions of this section do not:

(a) Relieve a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician or employee of a pedestrian mall from the duty to operate a bicycle with due regard for the safety of others.

(b) Protect such a person from the consequences of his disregard for the safety of others.

3. As used in this section, “pedestrian mall” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 268.811](#).

(Added to NRS by 1997, 1728; A [2005, 315](#))

NRS 484.505 Riding on bicycle.

1. A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

2. No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.272)

NRS 484.507 Clinging to another vehicle on roadway prohibited. No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.273)

NRS 484.509 Operating bicycle on roadway.

1. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall, except:

(a) When traveling at a lawful rate of speed commensurate with the speed of any nearby traffic;

(b) When preparing to turn left; or

(c) When doing so would not be safe,

↳ ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

2. Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 504; A 1991, 2229)

NRS 484.511 Carrying articles. No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handle bars.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 505)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.275)

NRS 484.513 Lamps, reflectors and brakes required on bicycles.

1. Every bicycle when in use at night must be equipped with:

(a) A lamp on the front which emits a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front;

(b) A red reflector on the rear of a type approved by the Department which must be visible from 50 feet to 300 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle; and

(c) Reflective material of a sufficient size and reflectivity to be visible from both sides of the bicycle for 600 feet when directly in front of the lawful lower beams of the head lamps of a motor vehicle, or in lieu of such material, a lighted lamp visible from both sides from a distance of at least 500 feet.

2. Every bicycle must be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 505; A 1961, 136; 1975, 30; 1985, 1464, 1952; 1991, 2229)

Operation of Low-Speed Vehicles

NRS 484.527 “Low-speed vehicle” defined; highways upon which low-speed vehicles may be operated; exception.

1. As used in this section, “low-speed vehicle” means a motor vehicle:

(a) Designed to carry not more than four persons;

(b) Designed to operate at a maximum speed of at least 20 but not more than 25 miles per hour;

(c) Having at least four wheels in contact with the ground;

(d) Having an unladen weight of less than 1,800 pounds; and

(e) Complying with the standards for safety of such a vehicle set forth in Federal Motor Safety Standard No. 500 at 49 C.F.R. § 571.500.

2. If registered, a low-speed vehicle may be operated upon a highway where the posted speed limit is 35 miles per hour or less. A person shall not operate a low-speed vehicle upon a highway where the posted speed limit is greater than 35 miles per hour, except to cross such a highway at an intersection.

(Added to NRS by [1999, 2572](#))

EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES

Scope and Effect of Regulations

NRS 484.541 General requirements for equipment.

1. A person shall not drive, move, stop or park any vehicle, or cause or knowingly permit any vehicle to be driven, moved, stopped or parked, except for purposes of repair, on any highway if such vehicle:

(a) Is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person or property.

(b) Is not equipped with lamps, reflectors, brakes, horn and other warning and signaling devices, windows, windshield, mirrors, safety glass, mufflers, fenders and tires, and other parts and equipment in the position, condition and adjustment required by the laws of this State as to such parts and equipment of a vehicle on the highways of the State at the time, under the conditions and for the purposes provided in such laws.

2. With respect to any vehicle being driven, moved, stopped or parked on any highway, it is unlawful for any person to do any act forbidden, or fail to perform any act required, by the laws of this State relating to the lamps, brakes, fenders and other parts and equipment, size, weight and load as to such vehicle on the highways.

3. This section does not prohibit an authorized emergency vehicle from being equipped with and displaying flashing lights which do not indicate a right or left turn.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1203, 1507)

Lamps and Other Equipment for Lighting

NRS 484.545 When lighted lamps are required.

1. Every vehicle upon a highway of this State, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles as stated in this chapter, must display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as respectively required in this chapter for different classes of vehicles:

(a) At any time from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise;

(b) At any other time when, because of insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 1,000 feet ahead; and

(c) When directed by an official traffic control device.

2. Every vehicle upon a highway must be equipped with stop lights, turn signals and other signaling devices to be lighted in the manner prescribed for the use of such devices.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1211; [2001, 1507](#))

NRS 484.547 Distance of visibility and mounted height of lamps.

1. Whenever there is a requirement as to distance from which lighted lamps and illuminating devices shall be visible, such requirements shall apply during the times and conditions specified in [NRS 484.545](#) and measured as though the vehicle were unloaded and upon a straight, level, unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions, unless a different time or condition is specified.

2. Whenever there is a requirement as to the mounted height of such lamps or devices, such height shall be measured from the center of the lamp or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands when the vehicle is unloaded.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1204)

NRS 484.549 Head lamps on motor vehicles and special mobile equipment.

1. Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle or moped, shall be equipped with at least two head lamps with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, which head lamps shall comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in this chapter.

2. Every head lamp upon every motor vehicle shall be located at a height, measured from the center of the head lamp, of not more than 54 inches nor less than 24 inches to be measured in the manner set forth in [NRS 484.547](#).

3. Snow removal equipment used in clearing snow from highways and other special mobile equipment which by the nature of its design makes it impracticable to comply with the requirements of subsection 2 may have such head lamps located at a height higher than 54 inches.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1211; 1971, 1472; 1975, 1077)

NRS 484.551 Tail lamps.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter and [NRS 486.261](#), every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and any vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles must be equipped with at least two tail lamps mounted on the rear, which, when lighted as required by this chapter, emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear, except that vehicles manufactured before July 1, 1969, must have at least one tail lamp if they were originally equipped with only one tail lamp.
2. Only the tail lamp on the rearmost vehicle of a train of vehicles need actually be seen from the distance specified.
3. On vehicles equipped with more than one tail lamp, the lamps must be mounted on the same level, as widely spaced laterally as practicable and at a height of not more than 72 inches nor less than 15 inches.
4. Every passenger car, bus and truck under 80 inches in overall width must be equipped with a lamp so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration or license plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of 50 feet to the rear.
5. All such lamps must be wired to be lighted whenever the head lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.
6. The provisions of this section do not apply to towable tools or equipment which is being towed during the hours of daylight.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1211; 1981, 621; [2003, 401](#))

NRS 484.553 Reflectors.

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer must carry on the rear, either as a part of the tail lamps or separately, two or more red reflectors meeting the requirements of this section, except that vehicles of the types mentioned in [NRS 484.627](#) must be equipped with reflectors meeting the requirements of [NRS 484.565](#) and subsection 1 of [NRS 484.567](#).
2. Every such reflector must be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than 15 inches nor more than 60 inches measured as set forth in [NRS 484.547](#), and must be of such size and characteristics and so mounted as to be visible at night from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps, except that reflectors on vehicles manufactured or assembled before January 1, 1970, must be visible at night from all distances within 350 feet to 100 feet when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps.
3. The provisions of this section do not apply to towable tools or equipment.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1204; A 1981, 621)

NRS 484.555 Stop lamps.

1. Except as provided in subsection 5, every motor vehicle, trailer and semitrailer, and any vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles must be equipped with two or more stop lamps, except that any vehicle manufactured before July 1, 1969, must have at least one stop lamp if the vehicle was originally equipped with only one stop lamp.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the stop lamp or lamps must:

(a) Be on the rear of the vehicle, and if there are two or more than two must be as widely spaced laterally as practicable;

(b) Display a red, amber or yellow light visible from a distance of not less than 300 feet to the rear in normal sunlight; and

(c) Be activated upon application of the brake.

3. On a combination of vehicles, stop lamps on the rearmost vehicle only are required.

4. A stop lamp may be incorporated with a tail lamp.

5. The provisions of this section do not apply to towable tools or equipment.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1204; A 1981, 622; 1987, 1343)

NRS 484.557 Turn signals.

1. Except as provided in subsection 6, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and any vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles must be equipped with electric turn signal lamps, except that vehicles less than 80 inches in overall width not originally equipped with electric turn signal lamps and manufactured before July 1, 1969, are not required to be equipped with such lamps.

2. Such lamps must be located on the front and rear of any such vehicle or combination of vehicles and must indicate an intention to turn by flashing lights in the direction toward which the turn is to be made.

3. The lamps showing to the front must be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, must emit white or amber light, or any shade of light between white and amber.

4. The lamps showing to the rear must be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and, when signaling, must emit red or amber light, or any shade of light between red and amber.

5. The lamps must be visible in normal sunlight from a distance of not less than 500 feet.

6. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) Mopeds;

(b) Special mobile equipment, except when such equipment is being towed at the end of a train of vehicles;

(c) Motorcycles propelled by a motor producing not more than 5 brake horsepower measured at the crankshaft and having a maximum speed not exceeding 30 miles per hour upon maximum acceleration from a standing start for 1 mile on a level surface; or

(d) Towable tools or equipment.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1204; A 1975, 1077; 1977, 1355; 1981, 622)

NRS 484.559 Requirements for pole trailer. The requirements of this chapter with respect to reflectors, stop lamps, turn signal lamps and tail lamps for pole trailers may be met by displaying such reflectors or lamps on the rearmost portion of the load.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1205)

NRS 484.561 Additional equipment for lighting required on certain vehicles.

1. In addition to other equipment required in this chapter, the following vehicles shall be equipped as stated in this section.

2. On every bus or truck 80 inches or more in overall width manufactured after January 1, 1970, there shall be the following:

(a) On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and three identification lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 8.

(b) On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and three identification lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 8.

(c) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(d) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

3. On every trailer or semitrailer 80 inches or more in overall width, there shall be the following:

(a) On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

(b) On the rear, two clearance lamps, and three identification lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 8.

(c) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(d) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

4. For the purposes of this section, “converter dolly” means a vehicle with a fifth wheel lower half or equivalent mechanism, the attachment of which converts a semitrailer to a full trailer. Each such dolly, when towed singly by another vehicle, and not as part of a full trailer, shall be equipped with one stop lamp, one tail lamp and two reflectors on the rear. No lighting devices or reflectors are required on the front or sides of any such dolly.

5. In addition to the requirements of subsection 3, on every trailer and semitrailer 30 feet or more in overall length, there shall be, on each side, one amber side marker lamp and one amber reflector, centrally located with respect to the length of the trailer and semitrailer.

6. On the front of every truck-tractor, there shall be two cab clearance lamps, one at each side, and if the truck-tractor is manufactured after January 1, 1970, three identification lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 8.

7. On every pole trailer, there shall be the following:

(a) On each side, one amber side marker lamp at or near the front of the load.

(b) On each side, one amber reflector at or near the front of the load.

(c) On the rearmost part of the load or the rearmost support for the load, one combination marker lamp showing amber to the front and red to the rear and side, mounted to indicate the maximum width of the pole trailer.

8. Identification lamps shall be grouped in a horizontal row, with lamp centers spaced not less than 6 nor more than 12 inches apart, and mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle as close as practicable to the vertical centerline, except that where the cab of a vehicle is not more than 42 inches wide at the front roofline, a single identification lamp at the center of the cab shall be sufficient to comply with the requirements for front identification lamps.

9. On trailers designed to carry boats, front and rear clearance lamps may be located on each side of the trailer at or near the mid-point of the trailer between the front and rear of the trailer to indicate the extreme width of the trailer.

10. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a mobile home.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1212; 1975, 35)

NRS 484.563 Colors of certain lamps, lights and reflectors.

1. Front clearance lamps, identification lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the front or on the side near the front of a vehicle must display or reflect an amber color.
 2. Rear clearance lamps, identification lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the rear or on the sides near the rear of a vehicle must display or reflect a red color.
 3. All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle must display or reflect a red color, except that:
 - (a) The stoplight or other signal device may be red, amber or yellow.
 - (b) The light illuminating the license plate must be white.
 - (c) The light emitted by a backup lamp must be white or amber.
 - (d) The tail lamp on a motorcycle may contain a blue insert as authorized in [NRS 486.261](#).
- [Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1214; [2003, 402](#))

NRS 484.565 Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps and side marker lamps.

1. Reflectors required in [NRS 484.563](#) shall be mounted at a height not less than 15 inches and not higher than 60 inches above the ground on which the vehicle stands, except that if the highest part of the permanent structure of the vehicle is less than 15 inches the reflector at such point shall be mounted as high as that part of the permanent structure will permit.
2. Any required red reflector on the rear of such vehicle may be incorporated with the tail lamp, but such reflector shall meet all the other reflector requirements of this chapter.
3. Except as provided in subsections 4 and 5, clearance lamps shall be mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle in such a manner as to indicate its extreme width and as near the top thereof as practicable. Clearance lamps and side marker lamps may be mounted in combination provided illumination is given as required in this chapter with reference to both.
4. When rear identification lamps are mounted at the extreme height of the vehicle, rear clearance lamps may be mounted at optional height.
5. When mounting of front clearance lamps at the highest point of a trailer results in such lamps failing to mark the extreme width of a trailer, such lamps shall be mounted at a height to indicate the extreme width of the trailer.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1214)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.340)

NRS 484.567 Visibility requirements for reflectors, clearance lamps, identification lamps and marker lamps.

1. Every reflector required by [NRS 484.561](#) shall be of such size and characteristics and so maintained as to be readily visible at nighttime from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps.
2. Every front and rear clearance lamp and identification lamp required by [NRS 484.561](#) shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lighted lamps are required at all distances between 500 feet to 50 feet from the front and rear, respectively, of the vehicle on which mounted.
3. Every side marker lamp required by [NRS 484.561](#) shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lighted lamps are required at all distances between 500 and 50 feet from the side of the vehicle on which mounted.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1205; A 1975, 30)

NRS 484.569 Obstructed lights. Whenever motor vehicles and other vehicles are operated in combination during the time that lights are required, any lamp (except tail lamps) need not be lighted which by reason of its location on a vehicle of the combination would be obscured by another vehicle of the combination, but this shall not affect the requirement that lighted clearance lamps be displayed on the front of the foremost vehicle required to have clearance lamps or that all lights required on the rear of the rearmost vehicle of any combination shall be lighted.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.360)

NRS 484.571 Lamps on parked vehicle.

1. Every vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps which, when lighted, shall display a white or amber light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle, and one or more lamps which, when lighted, shall display a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear of the vehicle. The location of such lamps shall be such that at least one such lamp is installed as near as practicable to the side of the vehicle which is closest to passing traffic.
2. Whenever a vehicle is parked upon the traveled portion of a highway during the times mentioned in [NRS 484.545](#) and there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of 1,000 feet upon such highway, no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.
3. Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon the traveled portion of a highway or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended during the times mentioned in [NRS 484.545](#), and there is insufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of 1,000 feet upon such highway or roadway, such vehicle shall display lighted lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 1.

4. Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1960, 60; 1969, 1215)—
(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.370)

NRS 484.573 Lamps and reflectors on farm tractors, farm equipment and implements of husbandry.

1. Every farm tractor and every self-propelled unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry manufactured after January 1, 1970, shall be equipped with vehicular hazard-warning lamps of a type described in [NRS 484.585](#), visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight, which shall be displayed whenever any such vehicle is operated upon a highway.

2. Every farm tractor and every self-propelled unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry manufactured after January 1, 1970, shall at all times, and every other such vehicle shall, during the times mentioned in [NRS 484.545](#), be equipped with lamps and reflectors as follows:

(a) At least two head lamps meeting the requirements of [NRS 484.587](#).

(b) At least one red lamp visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear, mounted as far to the left of the center of the vehicle as practicable.

(c) At least two red reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps.

3. Every combination of farm tractor and towed farm equipment or implement of husbandry shall at all times mentioned in [NRS 484.545](#) be equipped with lamps and reflectors as follows:

(a) The farm tractor shall be equipped as required in subsections 1 and 2.

(b) If the towed unit extends more than 4 feet to the rear of the tractor or obscures any lamp on the tractor, such unit shall be equipped on the rear with at least two red reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps.

(c) If the towed unit extends more than 4 feet to the left of the centerline of the tractor, such unit shall be equipped on the front with an amber reflector visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the front when directly in front of lawful beams of head lamps. Such reflector shall be so positioned as to indicate, as nearly as practicable, the extreme left projection of the towed unit.

4. The two red reflectors required by subsection 3 shall be so positioned as to show from the rear, as nearly as practicable, the extreme width of the vehicle or combination carrying them.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1206)

NRS 484.575 Lamps and reflectors on other vehicles. All vehicles including animal-drawn vehicles not otherwise specifically required to be equipped with lamps, shall at all times specified in [NRS 484.545](#) be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and two lamps displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear of the vehicle or one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible from all distances of 600 to 100 feet to the rear when illuminated by the lawful lower beams of head lamps.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1215; 1975, 31)

NRS 484.577 Spot lamps, auxiliary lamps and lamps for fog.

1. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two spot lamps and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used upon approaching another vehicle that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will strike the windshield, or any windows, mirror or occupant of a vehicle in use.

2. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 16 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of [NRS 484.587](#) apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary driving lamps.

3. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary passing lamps mounted on the front at a height of not less than 24 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of [NRS 484.587](#) apply to any combination of head lamps and auxiliary passing lamps.

4. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two fog lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 12 inches nor more than 30 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands and so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the light to the left of center of the vehicle shall at a distance of 25 feet ahead project higher than a level of 4 inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. Such lighted fog lamps may be used with lower head lamp beams as provided in [NRS 484.587](#).

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1215)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.390)

NRS 484.579 Flashing amber warning light: Limitations on operation and display; permit to mount on certain vehicles; fee.

1. It is unlawful to operate or display a flashing amber warning light on a vehicle except when an unusual traffic hazard exists or as authorized in [NRS 484.582](#). This subsection does not prohibit the use of amber lights in electric signals for making turns.

2. It is unlawful for any person to mount flashing amber warning lights permanently on a vehicle without a permit from the Nevada Highway Patrol.

3. The Nevada Highway Patrol, upon written application, shall issue a permit to mount a flashing amber light on:

- (a) Vehicles of public utilities.
- (b) Trucks for towing vehicles.
- (c) Vehicles engaged in activities which create a public hazard upon the streets or highways.
- (d) Vehicles of coroners and their deputies.
- (e) Vehicles of Civil Air Patrol rescue units.
- (f) Vehicles of authorized sheriffs' jeep squadrons.
- (g) Vehicles which escort funeral processions.
- (h) Vehicles operated by vendors of food or beverages, as provided in [NRS 484.582](#).

4. Those permits expire on June 30 of each calendar year.

5. The Nevada Highway Patrol shall charge and collect the following fees for the issuance of a permit for the mounting of a flashing amber light:

- (a) Permit for a single vehicle..... \$2
- (b) Blanket permit for more than 5 but less than 15 vehicles..... 12
- (c) Blanket permit for 15 vehicles or more..... 24

6. Subsections 1 and 2 do not apply to an agency of any state or political subdivision thereof, or to an agency of the Federal Government.

7. All fees collected by the Nevada Highway Patrol pursuant to this section must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the State Highway Fund.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1267; A 1975, 586; 1981, 129; 1985, 945, 1465; [2005, 677](#))

NRS 484.582 Display of flashing amber warning light and signs by certain vehicles used to sell food or beverage.

1. Any vendor of food or beverages who operates on public streets a vehicle which moves at a speed slower than the normal flow of traffic and which stops or stands on the street or adjacent to the curb so that customers may be served from the vehicle shall, upon obtaining a permit pursuant to [NRS 484.579](#), mount a flashing or rotating amber warning light on the roof of that vehicle and shall display warning signs on the vehicle pursuant to subsection 3.

2. The amber light must be in operation when the vehicle is:

(a) Moving down a street soliciting customers at a speed of less than 15 miles per hour; or

(b) Stopped or standing on the street or adjacent to a curb to serve customers.

3. The warning signs displayed on the vehicle must advise drivers of other vehicles of the danger of the presence of children around the vehicle. These signs must substantially conform to the color and style of print used on the warning signs displayed on public school buses in this State.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1464)

NRS 484.583 Display of flashing amber warning light by vehicle of public utility. Public utility vehicles actually engaged in the construction, removal, maintenance or inspection of utility facilities may display flashing amber warning lights to the front, sides or rear when necessarily parked other than adjacent to the curb in a highway, or when moving at a speed slower than the normal flow of traffic.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1267)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.416)

NRS 484.584 Use and display of blue tail lamps by certain vehicles of Department of Transportation; conditions. An authorized vehicle used by the Department of Transportation for the construction, maintenance or repair of highways may be equipped with tail lamps that emit nonflashing blue light which may be used:

1. For vehicles that perform construction, maintenance or repair of highways, including, without limitation, vehicles used for the removal of snow, when the vehicle is engaged in such construction, maintenance or repair; and

2. For all other authorized vehicles of the Department of Transportation used in the construction, maintenance or repair of highways:

(a) In an area designated as a temporary traffic control zone in which construction, maintenance or repair of a highway is conducted; and

(b) At a time when the workers who are performing the construction, maintenance or repair of the highway are present.

(Added to NRS by [2003, 3236](#))

NRS 484.585 Additional equipment for lighting.

1. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.
2. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running-board courtesy lamp on each side of the vehicle which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.
3. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with inside door-mounted red lamps or red reflectorizing devices or material visible to the rear of the vehicle when the doors are open.
4. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with one or more backup lamps either separately or in combination with other lamps. Backup lamps shall not be lighted when the vehicle is in forward motion.
5. Any vehicle may be equipped with lamps which may be used for the purpose of warning the drivers of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking or passing, and when so equipped may display such warning in addition to any other warning signals required by this chapter. The lamps used to display such warning to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall display simultaneously flashing white or amber lights, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamps used to display such warning to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights, or any shade of color between amber and red. Whenever a vehicle has been equipped with such lamps they shall be kept in good operating condition. These warning lamps shall be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet in normal sunlight.
6. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two lamps designed and of sufficient intensity for the purpose of revealing objects only in the direction of the turn while the vehicle is turning or while the turn signal lamps are operating to signal an intention to turn. The lamps shall be designed so that no glaring light is projected into the eyes of an approaching driver.
7. Any vehicle 80 inches or more in overall width, if not otherwise required by [NRS 484.561](#), may be equipped with not more than three identification lamps showing to the front, which shall emit an amber light without glare, and not more than three identification lamps showing to the rear, which shall emit a red light without glare. Such lamps shall be mounted in the manner provided in [NRS 484.561](#).

8. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer 80 inches or more in overall width or 30 feet or more in overall length manufactured after January 1, 1970, shall be equipped with hazardous warning lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 5.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1207)

NRS 484.587 Equipment for lighting road with multiple beams. Except as hereinafter provided, the head lamps or the auxiliary driving lamp or the auxiliary passing lamp, or combination thereof, on motor vehicles other than motorcycles or mopeds shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distributions of light projected to different elevations, and such lamps may, in addition, be so arranged that such selection can be made automatically, subject to the following limitations:

1. There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 350 feet ahead for all conditions of loading.

2. There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 100 feet ahead; and on a straight, level road under any condition of loading none of the high-intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver.

3. Every new motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle or moped, registered in this State after January 1, 1956, which has multiple-beam road lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the head lamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. The indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped.

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1971, 1472; 1975, 1078)

NRS 484.589 Use of equipment for lighting road with multiple beams. Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on the traveled portion of the highway, or shoulder adjacent thereto, during the times specified in [NRS 484.545](#), the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

1. Whenever a driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within 500 feet, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver. The lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, specified in subsection 2 of [NRS 484.587](#), shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times, regardless of road contour and loading.

2. Whenever the driver of a vehicle follows another vehicle within 300 feet to the rear, the driver shall use a distribution of light permissible under this chapter other than the uppermost distribution of light specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484.587](#).

[Part 6:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40]—(NRS A 1969, 1216; 1985, 1041)

NRS 484.591 Number and intensity of lamps on front of vehicle.

1. At all times specified in [NRS 484.545](#), a lighted head lamp or head lamps meeting the requirements of [NRS 484.549](#) shall be displayed on a motor vehicle except when the vehicle is parked.
2. Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with head lamps is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps, spot lamp or any other lamp on the front projecting a beam of intensity greater than 300 candle power, not more than a total of four of any such lamps may be lighted at one time when upon a highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1207; A 1975, 118)

Brakes

NRS 484.593 Equipment required.

1. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, house trailer and pole trailer, and any combination of those vehicles operating upon a highway must be equipped with brakes in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.
2. Every such vehicle and combination of vehicles, except:
 - (a) Special mobile equipment towed by a motor vehicle at a speed of 20 miles per hour or less;
 - (b) Trailers, semitrailers and house trailers having a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or less, except as provided in subsection 6; and
 - (c) Pole dollies when used in the transportation of poles at a speed of 20 miles per hour or less by a public utility or agency engaged in the business of supplying electricity or telephone service, when the transportation is between storage yards or between a storage yard and a job location where the poles are to be used,

↪ must be equipped with service brakes complying with the performance requirements of [NRS 484.595](#) and adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold that vehicle under all conditions of loading, and on any grade incident to its operation.
3. Every such vehicle and combination of vehicles, except motorcycles or mopeds, must be equipped with parking brakes adequate to hold the vehicle or combination of vehicles on any grade on which it is operated, under all conditions of loading, on a surface free from snow, ice or loose material. The parking brakes must be capable of being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements by the driver's muscular effort or by spring action or by equivalent means. Their operation may be assisted by the service brakes or other source of power, provided

that failure of the service brake actuation system or other power-assisting mechanism will not prevent the parking brakes from being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements. The parking brakes must be so designed that when once applied they remain applied with the required effectiveness despite exhaustion of any source of energy or leakage of any kind. The same brake drums, brake shoes and lining assemblies, brake-shoe anchors and mechanical brake-shoe actuation mechanism normally associated with the wheel brake assemblies may be used for both the service brakes and the parking brakes. If the means of applying the parking brakes and the service brakes are connected in any way, they must be so constructed that failure of any one part will not leave the vehicle without operative brakes.

4. Every vehicle must be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels except:

(a) Trailers, semitrailers, house trailers or pole trailers, manufactured or assembled before July 1, 1975, having a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or less.

(b) Any vehicle being towed in driveaway or towaway operations, provided the combination of vehicles is capable of complying with the performance requirements of [NRS 484.595](#).

(c) Trucks and truck-tractors having three or more axles, which need not have brakes on the front wheels, except that when those vehicles are equipped with at least two steerable axles, the wheels of one steerable axle need not have brakes. However, those trucks and truck-tractors must be capable of complying with the performance requirements of [NRS 484.595](#).

(d) Special mobile equipment.

(e) Any vehicle with three wheels in contact with the ground, two of which are equipped with brakes if the vehicle is capable of complying with the performance requirements of [NRS 484.595](#).

5. Every trailer, semitrailer, house trailer and pole trailer equipped with air- or vacuum-actuated brakes and every trailer, semitrailer, house trailer and pole trailer with a gross weight in excess of 3,000 pounds, manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1969, must be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels and of such character as to be applied automatically and promptly, and remain applied for at least 15 minutes, upon breakaway from the towing vehicle.

6. Every trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer of 3,000 pounds or more gross weight or equaling more than 40 percent of the towing vehicle, manufactured or assembled before July 1, 1975, must be equipped with brakes on at least two wheels.

7. Except as otherwise provided by law, every motor vehicle used to tow a trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer equipped with brakes must be equipped with means for providing that, in case of breakaway of the towed vehicle, the towing vehicle will be capable of being stopped by the use of its service brakes.

8. Air brake systems installed on trailers must be so designed that the supply reservoir used to provide air for the brakes is safeguarded against backflow of air from the reservoir through the supply line.

9. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer, manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1975, and operating upon a highway must be equipped with service brakes on all wheels of every vehicle, except:

(a) A trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer of less than 1,500 pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes; and

(b) Three-axle trucks, trucks and truck-tractors need only be equipped with brakes on all wheels of the two rear axles.

[Part 6 1/2:166:1925; added 1939, 316; A 1953, 152]—(NRS A 1965, 167; 1969, 1216; 1971, 1472; 1975, 130, 1078; 1979, 854)

NRS 484.595 Requirements for performance.

1. Every motor vehicle and combination of vehicles, at all times and under all conditions of loading, upon application of the service brake, shall be capable of:

(a) Developing a braking force that is not less than the percentage of its gross weight tabulated in subsection 2 for its classification;

(b) Decelerating to a stop from not more than 20 miles per hour at not less than the feet per second per second tabulated in subsection 2 for its classification; and

(c) Stopping from a speed of 20 miles per hour, in not more than the distance tabulated in subsection 2 for its classification, such distance to be measured from the point at which movement of the service brake pedal or control begins.

2. The required braking forces, decelerations and braking distances are tabulated as follows:

	Brake system
	application
Braking	and braking
force as a	distance
percentage	in feet

	of gross		from an
	vehicle or	Deceleration	initial
Classification	combination	in feet per	speed of
of Vehicles	weight	second	20 m.p.h.

Passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of 10 people or less including driver, not having manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating.....

52.8% 17 25

All motorcycles, mopeds and motor-driven cycles

43.5% 14 30

Single-unit vehicles with manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less

43.5% 14 30

Single-unit vehicles with manufacturer's gross weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds

43.5% 14 40

Combination of a two-axle towing vehicle and trailer with a gross trailer weight of 3,000 pounds or less

43.5% 14 40

Buses, regardless of the number of axles, not having a manufacturer's gross weight rating

43.5% 14 40

All combinations of vehicles in driveaway-towaway operations

43.5% 14 40

All other vehicles and combinations of vehicles

43.5% 14 50

3. Tests for deceleration and stopping distance shall be made on a substantially level (not to exceed plus or minus 1-percent grade), dry, smooth, hard surface that is free from loose material.

[Part 6 1/2:166:1925; added 1939, 316; A 1953, 152]—(NRS A 1969, 1219; 1975, 1080)

NRS 484.597 Maintenance. All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.

[Part 6 1/2:166:1925; added 1939, 316; A 1953, 152]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.440)

NRS 484.599 Equipment for towing vehicle.

1. Every towing vehicle, when used to tow another vehicle equipped with air-controlled brakes, in other than driveaway or towaway operations, shall be equipped with two means for emergency application of the trailer brakes. One of these means shall apply the brakes automatically in the event of a reduction of the towing vehicle air supply to a fixed pressure, which shall be not lower than 20 pounds per square inch nor higher than 45 pounds per square inch. The other means shall be a manually controlled device for applying and releasing the brakes, readily operable by a person seated in the driving seat, and its emergency position or method of operation shall be clearly indicated. In no instance may the manual means be so arranged as to permit its use to prevent operation of the automatic means. The automatic and the manual means required by this section may be, but are not required to be, separate.

2. Every towing vehicle used to tow other vehicles equipped with vacuum brakes, in operations other than driveaway or towaway operations, shall have, in addition to the single-control device required by [NRS 484.601](#), a second control device which can be used to operate the brakes on towed vehicles in emergencies. The second control shall be independent of brake air, hydraulic and other pressure, and independent of other controls, unless the braking system is so arranged that failure of the pressure upon which the second control depends will cause the towed vehicle brakes to be applied automatically. The second control is not required to provide modulated braking.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1209)

NRS 484.601 Arrangement of system; device for control. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, house trailer and pole trailer, and every combination of such vehicles, except motorcycles, mopeds, power cycles and motor-driven cycles, equipped with brakes shall have the braking system so arranged that one control device can be used to operate all service brakes. The braking system on the towed vehicle may be surge actuated brakes. This requirement does not prohibit vehicles from being equipped with an additional control device to be used to operate brakes on the towed vehicles. This regulation does not apply to driveaway or towaway operations unless the brakes on the individual vehicles are designed to be operated by a single control on the towing vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1210; A 1975, 131, 1081)

NRS 484.603 Reservoirs.

1. Every bus, truck or truck-tractor with air-operated brakes shall be equipped with at least one reservoir sufficient to insure that, when fully charged to the maximum pressure as regulated by the air compressor governor cutout setting, a full service brake application may be made without lowering such reservoir pressure by more than 30 percent. Each reservoir shall be provided with means for readily draining accumulated oil or water.

2. Every truck with three or more axles equipped with vacuum-assistor type brakes and every truck-tractor and truck used for towing a vehicle equipped with vacuum brakes shall be

equipped with a reserve capacity or a vacuum reservoir sufficient to insure that, with the reserve capacity or reservoir fully charged and with the engine stopped, a full service brake application may be made without depleting the vacuum supply by more than 30 percent.

3. All motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers, when equipped with air or vacuum reservoirs or reserve capacity as required by this section, shall have such reservoirs or reserve capacity so safeguarded by a check valve or equivalent device that in the event of failure or leakage in its connection to the source of compressed air or vacuum, the stored air or vacuum shall not be depleted by the leak or failure.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1210)

NRS 484.605 Warning signals and devices for certain buses, trucks and truck-tractors.

1. Every bus, truck or truck-tractor using compressed air for the operation of its own brakes or the brakes on any towed vehicle shall be provided with a warning signal, other than a pressure gauge, readily audible or visible to the driver, which will operate at any time the air reservoir pressure of the vehicle is below 50 percent of the air compressor governor cutout pressure. In addition, each such vehicle shall be equipped with a pressure gauge visible to the driver, which indicates in pounds per square inch the pressure available for braking.

2. Every truck-tractor and truck used for towing a vehicle equipped with vacuum-operated brakes and every truck with three or more axles using vacuum in the operation of its brakes, except those in driveaway or towaway operations, shall be equipped with a warning signal, other than a gauge indicating vacuum, readily audible or visible to the driver, which will operate at any time the vacuum in the vehicle's supply reservoir or reserve capacity is less than 8 inches of mercury.

3. When a vehicle required to be equipped with a warning device is equipped with both air and vacuum power for the operation of its own brakes or the brakes on a towed vehicle, the warning devices may be, but are not required to be, combined into a single device which will serve both purposes. A gauge or gauges indicating pressure or vacuum shall not be deemed to be an adequate means of satisfying this requirement.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1210)

NRS 484.6055 Conditions upon use of compression brakes; penalty.

1. The driver of a vehicle which is equipped with a device for braking that uses the compression of the engine of the vehicle shall not use the device at any time unless:

(a) The device is equipped with an operational muffler; or

(b) The driver reasonably believes that an emergency requires the use of the device to protect the physical safety of a person or others from an immediate threat of physical injury or to protect against an immediate threat of damage to property.

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

(Added to NRS by [2003, 403](#))

Odometers

NRS 484.606 Definitions. As used in [NRS 484.606](#) to [484.6069](#), inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Odometer” means an instrument for measuring and recording the total distance which a motor vehicle travels while in operation. The term does not include any auxiliary odometer designed to be reset by the operator of the motor vehicle.

2. “Repair and replacement” means restoration to a sound working condition by replacing the odometer or any part thereof, or by correcting what is inoperative.

3. “Transfer” means to change ownership by purchase, gift or any other means.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 372; A 1995, 155)

NRS 484.6061 Unlawful devices.

1. It is unlawful for any person to display or advertise for sale, to sell, to use, to install or to have installed any device which causes an odometer to register any mileage other than the true mileage driven.

2. For purposes of this section, the true mileage driven is that mileage traveled by the vehicle, as registered by the odometer, within the manufacturer’s designed tolerance for such odometer.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 372; A [2007, 3223](#))

NRS 484.6062 Unlawful change of mileage. It is unlawful for any person or his agent to disconnect, reset or alter the odometer of any motor vehicle with the intent to change the number of miles indicated thereon.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 373)

NRS 484.6063 Operation of, or causing or allowing to be operated, with intent to defraud, motor vehicle that has disconnected, nonfunctional or altered odometer. It is unlawful for any person, with the intent to defraud, to operate, or to cause or allow to be operated, a motor vehicle on any highway of this State knowing that the odometer of such vehicle is disconnected or nonfunctional or has been altered to no longer reflect the true mileage driven.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 373; A [2007, 3223](#))

NRS 484.6064 Conspiracy. It is unlawful for any person to conspire with any other person to violate [NRS 484.606](#) to [484.6069](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 373)

NRS 484.6065 Lawful service, repair or replacement; notice to be attached to vehicle when odometer adjusted to read zero.

1. [NRS 484.606](#) to [484.6069](#), inclusive, do not prevent the service, repair or replacement of an odometer, if the mileage indicated on such odometer remains the same as before the service, repair or replacement.

2. Where the odometer is incapable of registering the same mileage as before such service, repair or replacement, the odometer shall be adjusted to read zero and a notice in writing shall be attached to the left door frame of the vehicle by the owner or his agent, specifying the mileage prior to repair or replacement of the odometer and the date on which it was repaired or replaced. Any such notice shall not be removed or altered.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 373)

NRS 484.60665 Department to enforce provisions of federal law relating to disclosure of odometer reading of motor vehicle and certain other information. The Department shall enforce the provisions of 49 U.S.C. §§ 32701 et seq. and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 155)

NRS 484.6067 Criminal penalties.

1. A person 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, or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both fine and imprisonment, if he knowingly sells a motor vehicle whose odometer has been altered for the purpose of fraud.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, any person who violates the provisions of [NRS 484.606](#) to [484.6069](#), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 373; A 1979, 1390; [2007, 3223](#))

NRS 484.6068 Civil penalties. Any person who, with an intent to defraud, violates any requirement imposed by [NRS 484.606](#) to [484.6069](#), inclusive, is liable to the person harmed by such act or acts, in an amount equal to the sum of:

1. Three times the amount of actual damages sustained by the person harmed or \$2,500, whichever is greater; and

2. If the action of the person harmed is successful in enforcing the liability imposed by subsection 1, the costs of the action together with reasonable attorney's fees, as determined by the court.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 373; A [2007, 3223](#))

NRS 484.6069 Injunctive relief. The Attorney General or the district attorney of the proper county may bring an action in the district courts of this State to enjoin a violation of [NRS 484.606](#) to [484.6069](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 373)

Other Equipment

NRS 484.607 Horns and other warning devices.

1. Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway must be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet, but the horn or other warning device must not emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle.

2. A person driving a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to ensure safe operation, give audible warning with his horn, but shall not otherwise use the horn when upon a highway.

3. A vehicle must not be equipped with, and a person shall not use upon a vehicle, a siren, whistle or bell, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

4. It is permissible, but not required, to equip a vehicle with a theft alarm which is arranged so that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal.

5. An authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet, but the siren must not be used except when the vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which event the driver of the vehicle may sound the siren to warn pedestrians and other drivers of his approach. A driver of an emergency vehicle may operate the vehicle's warning lamps without sounding the siren.

6. A driver of an emergency vehicle who operates the vehicle's warning lamps without sounding the siren shall be deemed to have adequately warned pedestrians and other drivers of his approach for the purpose of determining whether the driver met the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons pursuant to [NRS 484.261](#).

[8:166:1925; A 1939, 316; 1931 NCL § 4357]—(NRS A 1987, 1343; [2001, 740](#))

NRS 484.609 Unlawful to operate out-of-state or foreign privately owned motor vehicle equipped with red light or siren; exception; penalty.

1. It is unlawful for any person to operate or cause to be operated upon the public highways of the State of Nevada any out-of-state or foreign privately owned motor vehicle equipped with a red light or siren attached thereto as a part of the equipment of the vehicle.

2. This section is not intended to repeal, amend or in any manner change the existing law insofar as it applies to domestic and foreign motor vehicles except in the particular instance set out in subsection 1 and this section does not apply to motor vehicles registered in foreign states having reciprocal arrangements made with the Department in relation to the use of red lights and sirens upon out-of-state motor vehicles.

3. A violation of the provisions of this section is punishable by a fine of not more than \$250.

[1:118:1951] + [2:118:1951] + [3:118:1951]—(NRS A 1957, 615; 1967, 595; 1985, 1952)

NRS 484.6101 Standards and regulations for noise emission; compliance.

1. Not later than January 1, 1972, the Department shall adopt rules and regulations:

(a) Governing total maximum noise emissions for vehicles operating on the highways of this State.

(b) Governing maximum noise emission standards for new motor vehicles sold in this State.

2. Rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall:

(a) Take into consideration all facts and circumstances bearing upon the technical and economic feasibility of and the reasonableness of compliance with such rules and regulations.

(b) Be consistent with any standards adopted by any federal agency governing noise emissions for vehicles in use or applying to the manufacturer of vehicles.

3. Rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall also prescribe testing procedures and instrumentation to be used, taking into consideration the testing procedures of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

4. The Department shall, from time to time, after initial adoption of rules and regulations and, as new facts concerning the control of vehicle noise become available, make such amendments to the rules and regulations as is required to maintain the highest level of vehicle noise emission control consistent with the provisions of subsection 2.

5. On and after the effective date of the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section it shall be unlawful to operate on the highways of this State any vehicle or to sell or offer for sale

in this State any vehicle which fails to comply with the emission levels established by such rules and regulations.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 921)

NRS 484.611 Mufflers: Prevention of emissions.

1. Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent emissions greater than those allowed by rules and regulations established by the Department. No person shall use a muffler cutout, bypass or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a highway.

2. The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1208; A 1971, 921)

NRS 484.612 Mudguards. Every truck, truck-tractor, trailer, semitrailer or combination of those vehicles having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 26,000 pounds or more, when operated upon a highway, must be equipped with mudguards suspended behind its rear wheels.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 437)

NRS 484.613 Mirrors on trucks. Every truck using the highways of this State, having a body of such width or height that obscures a view of the road to the rear, shall be equipped with a mirror carried in such position that the driver of the truck shall be able to see reflected in the mirror traffic approaching from the rear.

[20:166:1925; NCL § 4370]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.480)

NRS 484.617 Mirrors on all motor vehicles. On and after January 1, 1970, every motor vehicle, operated singly or when towing any other vehicle, shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of such motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1208)

NRS 484.619 Windshield and windows must be unobstructed.

1. A person shall not drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, side wings or side or rear windows of such vehicle which obstructs the driver's clear view of the highway or any intersecting highway.

2. This section shall not apply to any sign, poster or other material displayed in the 6-inch square area of the lower corner of the windshield farthest removed from the driver or to any other material required to be displayed on a windshield or window by federal or state law.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1208)

NRS 484.6195 Restrictions on tinting of windshield or side or rear window.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “light transmission” means the ratio of the amount of light which is allowed to pass through a product or material to the amount of light which falls on it.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 4 and 5 a person shall not:

(a) Place, install, affix or apply upon the windshield or any side or rear window of a motor vehicle which is required to be registered in this State; or

(b) Operate on any highway a motor vehicle required to be registered in this State on which there has been placed, installed, affixed or applied upon the windshield or any side or rear window of the motor vehicle,

↳ any transparent material which alters the color or reduces the light transmission of the windshield or side or rear window.

3. The prohibition set forth in subsection 2 does not apply to:

(a) A window that is to the immediate right or left of the driver if the window is:

(1) Nonreflective; and

(2) Has a total light transmission through the combination, if any, of transparent material and safety glazing of not less than 35 percent with a tolerance of 7 percent.

(b) A side window that is to the rear of the driver, or a rear window, if the vehicle has outside mirrors on each side that are located so as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway through each mirror for a distance of not less than 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

(c) Any transparent material that is installed, affixed or applied to the topmost portion of the windshield if:

(1) The bottom edge of the material is not less than 29 inches above the undepressed driver’s seat when measured from a point 5 inches in front of the bottom of the backrest with the driver’s seat in its rearmost and lowermost position with the vehicle on a level surface; and

(2) The material is not red or amber in color.

4. The prohibition set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 2 does not apply to a motor vehicle with a model year of 1993 or older, if transparent material was placed, installed, affixed or applied upon the windshield or any side or rear window of the motor vehicle before July 1, 1993.

5. This section does not prohibit the operation or sale of a motor vehicle which has a windshield or windows that are covered by or treated with any material, if the vehicle was sold when new or could have been sold when new with such material as standard or optional equipment without violating any federal statute or regulation governing the sale at the time of manufacture.

6. The Director may, by regulation, provide for exemptions and exceptions from the provisions of subsection 2.

7. For the purposes of [NRS 483.473](#), a violation of subsection 2 is not a moving traffic violation.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2433)

NRS 484.621 Windshield wipers.

1. Every motor vehicle, except motorcycles or mopeds, equipped with a windshield shall be equipped with a self-operating windshield wiper system which shall be so constructed as to be controlled by the driver.

2. The windshield wiper system with which the vehicle is equipped shall be maintained in good operating condition and capable of effectively clearing the windshield so as to provide clear vision through the windshield for the driver under all ordinary conditions of rain, snow or other moisture.

3. The wiper system shall be operated while the vehicle is being driven during conditions of rain, snow or other moisture which obstruct or reduce the driver's clear view through the windshield.

4. Subsection 1 does not apply to highway maintenance vehicles, special mobile equipment, implements of husbandry, or vehicles manufactured before July 1, 1935, with adequate manually operated windshield wipers.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1209; A 1971, 1474; 1975, 205, 1081)

NRS 484.623 Safety glazing material in motor vehicles and campers.

1. It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale or drive any motor vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1970, unless the vehicle is equipped with safety glazing material wherever glazing materials are used in the vehicle for partitions, doors, windows, windshields or wind deflectors.

2. It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any camper manufactured after January 1, 1970, or for any person to drive such a motor vehicle registered in this State which is equipped with a camper, unless the camper is equipped with safety glazing materials wherever glazing materials are used in outside windows and doors. As used in this subsection, “camper” means any structure designed to be loaded onto, or affixed to, a motor vehicle to provide temporary living quarters for recreation, travel or other use.

3. As used in this section, “safety glazing materials” means glazing materials so constructed, treated or combined with other materials as to reduce substantially, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass, the likelihood of injury to persons by objects from exterior sources or by the safety glazing materials when they may be cracked or broken.

4. The Department shall establish specifications or requirements for approved safety glazing material which must not be lower in standard than those specifications or requirements for safety glazing material established by the American National Standards Institute Safety Code Z26.1-1950, and shall maintain a list of approved safety glazing material.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1208; A 1975, 33; 1985, 1953)

NRS 484.625 Replacement of glazing materials. It is unlawful for any person to replace glazing materials used in partitions, doors, windows, windshields or wind deflectors in any motor vehicle, or in the outside windows or doors of any camper, as defined in [NRS 484.623](#), with any glazing material other than safety glazing material, as defined in [NRS 484.623](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1209)

NRS 484.627 Certain vehicles to carry pot torches, lanterns or reflectors; display of devices when vehicle is disabled.

1. Every bus, truck and truck-tractor and every combination of vehicles 80 inches or more in overall width, except implements of husbandry, shall be equipped with at least three pot torches, three red electric lanterns or three red emergency reflectors.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 4 and 5, when any such vehicle is disabled on any portion of the traveled portion of a highway during any time specified in [NRS 484.545](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as follows:

(a) One at the traffic side of the vehicle, not more than 10 feet to the front or rear thereof;

(b) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of the disabled vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle; and

(c) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the front of the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle.

3. If the vehicle is disabled within 500 feet of a curve, crest of a hill or other obstruction to view, the torch, lantern or reflector to be placed in that direction shall be placed so as to afford ample warning to other users of the highway, but not less than 100 feet or more than 500 feet from the vehicle.

4. When any such vehicle is disabled on any portion of the traveled portion of a one-way highway with two or more traffic lanes during any time specified in [NRS 484.545](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as provided in subsection 2, except that the torch, lantern or reflector to be placed at the front of the vehicle shall be placed 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

5. When any such vehicle is disabled or parked off the traveled portion of a highway, but within 10 feet of such portion, during any time specified in [NRS 484.545](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as follows:

- (a) One at the traffic side of the vehicle not more than 10 feet to the rear of the vehicle;
- (b) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle; and
- (c) One at a distance of approximately 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

6. When any such vehicle is equipped with front turn signals which flash simultaneously and rear turn signals which flash simultaneously or with fusees, such turn signals shall be immediately operated or such fusees shall be placed as provided in this section for the placing of torches, lanterns or reflectors until such torches, lanterns or reflectors have been placed.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1205)

NRS 484.629 Display of warning devices by vehicle of public utility parked at site of work. When utility or public utility vehicles are parked, stopped or standing at the site of work as described in [NRS 484.583](#), warning devices shall be displayed as follows:

1. During daylight, warning devices shall consist of either:

(a) A warning flag or barricade striping on the front and rear of the vehicle.

(b) A warning flag, sign or barrier on the highway not more than 50 feet in advance of the vehicle and not more than 50 feet to the rear thereof, except that in zones where the speed limit is in excess of 25 miles per hour the 50-foot distance may be increased up to 500 feet from the vehicle as circumstances may warrant.

2. During darkness, the warning devices shall consist of either:

(a) One or more flashing amber warning lights on the vehicle giving warning to approaching traffic from each direction; or

(b) A warning light, flare, fusee or reflector on the highway not more than 50 feet in advance of the vehicle and not more than 50 feet to the rear thereof, except that in zones where the speed limit is in excess of 25 miles per hour the 50-foot distance may be increased up to 500 feet from the vehicle where circumstances may warrant.

3. The provisions of subsection 1 or 2 do not prevent the display of both types of the warning devices during daylight or darkness.

4. During either daylight or darkness, no warning device is necessary if the vehicle is equipped with the flashing warning lights visible to approaching traffic from each direction as provided in subsection 2.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1267)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.417)

NRS 484.631 Tow cars required to be equipped with broom, shovel and fire extinguisher; duties of driver; failure to perform duties.

1. Tow cars must be equipped with:

(a) One or more brooms, and the driver of the tow car engaged to remove a disabled vehicle from the scene of an accident shall remove all glass and debris deposited upon the roadway by the disabled vehicle which is to be towed.

(b) A shovel, and whenever practical the driver of the tow car engaged to remove any disabled vehicle shall spread dirt upon any portion of the roadway where oil or grease has been deposited by the disabled vehicle.

(c) At least one fire extinguisher of the dry chemical or carbon dioxide type, with minimum effective chemicals of no less than 5 pounds, with an aggregate rating of at least 10-B, C units, which must bear the approval of a laboratory nationally recognized as properly equipped to grant such approval.

2. A citation may be issued to any driver of a tow car who violates any provision of paragraph (a) of subsection 1. The peace officer who issues the citation shall report the violation to the Nevada Highway Patrol or the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the city in which the roadway is located. If necessary, the Nevada Highway Patrol, sheriff or chief of police shall cause the roadway to be cleaned and shall bill the owner or operator of the tow car for the costs of the cleaning. If the owner or operator does not pay those costs within 30 days after receiving the bill therefor, the Nevada Highway Patrol, sheriff or chief of police shall report such information to the Nevada Transportation Authority, which may take disciplinary action in accordance with the provisions of [NRS 706.449](#).

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1267; A 1981, 866; 1991, 246; 1997, 2009)

NRS 484.633 Equipment for tow car: Flashing amber warning lamp; flares, lanterns, lights or reflectors. Tow cars used to tow disabled vehicles must be equipped with:

1. Flashing amber warning lamps which must be displayed as may be advisable to warn approaching drivers during the period of preparation at the location from which a disabled vehicle is to be towed. A flashing amber warning lamp upon a tow car may be displayed to the rear when the tow car is towing a vehicle and moving at a speed slower than the normal flow of traffic.

2. At least two red flares, two red lanterns or two warning lights or reflectors which may be used in conjunction with the flashing amber warning lamps or in place of those lamps if the lamps are obstructed or damaged at the location from which a disabled vehicle is to be towed.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1268; A 1985, 1041)

NRS 484.637 Equipment for tow car: Rear and stop lamps; portable electric extension cord.

1. Tow cars used to tow vehicles shall be equipped with and carry a rear lamp, a stop lamp and a portable electric extension cord for use in displaying the lamp on the rear of the disabled vehicle.

2. Whenever a disabled vehicle is towed, the tow car operator shall connect and display such lamps, or a combination of them, on the rear of the disabled vehicle by means of the extension cord.

(Added to NRS by 1963, 1268; A 1975, 129)

NRS 484.638 Event recording device: Disclosure by manufacturer of new motor vehicle in owner's manual; downloading or retrieval of data; subscription services; penalty.

1. A manufacturer of a new motor vehicle which is sold or leased in this State and which is equipped with an event recording device shall disclose that fact in the owner's manual for the vehicle. The disclosure must include, if applicable, a statement that the event recording device:

(a) Records the direction and rate of speed at which the motor vehicle travels;

(b) Records a history of where the motor vehicle travels;

(c) Records steering performance;

(d) Records brake performance, including, without limitation, whether the brakes were applied before an accident;

(e) Records the status of the driver's safety belt; and

(f) If an accident involving the motor vehicle occurs, is able to transmit information concerning the accident to a central communications system.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, data recorded by an event recording device may not be downloaded or otherwise retrieved by a person other than the registered owner of the vehicle. Data recorded by an event recording device may be downloaded or otherwise retrieved by a person other than the registered owner of the vehicle:

(a) If the registered owner of the vehicle consents to the retrieval of the data.

(b) Pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) If the data is retrieved for the purpose of conducting research to improve motor vehicle safety, including, without limitation, conducting medical research to determine the reaction of a human body to motor vehicle accidents, provided that the identity of the registered owner or driver is not disclosed in connection with the retrieval of that data. The disclosure of a vehicle identification number pursuant to this paragraph does not constitute the disclosure of the identity of the registered owner or driver of the vehicle.

(d) If the data is retrieved by a new vehicle dealer or a garageman to diagnose, service or repair the motor vehicle.

(e) Pursuant to an agreement for subscription services for which disclosure required by subsection 4 has been made.

3. A person who retrieves data from an event recording device pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 2 shall not disclose that data to any person other than a person who is conducting research specified in that paragraph.

4. If a motor vehicle is equipped with an event recording device that is able to record or transmit any information described in subparagraph (2) or (6) of paragraph (a) of subsection 6 and that ability is part of a subscription service for the motor vehicle, the fact that the information may be recorded or transmitted must be disclosed in the agreement for the subscription service.

5. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

6. As used in this section:

(a) “Event recording device” means a device which is installed by the manufacturer of a motor vehicle and which, for the purposes of retrieving data after an accident involving the motor vehicle:

(1) Records the direction and rate of speed at which the motor vehicle travels;

(2) Records a history of where the motor vehicle travels;

(3) Records steering performance;

(4) Records brake performance, including, without limitation, whether the brakes were applied before an accident;

(5) Records the status of the driver's safety belt; or

(6) If an accident involving the motor vehicle occurs, is able to transmit information concerning the accident to a central communications system.

(b) "Garageman" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 487.545](#).

(c) "New vehicle dealer" has the meaning ascribed to it [NRS 482.078](#).

(d) "Owner" means:

(1) A person having all the incidents of ownership, including the legal title of the motor vehicle, whether or not he lends, rents or creates a security interest in the motor vehicle;

(2) A person entitled to possession of the motor vehicle as the purchaser under a security agreement; or

(3) A person entitled to possession of the motor vehicle as a lessee pursuant to a lease agreement if the term of the lease is more than 3 months.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 1358](#))

NRS 484.639 Television-type receiving equipment.

1. A person shall not drive any motor vehicle equipped with television-type receiving equipment so located that the viewer or screen is visible from the driver's seat.

2. This section does not prohibit the use of television-type receiving equipment used exclusively for traffic safety, law enforcement or the navigation of a motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1208; A 1995, 10)

NRS 484.641 Safety belts and shoulder harness assembly; requirements for child and other passenger; penalty; exemptions. [Effective until the date the Federal Government rescinds the requirement for the installation of automatic restraints in new private passenger motor vehicles, if that action is based upon the enactment or continued operation of certain amendatory and transitory provisions contained in chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada 1987.]

1. It is unlawful to drive a passenger car manufactured after:

(a) January 1, 1968, on a highway unless it is equipped with at least two lap-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

(b) January 1, 1970, on a highway, unless it is equipped with a lap-type safety belt assembly for each permanent seating position for passengers. This requirement does not apply to the rear seats of vehicles operated by a police department or sheriff's office.

(c) January 1, 1970, unless it is equipped with at least two shoulder-harness-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

2. Any person driving, and any passenger who:

(a) Is 6 years of age or older; or

(b) Weighs more than 60 pounds, regardless of age,

↪ who rides in the front or back seat of any vehicle described in subsection 1, having an unladen weight of less than 10,000 pounds, on any highway, road or street in this State shall wear a safety belt if one is available for his seating position.

3. A citation must be issued to any driver or to any adult passenger who fails to wear a safety belt as required by subsection 2. If the passenger is a child who:

(a) Is 6 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age, regardless of weight; or

(b) Is less than 6 years of age but who weighs more than 60 pounds,

↪ a citation must be issued to the driver for his failure to require that child to wear the safety belt, but if both the driver and that child are not wearing safety belts, only one citation may be issued to the driver for both violations. A citation may be issued pursuant to this subsection only if the violation is discovered when the vehicle is halted or its driver arrested for another alleged violation or offense. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection 2 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25 or by a sentence to perform a certain number of hours of community service.

4. A violation of subsection 2:

(a) Is not a moving traffic violation under [NRS 483.473](#).

(b) May not be considered as negligence or as causation in any civil action or as negligent or reckless driving under [NRS 484.377](#).

(c) May not be considered as misuse or abuse of a product or as causation in any action brought to recover damages for injury to a person or property resulting from the manufacture, distribution, sale or use of a product.

5. The Department shall exempt those types of motor vehicles or seating positions from the requirements of subsection 1 when compliance would be impractical.

6. The provisions of subsections 2 and 3 do not apply:

(a) To a driver or passenger who possesses a written statement by a physician certifying that he is unable to wear a safety belt for medical or physical reasons;

(b) If the vehicle is not required by federal law to be equipped with safety belts;

(c) To an employee of the United States Postal Service while delivering mail in the rural areas of this State;

(d) If the vehicle is stopping frequently, the speed of that vehicle does not exceed 15 miles per hour between stops and the driver or passenger is frequently leaving the vehicle or delivering property from the vehicle; or

(e) Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.6415](#), to a passenger riding in a means of public transportation, including a school bus or emergency vehicle.

7. It is unlawful for any person to distribute, have for sale, offer for sale or sell any safety belt or shoulder harness assembly for use in a motor vehicle unless it meets current minimum standards and specifications of the United States Department of Transportation.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1209; A 1985, 1953, 2294; 1987, 1106; [2001 Special Session, 151](#); [2003, 274, 506, 2080](#))

NRS 484.641 Safety belts and shoulder harness assembly. [Effective on the date the Federal Government rescinds the requirement for the installation of automatic restraints in new private passenger motor vehicles, if that action is based upon the enactment or continued operation of certain amendatory and transitory provisions contained in chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada 1987.]

1. It is unlawful to drive a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1968, on a highway unless it is equipped with at least two lap-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seat positions.

2. It is unlawful to drive a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1970, on a highway, unless it is equipped with a lap-type safety belt assembly for each permanent passenger-seating position. This requirement does not apply to the rear seats of vehicles operated by a police department or sheriff's office.

3. It is unlawful to drive a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1970, unless it is equipped with at least two shoulder-harness-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

4. The Department shall exempt those types of motor vehicles or seating positions from the requirements of this section when compliance would be impractical.

5. It is unlawful for any person to distribute, have for sale, offer for sale or sell any safety belt or shoulder harness assembly for use in a motor vehicle unless it meets current minimum standards and specifications of the United States Department of Transportation.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1209; A 1985, 1953, 2294; 1987, 1106; [2001 Special Session, 151](#); [2003, 274, 506, 2080](#), effective on the date the Federal Government rescinds the requirement for the installation of automatic restraints in new private passenger motor vehicles, if that action is based upon the enactment or continued operation of certain amendatory and transitory provisions contained in chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada 1987)

NRS 484.6415 Use of safety belts within taxicabs.

1. Any passenger 18 years of age or older who rides in the front or back seat of any taxicab on any highway, road or street in this State shall wear a safety belt if one is available for his seating position, except that this subsection does not apply:

(a) To a passenger who possesses a written statement by a physician certifying that he is unable to wear a safety belt for medical or physical reasons; or

(b) If the taxicab was not required by federal law at the time of initial sale to be equipped with safety belts.

2. A citation must be issued to any passenger who violates the provisions of subsection 1. A citation may be issued pursuant to this subsection only if the violation is discovered when the vehicle is halted or its driver arrested for another alleged violation or offense. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25 or by a sentence to perform a certain number of hours of community service.

3. A violation of subsection 1:

(a) Is not a moving traffic violation under [NRS 483.473](#).

(b) May not be considered as negligence or as causation in any civil action or as negligent or reckless driving under [NRS 484.377](#).

(c) May not be considered as misuse or abuse of a product or as causation in any action brought to recover damages for injury to a person or property resulting from the manufacture, distribution, sale or use of a product.

4. An owner or operator of a taxicab shall post a sign within each of his taxicabs advising passengers that they must wear safety belts while being transported by the taxicab. Such a sign must be placed within the taxicab so as to be visible to and easily readable by passengers, except that this subsection does not apply if the taxicab was not required by federal law at the time of initial sale to be equipped with safety belts.

(Added to NRS by [2003, 505](#))

NRS 484.642 Pneumatic tires: Standards; sale or use of nonconforming tire prohibited.

1. The Director, after a hearing, may adopt rules and regulations relating to pneumatic vehicle tires as he determines necessary to provide for public safety.

(a) In adopting these regulations, the Department shall consider, as evidence of generally accepted standards, the rules and regulations of the Federal Highway Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and publications of the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

(b) Adopted rules and regulations shall specify:

(1) Minimum tread depth of tires being operated on the highways; and

(2) Prohibitions on the use of recut or regrooved tires.

2. After adoption of such rules and regulations, no dealer or person holding a retail seller's license shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale or install on a vehicle for use on a highway a pneumatic tire which is not in compliance with such rules and regulations.

3. After adoption of such rules and regulations, no person shall use on a highway a pneumatic tire which is not in conformance with the rules and regulations.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 219)

NRS 484.6425 Use of certain cleated or studded tires prohibited; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person shall not operate any motor vehicle equipped with tires which have on the periphery any block, flange, cleat, ridge, bead or any other protuberance of metal or wood which projects beyond the thread of the traction surface of the tire.

2. This section does not prohibit:

(a) Tire chains or traction devices approved by the Director.

(b) Pneumatic tires which have embedded therein wire not exceeding 0.075 inch in diameter and which are so constructed that under no conditions will the percentage of metal in contact with the roadway exceed 5 percent of the total tire area in contact with the roadway, except that during the first 1,000 miles of use, the metal in contact with the roadway may exceed 5 percent of the tire area in contact with the roadway but must not exceed 20 percent of that area.

(c) Pneumatic tires containing metal-type studs of tungsten carbide or other suitable material which are so inserted or constructed that under no conditions will the percentage of metal in contact with the roadway exceed 3 percent of the total tire area in contact with the roadway, but such tires may only be used between October 1 and April 30.

(d) Pneumatic tires containing metal-type studs of tungsten carbide or other suitable material that are retractable, in which case the tires may be used any time of the year, but the studs may only be engaged or extended between October 1 and April 30.

(e) The operation of vehicles upon unimproved roadways when necessary in the construction or repair of highways.

(f) The operation of traction engines or tractors under conditions of a permit first obtained from the Department of Transportation with respect to highways under its jurisdiction or the governing body of a city or county with respect to roads under its jurisdiction.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 176; A 1979, 858, 1806; 1989, 1050; [2007, 1135](#))

NRS 484.643 Traction devices, tire chains or snow tires: Use required where highway marked or posted.

1. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle, whether it is an emergency vehicle or otherwise, without traction devices, tire chains or snow tires upon any street or highway, under icy or snowy conditions, when the highway is marked or posted with signs for the requirement of traction devices, chains or snow tires.

2. The Director shall adopt regulations defining “traction device,” “tire chain” and “snow tire.” The Director shall consider regulations of the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and publications of the Rubber Manufacturers Association. The regulations must specify minimum standards for patterns of tread on snow tires which will provide adequate traction in mud and snow.

[1.6:166:1925; added 1955, 630]—(NRS A 1957, 336; 1981, 866; 1985, 643; 1987, 1344; 1989, 1051)

NRS 484.6432 Traction devices, tire chains or snow tires: Requirements under certain circumstances.

1. If a highway in this State is marked or posted with signs requiring the use of traction devices, tire chains or snow tires, a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles must be equipped with:

(a) Traction devices, tire chains or snow tires if it has a gross weight or combined gross weight of 10,000 pounds or less.

(b) Tire chains if it has a gross weight or combined gross weight of more than 10,000 pounds.

2. If a highway in this State is marked or posted with signs requiring the use of traction devices or tire chains on all motor vehicles except vehicles with 4-wheel drive and snow tires on all wheels, all such motor vehicles must be equipped with traction devices or tire chains.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1342; A 1989, 1051)

NRS 484.6434 Traction devices, tire chains or snow tires: Installation and mounting. If a motor vehicle is required to be equipped with traction devices, tire chains or snow tires, the devices or chains must be installed or the tires must be mounted on at least two:

1. Driving wheels of the motor vehicle; and
2. Braking wheels of any trailing vehicle in a combination of vehicles if that trailing vehicle is equipped or required to be equipped with brakes.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1343; A 1989, 1052)

NRS 484.6436 Mechanical device to provide traction. If mechanical devices are mounted on both sides of a motor vehicle which, when activated by the driver, provide traction by deploying a chain of metal cross members under a tire while the vehicle is in motion, the:

1. Cross members must extend across at least 85 percent of the width of the tire; and
2. Devices may be used only upon the drive axles of the vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1343)

NRS 484.644 Device for control of pollution: Use required; disconnection or alteration prohibited; exceptions.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a person shall not operate or leave standing on any highway any motor vehicle which is required by state or federal law to be equipped with a device for the control of pollution from motor vehicles unless the device is correctly installed and in operating condition. A person shall not disconnect, alter or modify any such required device.

2. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) An alteration or modification found by the State Environmental Commission not to reduce the effectiveness of the required device.

(b) Motor vehicles which have been licensed by the Department as experimental vehicles.

(c) Any vehicle which has been granted a waiver or exemption from the regulations for the control of emissions from motor vehicles.

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1203; A 1973, 5, 1705; 1979, 568, 1034; 1985, 340, 1954)

NRS 484.6441 Device for control of pollution: Penalty; proof of conformity may be required. Violation of the provisions of [NRS 484.644](#) is a misdemeanor. Whenever any motor vehicle is found by any peace officer to be in violation of the provisions of [NRS 484.644](#), and a

notice to appear or citation is issued, it may require that the person named therein shall produce in court proof that such vehicle or its equipment has been made to conform to the provisions of [NRS 484.644](#).

(Added to NRS by 1971, 1203)

NRS 484.646 Emblem for slow moving vehicle displayed on certain vehicles; standards.

1. After September 15, 1975, when any vehicle or combination of vehicles designed for and is operated at speeds of 25 miles per hour or less is moved on a highway, whether pulled, towed or self-propelled in daytime or nighttime, the vehicle or combination must have displayed an emblem for slow moving vehicles, except as provided in subsection 3.

2. Use of such an emblem is restricted to the type of vehicle or combination specified in subsection 1, and the use of the emblem on any other type of vehicle or any stationary object on or beside a highway is unlawful.

3. A vehicle or combination of vehicles of the type specified in subsection 1 is not required to have displayed such an emblem if the vehicle or combination is moved only on a highway not open to public use or is guarded by flagmen or flares.

4. The requirement for such an emblem is in addition to any lights or warning flags required by this chapter.

5. The Department shall adopt standards for emblems for slow moving vehicles which conform to standards adopted by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

6. The emblem must be mounted, with a point up, on a plane perpendicular to the direction of travel, and located on the rear of the vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 277; A 1985, 1954)

INSPECTION OF VEHICLES

NRS 484.695 Inspection by peace officer or inspector; citation or notice of violation; centers for inspection; standards for tires and brakes.

1. Peace officers and inspectors of the Department, in pursuance of assigned duty, having reasonable cause to believe that any vehicle or combination of vehicles is not equipped as required by this chapter or is in such unsafe condition as to endanger the driver or other occupant or any person upon a public highway or does not comply with any standards for tires or brakes adopted pursuant to subsection 4, may require the driver thereof to stop and submit the vehicle or combination of vehicles to an inspection of the mechanical condition or equipment thereof and such tests with reference thereto as may be appropriate.

2. If a vehicle or combination of vehicles is found to be in an unsafe mechanical condition or is not equipped as required by this chapter or does not comply with any standards for tires or brakes adopted pursuant to subsection 4, the peace officer or inspector causing the inspection to be made may give the owner of the vehicle a citation or notice of violation and further require the owner of the vehicle to produce in court or the office of the peace officer or inspector satisfactory evidence that the vehicle or its equipment has been made to conform with the requirements of this chapter and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

3. The Director may establish centers for the inspection of motor vehicles for safety at the branch offices of the Department for the purpose of inspecting vehicles intended to be registered in the State of Nevada. Inspections at these centers are limited to examination of tires and brakes on motor vehicles which have a declared gross weight of less than 10,000 pounds and which were manufactured more than 2 years before the date of inspection.

4. The Director shall adopt regulations prescribing the standards for tires and brakes.

[Part 21 1/2:166:1925; added 1951, 466]—(NRS A 1975, 1068; 1981, 867; 1985, 1839, 1955; [1999, 1146](#))

NRS 484.697 Operation of vehicle without required equipment or in unsafe condition prohibited; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and [NRS 706.235](#):

(a) A person shall not operate any vehicle after notice of an unsafe condition or that the vehicle is not equipped as required by this chapter, unless it is necessary to return the vehicle to the residence or place of business of the owner or driver or to a garage and operation of the vehicle is not further limited by [NRS 706.246](#).

(b) If any peace officer or vehicle safety inspector finds that any vehicle is unsafe to a degree that continued operation would endanger the driver, any other occupant or any person on a public highway, the officer or inspector may require that the driver cease operation of the vehicle or that the vehicle be taken to the nearest garage or other safe place.

2. If the vehicle is transporting wet concrete or other perishable cargo and does not pose an immediate threat to the life of the driver or any other person upon a public highway, and if the destination of the vehicle is within a distance of not more than 15 miles, the peace officer or vehicle safety inspector shall permit the vehicle to proceed to its destination and unload its cargo. Upon the arrival of the vehicle at its destination, the officer or inspector may order that the vehicle be taken, after the cargo of the vehicle has been unloaded, to the nearest garage or other place where the vehicle may be safely repaired.

[Part 21 1/2:166:1925; added 1951, 466]—(NRS A 1975, 1068; 1985, 340, 871; 1993, 2748)

NRS 484.701 Penalty for failure or refusal to stop and submit to inspection or test. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is directed by a peace officer or vehicle safety inspector in

pursuance of assigned duty, to stop and submit the mechanical condition of the vehicle or its equipment to an inspection or test under conditions stated in [NRS 484.695](#), such driver shall stop and submit to such inspection or test. A failure or refusal so to do or to cease operation when required is a misdemeanor.

[Part 21 1/2:166:1925; added 1951, 466]—(NRS A 1975, 1069)

SIZE, WEIGHT AND LOAD

General Restrictions and Exemptions; Permits

NRS 484.737 Prohibited acts concerning size or weight of vehicle; special permit; emergencies; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not drive, move, stop or park any vehicle or combination of vehicles, and an owner shall not cause or knowingly permit any vehicle or combination of vehicles to be driven, moved, stopped or parked, on any highway if the vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds in size or weight or gross loaded weight the maximum limitation specified by law for that size, weight and gross loaded weight unless the person or owner is authorized to drive, move, stop or park the vehicle or combination of vehicles by a special permit issued by the proper public authority.

2. If the Department of Transportation or a local law enforcement agency determines that an emergency exists, the Department or the local law enforcement agency may authorize a person to drive, move, stop or park a vehicle or combination of vehicles without obtaining a special permit pursuant to subsection 1. Such an authorization may be given orally and may, if requested by a local law enforcement agency or a public safety agency, include driving or moving the vehicle or combination of vehicles to and from the site of the emergency. If a person receives such an authorization, he shall, on the next business day after receiving the authorization, obtain a special permit pursuant to subsection 1.

3. This section does not apply to:

(a) Fire apparatus, highway machinery or snowplows temporarily moved upon a highway.

(b) A farm tractor or other implement of husbandry temporarily moved upon a highway other than an interstate highway or a controlled-access highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1507; A [2001, 1507](#); [2005, 72](#))

NRS 484.738 Height of vehicle: Maximum heights with load; exception; unlawful acts.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4, a vehicle must not be operated on any highway of this State if its height, including any load, exceeds 14 feet measured from the surface on which the vehicle stands.

2. The maximum permissible height of a load of baled hay is 15 feet.

3. The Department of Transportation shall issue a continuing permit, upon application, to the operator of a vehicle whose height without load exceeds the limit imposed by subsection 1 if the vehicle was registered and in operation on the highway of this State on April 15, 1973. Any such permit must provide only for the operation of the vehicle over those portions of the highways of this State over which it was customarily operated on April 15, 1973, and until it is replaced by another vehicle.

4. It is unlawful to operate a vehicle governed by any of the provisions of subsection 1, 2 or 3 over any portion of a highway where the free clearance of any structure or encroachment is less than the actual height of the vehicle and load.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 441; A 1979, 1807)

NRS 484.7385 Height of vehicle: Maximum ground clearance; exceptions.

1. A motor vehicle must not be operated on any highway of this State if the lowest portion of its body, as measured from the surface on which the vehicle stands, exceeds, for passenger cars, 24 inches, and for a truck or other motor vehicle having manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating:

(a) Of 4,500 pounds or less, 28 inches.

(b) Of more than 4,500 pounds but less than 7,501 pounds, 30 inches.

(c) Of 7,501 pounds but less than 10,001 pounds, 32 inches.

2. The measurement taken to determine compliance with this section must be taken from level ground to a portion of the body or parts attached to the body which have not been added or altered from the manufacturer's original body design.

3. This section does not apply to a motor vehicle which:

(a) Was manufactured before 1935; or

(b) Has a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or more.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1472)

NRS 484.739 Length of vehicle: Restrictions; special permit; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the length of a bus may not exceed 45 feet and the length of a motortruck may not exceed 40 feet.

2. A passenger bus which has three or more axles and two sections joined together by an articulated joint with a trailer which is equipped with a mechanically steered rear axle may not exceed a length of 65 feet.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4, 7 and 9, no combination of vehicles, including any attachments thereto coupled together, may exceed a length of 70 feet.

4. The Department of Transportation, by regulation, shall provide for the operation of combinations of vehicles in excess of 70 feet in length. The regulations must establish standards for the operation of such vehicles which must be consistent with their safe operation upon the public highways and with the provisions of 23 C.F.R. § 658.23. Such standards must include:

- (a) Types and number of vehicles to be permitted in combination;
- (b) Horsepower of a motortruck;
- (c) Operating speeds;
- (d) Braking ability; and
- (e) Driver qualifications.

↪ The operation of such vehicles is not permitted on highways where, in the opinion of the Department of Transportation, their use would be inconsistent with the public safety because of a narrow roadway, excessive grades, extreme curvature or vehicular congestion.

5. Combinations of vehicles operated under the provisions of subsection 4 may, after obtaining a special permit issued at the discretion of, and in accordance with procedures established by, the Department of Transportation, carry loads not to exceed the values set forth in the following formula: $W=500 [LN/(N-1) + 12N + 36]$, wherein:

- (a) W equals the maximum load in pounds carried on any group of two or more consecutive axles computed to the nearest 500 pounds;
- (b) L equals the distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles; and
- (c) N equals the number of axles in the group under consideration.

↪ The distance between axles must be measured to the nearest foot. If a fraction is exactly one-half foot, the next largest whole number must be used. The permits may be restricted in such manner as the Department of Transportation considers necessary and may, at the option of the Department, be cancelled without notice. No such permits may be issued for operation on any highway where that operation would prevent this State from receiving federal money for highway purposes.

6. Upon approving an application for a permit to operate combinations of vehicles pursuant to subsection 5, the Department of Transportation shall withhold issuance of the permit until the applicant has furnished proof of compliance with the provisions of [NRS 706.531](#).

7. The load upon any motor vehicle operated alone, or the load upon any combination of vehicles, must not extend beyond the front or the rear of the vehicle or combination of vehicles for a distance of more than 10 feet, or a total of 10 feet both to the front or the rear, and a combination of vehicles and load thereon may not exceed a total of 75 feet without having secured a permit pursuant to subsection 4 or [NRS 484.737](#). The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the booms or masts of shovels, cranes or water well drilling and servicing equipment carried upon a vehicle if:

(a) The booms or masts do not extend by a distance greater than two-thirds of the wheelbase beyond the front tires of the vehicle.

(b) The projecting structure or attachments thereto are securely held in place to prevent dropping or swaying.

(c) No part of the structure which extends beyond the front tires is less than 7 feet from the roadway.

(d) The driver's vision is not impaired by the projecting or supporting structure.

8. Lights and other warning devices which are required to be mounted on a vehicle pursuant to this chapter must not be included in determining the length of a vehicle or combination of vehicles and the load thereon.

9. This section does not apply to:

(a) Vehicles used by a public utility for the transportation of poles;

(b) A combination of vehicles consisting of a truck-tractor drawing a semitrailer that does not exceed 53 feet in length;

(c) A combination of vehicles consisting of a truck-tractor drawing a semitrailer and a trailer, neither of which exceeds 28 1/2 feet in length; or

(d) A driveway saddle mount with full mount vehicle transporter combination that does not exceed 97 feet in length.

10. As used in this section:

(a) "Driveaway saddle mount with full mount vehicle transporter combination" means a vehicle combination designed and specifically used to tow up to three trucks or truck-tractors, each connected by a saddle to the frame or fifth wheel of the forward vehicle of the truck-tractor in front of it.

(b) “Motortruck” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.073](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 975; A 1969, 636; 1971, 723; 1973, 441; 1979, 1807; 1985, 659; 1989, 269; 1993, 1200; 1997, 100; [2003, 404](#); [2005, 73](#); [2007, 317](#))

NRS 484.741 Length of vehicle: Penalty. Any person operating or moving any vehicle or equipment over any highway who violates any length limitation in this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 976; A 1969, 1508)

NRS 484.743 Authorized movement of vehicle on public highway in excess of limits on size and weight; permit; fee.

1. The Board of Directors of the Department of Transportation may by resolution authorize the movement of vehicles upon the public highways, including without limitation motor vehicles, tractors, trailers, semitrailers and combinations thereof, of a size and weight in excess of the limits prescribed by this chapter, to such extent as may be authorized by any legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States permitting such increases without forfeiture of this State’s eligibility for federal aid in highway construction and maintenance.

2. The Board of Directors of the Department of Transportation may by resolution establish a reasonable fee or fees to be charged by the Department for the issuance of permits authorizing the operation of oversize or overweight vehicles as provided in this chapter. The fee or fees so established must be in an amount set so that the aggregate amounts received from the fee or fees do not exceed the estimated costs of administering the permit system.

(Added to NRS by 1965, 1145; A 1975, 206; 1979, 1808; 1987, 1794; 1989, 1313)

NRS 484.744 Operation of motor vehicle exceeding its declared gross weight unlawful. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles over any highway if the vehicle or combination exceeds its declared gross weight, as that term is defined in [NRS 482.023](#).

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1838)

NRS 484.745 Maximum weight of vehicle on any axle or per tire.

1. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.737](#), [484.743](#), [484.748](#), [484.7485](#) and [484.752](#), a vehicle may be operated or moved upon any public highway if:

(a) The maximum weight on any single axle does not exceed 20,000 pounds.

(b) The maximum weight on any tandem axle does not exceed 34,000 pounds.

(c) The maximum weight per tire, measured by pounds per inch of tire width, does not exceed 600 pounds per inch for a steering axle and 500 pounds per inch for all other axles.

(d) Except for a steering axle and axles that weigh less than 10,000 pounds, each axle has at least four tires if the tire width of each tire on the axle is less than or equal to 14 inches. If the maximum weight per tire does not exceed 500 pounds per inch of tire width, an axle may be equipped with tires that have a width of more than 14 inches.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the maximum overall gross weight on any group of two or more consecutive axles does not exceed the values set forth in the following formula: $W=500 [LN/(N-1) + 12N + 36]$ wherein:

(1) W equals the maximum load in pounds carried on any group of two or more consecutive axles computed to the nearest 500 pounds;

(2) L equals the distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles; and

(3) N equals the number of axles in the group under consideration.

2. Two consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross load of 34,000 pounds each if the distance between the first and last axles of the consecutive sets of axles is 36 feet or more.

3. As used in this section, “tire width” means the width set by the manufacturer of the tire and inscribed on the sidewall of the tire.

[Part 23:122:1925; A 1929, 349; 1931, 136; 1947, 532; 1951, 263; 1953, 628; 1955, 45]—
(NRS A 1975, 291; 1979, 1809; 1981, 219; 1991, 1693; 1993, 1415; [2003, 405](#), [1413](#); [2005, 74](#))

NRS 484.748 Limitations on weight for vehicle used by licensed hauler of garbage and refuse.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a vehicle used by a licensed hauler of garbage and refuse may be operated or moved upon a public highway, if the weight of the vehicle does not exceed:

(a) On a single axle, 22,000 pounds; or

(b) On a tandem axle, 40,000 pounds.

2. A vehicle must not be operated or moved upon a highway within the designated interstate system, if the weight of the vehicle exceeds:

(a) On a single axle, 20,000 pounds;

(b) On a tandem axle, 34,000 pounds; or

(c) On any group of two or more consecutive axles, the values set forth in the following formula: $W=500 [LN/(N-1) + 12N + 36]$ wherein:

- (1) W equals the maximum load in pounds carried on any group of two or more consecutive axles computed to the nearest 500 pounds;
- (2) L equals the distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles; and
- (3) N equals the number of axles in the group under consideration.

3. As used in this section, “licensed hauler of garbage and refuse” means a person who holds the licenses and permits required to operate a business of collecting and disposing of garbage and refuse. The term includes a person who is licensed to operate a business of collecting recyclable materials.

(Added to NRS by 1991, 1693; A 1993, 1415; [2005, 75](#))

NRS 484.7485 Limitations on weight for vehicle used by regional transportation commission or its contractor to provide public mass transportation; exception for certain vehicles used as part of demonstration project; definitions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a vehicle that is used by a regional transportation commission or its contractor to provide public mass transportation may be operated or moved upon a public highway, other than a highway within the designated interstate system, if the maximum weight does not exceed, on a single axle with:

- (a) Single tires, 20,000 pounds; or
- (b) Dual tires, 25,000 pounds.

2. A vehicle with a maximum weight on a single axle with single tires of more than 20,000 pounds but not more than 29,000 pounds that is used by a regional transportation commission or its contractor to provide public mass transportation as part of a demonstration project may be operated or moved upon a public highway, other than a highway within the designated interstate system, if the tires are not less than 20 inches in width and the Department of Transportation, after conducting an evaluation of the vehicle:

- (a) Determines that such operation or movement of the vehicle is in the best interest of the Department; and
- (b) In its discretion, issues a permit authorizing such operation or movement of the vehicle.

3. As used in this section:

(a) “Contractor” means any person or governmental entity that has entered into a contract with a regional transportation commission to provide services related to the provision of public mass transportation, but only during the period in which the contract remains legally effective.

(b) “Regional transportation commission” means any regional transportation commission created and organized in accordance with [chapter 373](#) of NRS, and which provides or sponsors public mass transportation services.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 1414; A [2001, 747](#))

NRS 484.751 Measurement of distance between axles. The distance between axles must be measured to the nearest whole foot. When a fraction is exactly one-half foot the next larger whole number must be used.

[Part 23:122:1925; A 1929, 349; 1931, 136; 1947, 532; 1951, 263; 1953, 628; 1955, 45]—
(NRS A [2005, 75](#))

NRS 484.7515 Factors to be considered by Department of Transportation before reduction of maximum weight limits. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.752](#), before the Department of Transportation reduces the maximum weight limits as prescribed in [NRS 484.745](#), [484.748](#) and [484.7485](#) on a highway under its jurisdiction, the Department of Transportation shall:

1. Consider:

(a) The average number of vehicles traveling on the highway each day;

(b) The number of vehicles that have a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds that are included in the average number pursuant to paragraph (a);

(c) The availability of alternate routes to the highway;

(d) The impact on each alternate route of increased traffic consisting of vehicles that have a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds;

(e) The number of traffic accidents involving a vehicle that has a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds on the highway in the past 5 years;

(f) Any projected adverse economic or environmental impact resulting from reducing the maximum weight limits on the highway; and

(g) Any other factors the Department of Transportation deems appropriate; and

2. Present such considerations to the Board of Directors of the Department of Transportation to receive the Board’s approval to reduce the maximum weight limits pursuant to this section.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2628](#))

NRS 484.752 Applicability of limits on weight to federal highways; reduction of limits by Department of Transportation or governing body of city or county.

1. The provisions of [NRS 484.745](#), [484.748](#) and [484.7485](#) do not apply to any highway that is a part of the Federal-Aid Primary System, Federal-Aid Urban System, Federal-Aid Secondary System or Interstate System if their application would prevent this State from receiving any federal funds for highway purposes under section 127 of Title 23, U.S.C.

2. The Department of Transportation, with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, and the governing bodies of cities and counties, with respect to roads and streets under their jurisdiction, after determining that use by vehicles otherwise conforming with the maximum weight limits prescribed in [NRS 484.745](#), [484.748](#) and [484.7485](#) is likely to cause substantial stress to any highway, road, street, or portion or structure thereof, may, by proper notice, fix a reduced maximum weight limit for vehicles which may pass over any such highway, road, street, or portion or structure thereof.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 219; A [2003, 406](#); [2005, 75](#))

NRS 484.7525 Certain larger vehicles prohibited from traveling on State Route 159; duty of Department of Transportation to erect certain markers; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, it is unlawful for an operator or driver of any vehicle which:

(a) Is registered pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 706.801](#) to [706.861](#), inclusive; or

(b) Has a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds,

↪ and which does not have a point of origin or destination on State Route 159 from mile post 0.0 to mile post 14.0 to travel on such Route.

2. The Department of Transportation shall erect suitable markers along State Route 159 and may locate them at such points as the Department of Transportation deems appropriate.

3. This section does not apply to:

(a) An authorized emergency vehicle;

(b) A vehicle being used in the service of a public utility as defined in [NRS 704.020](#);

(c) A vehicle being used by a licensed hauler of garbage and refuse as defined in [NRS 484.748](#);

(d) A school bus; or

(e) A charter bus.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2627](#))

NRS 484.753 Exemption for traction engine and tractor; circular metal band required.

1. The provisions of [NRS 484.744](#) to [484.757](#), inclusive, shall not apply to traction engines or tractors, the propulsive power of which is exerted, not through wheels resting upon the ground but by means of a flexible band or chain known as a movable track, when the portions of the movable tracks in contact with the surface of the highway present plane surfaces.

2. No traction engine or tractor having lugs, grousers or other mechanical contrivances on its wheels or tracks designed to give tractive effect shall be operated on any highway in this State unless a circular metal band of a width of not less than 3 inches is placed entirely around the periphery of such wheels or tracks, such band to serve as a protection against the tearing up or marring of the surface of the highway.

[Part 23:122:1925; A 1929, 349; 1931, 136; 1947, 532; 1951, 263; 1953, 628; 1955, 45]—
(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.570)

NRS 484.755 Enforcement by officer of Nevada Highway Patrol; weighing; requiring removal of excess load; penalty.

1. Authority for the enforcement of the provisions of [NRS 484.744](#) to [484.757](#), inclusive, is vested in the Nevada Highway Patrol.

2. Any officer of the Nevada Highway Patrol having reason to believe that the weight of a vehicle and load is unlawful may require the driver to stop and submit to a weighing of the vehicle either by means of portable or stationary scales and may require that the vehicle be driven to the nearest public scales, if they are within 5 miles.

3. Whenever an officer upon weighing a vehicle and load as provided in subsection 2 determines that the weight is unlawful, he may require the driver to stop in a suitable place and remove such portion of the load as may be necessary to reduce the gross weight of the vehicle to those limits permitted under [NRS 484.744](#) to [484.757](#), inclusive. All materials so unloaded must be cared for by the carrier of the material and at his expense. The officer may allow the driver of the inspected vehicle to continue on his journey if any overload does not exceed by more than 5 percent the limitations prescribed by [NRS 484.744](#) to [484.757](#), inclusive, but the penalties provided in [NRS 484.757](#) must be imposed for the overload violation.

4. Any driver of a vehicle who fails or refuses to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing, or who fails or refuses when directed by an officer of the Nevada Highway Patrol upon a weighing of the vehicle to stop and otherwise comply with the provisions of [NRS 484.744](#) to [484.757](#), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[Part 23:122:1925; A 1929, 349; 1931, 136; 1947, 532; 1951, 263; 1953, 628; 1955, 45]—
(NRS A 1957, 616; 1969, 726; 1981, 220; 1985, 1955)

NRS 484.757 Fines for violations of limits on weight.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, a person convicted of a violation of any limitation of weight imposed by [NRS 484.739](#) to [484.755](#), inclusive, shall be punished by a fine as specified in the following table:

Pounds of Excess Weight	Fine
1 to 1,500.....	\$10
1,501 to 2,500.....	1 cent per pound of excess weight
2,501 to 5,000.....	2 cents per pound of excess weight
5,001 to 7,500.....	4 cents per pound of excess weight
7,501 to 10,000.....	6 cents per pound of excess weight
10,001 and over.....	8 cents per pound of excess weight

2. If the resulting fine is not a whole number of dollars, the nearest whole number above the computed amount must be imposed as the fine.

3. The fines provided in this section are mandatory, must be collected immediately upon a determination of guilt and must not be reduced under any circumstances by the court.

4. Any bail allowed must not be less than the appropriate fine provided for in this section.

5. A person convicted of a violation of a limitation of weight imposed by [NRS 484.739](#) to [484.755](#), inclusive, shall be punished by a fine that is equal to twice the amount of the fine specified in subsection 1 if that violation occurred on or after February 1 but before May 1 on a highway designated by the Director of the Department of Transportation as restricted pursuant to [NRS 408.214](#). This subsection does not create a separate offense but provides an additional penalty for the primary offense, whose imposition is contingent upon the finding of the prescribed fact.

[Part 23:122:1925; A 1929, 349; 1931, 136; 1947, 532; 1951, 263; 1953, 628; 1955, 45]—
(NRS A 1979, 918; 1981, 221, 727; 1985, 1839; 1987, 506; 1991, 1694; 1997, 85; [1999, 1041](#))

NRS 484.759 Maximum width of vehicle; permit for increased size or weight.

1. As used in this section and [NRS 484.760](#), “special mobile equipment” means a vehicle, not self-propelled, not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property, and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, excepting implements of husbandry.

2. The Department of Transportation with respect to highways under its jurisdiction and governing bodies of cities and counties with respect to roads under their jurisdiction may, upon application in writing, authorize the applicant to operate or move a vehicle, combination of vehicles, special mobile equipment, or load thereon of a size or weight exceeding the legal maximum, or to use corrugations on the periphery of the movable tracks on a traction engine or tractor, the propulsive power of which is not exerted through wheels resting on the roadway but by means of a flexible band or chain, or, under emergency conditions, to operate or move a type of vehicle otherwise prohibited by law, upon any highway under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation or governing body granting that permit.

3. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.7595](#) to [484.7633](#), inclusive, the legal maximum width of any vehicle, combination of vehicles, special mobile equipment or load thereon is 102 inches.

4. If a vehicle is equipped with pneumatic tires, the maximum width from the outside of one wheel and tire to the outside of the opposite outer wheel and tire must not exceed 108 inches, and the outside width of the body of the vehicle or the load thereon must not exceed 102 inches.

5. Lights or devices which must be mounted upon a vehicle under this chapter may extend beyond the permissible width of the vehicle to a distance not exceeding 10 inches on each side of the vehicle, but the maximum width must not exceed 126 inches.

6. Door handles, hinges, cable cinchers and chain binders may extend 3 inches on each side, but the maximum width of body and door handles, hinges, cable cinchers or chain binders must not exceed 108 inches.

7. A person shall not operate a passenger vehicle on any highway with any load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the hubcaps on its left side or more than 6 inches beyond the line of the hubcaps on its right side.

[1:154:1951]—(NRS A 1960, 334; 1961, 136; 1965, 677; 1971, 83; 1975, 292, 1111; 1979, 1005, 1810; 1981, 205; 1985, 661; [2005, 21](#); [2007, 2733](#))

NRS 484.7595 Maximum width of bus. The legal maximum width of a bus is 102 inches, excluding mirrors, lights and other devices required for safety.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 205)

NRS 484.7598 Maximum width of recreational vehicle. The legal maximum width of a recreational vehicle is 102 inches, excluding:

1. Mirrors, lights and other devices required for safety; and
2. An awning and any hardware required for the awning which is attached to the recreational vehicle and which does not extend beyond any mirror specified in subsection 1 which is attached to the side of the recreational vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 21](#))

NRS 484.760 Maximum width of trailer, semitrailer, special mobile equipment or equipment for construction or maintenance of highway. Subject to the provisions of subsection 2 of [NRS 484.759](#), the following vehicles must not exceed a width of 120 inches:

1. Any trailer or semitrailer, including lift carriers and tip-bed trailers, used exclusively for the transportation of implements of husbandry by farmers or implement dealers.
2. Special mobile equipment.
3. Highway construction or maintenance equipment.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 203)

NRS 484.7605 Width of load of loosely piled agricultural products; restrictions for implement of husbandry moved over highway.

1. If a vehicle is carrying a load of loosely piled agricultural products such as hay, straw or leguminous plants in bulk but not crated, baled, boxed or sacked, the load of loosely piled material and any loading racks retaining the load must not exceed 120 inches in width.

2. The provisions of [NRS 484.759](#) with respect to maximum widths do not apply to implements of husbandry incidentally operated, transported, moved or towed over a highway other than an interstate highway or a controlled-access highway.

3. If an implement of husbandry is transported or moved as a load on another vehicle over:

(a) An interstate highway or a controlled-access highway, and the load exceeds 102 inches in width, the movement is subject to the provisions of [NRS 484.7625](#) and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(b) Any highway other than an interstate highway or a controlled-access highway, and the load exceeds 120 inches in width, the vehicle and load must not be operated for a distance of more than 25 miles from the point of origin of the trip and must not be operated at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 203; A 1985, 662; [2005, 76](#); [2007, 2734](#))

NRS 484.7615 Applicability of limits on width to federal highways. The provisions of [NRS 484.760](#), subsection 2 of [NRS 484.7605](#) and [NRS 484.762](#) and [484.7625](#) do not apply to any highway which is part of the Federal-Aid Primary System, Federal-Aid Secondary System or the Interstate System if their application would prevent this State from receiving any money for highways pursuant to section 127 of Title 23, U.S.C.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 205; A 1997, 2415)

NRS 484.762 Permit for movement of oversized manufactured or mobile home or similar structure: Requirements; conditions; regulations.

1. The Department of Transportation may, upon application in writing, if good cause appears, issue a special or multiple trip-limited time permit in writing authorizing the applicant to move a manufactured or mobile home, or any other similar type of vehicle or structure, in excess of the maximum width, but not exceeding, except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.7625](#), 120 inches exclusive of appendages which must not extend beyond 3 inches on either side. The Department of Transportation may establish seasonal or other limitations on the time within which the home, vehicle or structure may be moved on the highways indicated, and may require an undertaking or other security as may be considered necessary to protect the highways and bridges from injury or to provide indemnity for any injury resulting from the operation. Permits for the movement of homes, vehicles or structures as provided for in this section may be issued only to licensed manufacturers, dealers, owners and transporters and may be issued only under the following conditions:

(a) The power unit used to tow an overwidth home, vehicle or structure having a gross weight of 18,000 pounds or less must be a three-quarter-ton truck or tractor, or a truck or tractor of greater power equipped with dual wheels.

(b) The power unit used to tow an overwidth home, vehicle or structure having a gross weight in excess of 18,000 pounds must be a one-and-one-half-ton, or larger, truck or tractor equipped with dual wheels.

(c) The mobile home for which the permit is issued must comply with the provisions of [NRS 484.745](#) relating to maximum weight on axles.

(d) The insurer must furnish evidence of insurance verifying coverage of the overwidth home, vehicle or structure in the amount of \$100,000 because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, in the amount of \$300,000 because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident and in the amount of \$50,000 because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.

2. A permit which has been issued for the movement of a manufactured or mobile home, or a similar type of vehicle or structure, is not valid between sunset and sunrise. The Director of the Department of Transportation may establish additional reasonable regulations, consistent with

this section, including regulations concerning the movement of such a home, vehicle or structure on a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, as he considers necessary in the interest of public safety.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 203; A 1985, 662; 1989, 798)

NRS 484.7625 Permit for movement of oversized manufactured or mobile home or similar structure: Additional requirements and conditions; designation of highways; regulations.

1. The Department of Transportation may, upon application in writing, if good cause appears, issue a special or multiple trip-limited time permit in writing authorizing the applicant to move a manufactured or mobile home, or any other similar type of vehicle or structure, in excess of 120 inches in width but not exceeding 192 inches in width, including any appendages and roof eaves.

2. The movement of a manufactured or mobile home, or a similar type of vehicle or structure, pursuant to subsection 1 is, in addition to the conditions and requirements of [NRS 484.762](#), subject to the following requirements and conditions:

(a) “Wide-load” signs and red flags must be on the front of the towing vehicle and on the rear of the home, vehicle or structure.

(b) The towing vehicle must be a one-and-one-half-ton or larger truck or tractor equipped with dual wheels.

(c) The applicant must present evidence satisfactory to the Department that he is financially responsible and that he has complied or is able to comply with the equipment requirements.

(d) As an additional warning to approaching traffic, the towing vehicle must be operated with the headlights turned on low beam.

(e) The driver of the towing vehicle shall do everything possible to prevent the congestion or slowing down of traffic in either direction because of the overwidth home, vehicle or structure and shall, if necessary to maintain the normal flow of traffic, drive the towing vehicle and the home, vehicle or structure off the pavement where safe to do so, in order that traffic may pass.

(f) When two or more homes, vehicles or structures in excess of 120 inches in width are moved over the same highway in the same direction, the drivers of the towing vehicles shall maintain a distance of at least 1,000 feet between vehicles.

3. The Department of Transportation shall:

(a) Designate the highways over which manufactured or mobile homes, or other similar types of vehicles or structures, in excess of 120 inches in width may be moved, and may require a pilot car to precede or follow the load.

(b) Prescribe, by regulation, standards for moving homes, vehicles or structures, in excess of 120 inches in width, including the times and days when such moving is permitted, and additional safety precautions to be taken.

4. The regulations adopted pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 3 may establish different standards that are applicable only to the moving of a manufactured or mobile home, or other similar types of vehicle or structure, that is in excess of 168 inches, excluding any appendages and roof eaves, but does not exceed 192 inches in width, including any appendages and roof eaves.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 204; A 1989, 799; 1997, 2415)

NRS 484.7631 Permit to operate oversized vehicle; coordination with affected entities; regulations limiting hours, days or routes for movement of oversized vehicle; meetings with affected industries; expedited procedure. Repealed. (See chapter 482, [Statutes of Nevada 2007, at page 2736.](#))

NRS 484.7633 Permit to operate or move vehicles with oversized loads. Upon receipt of the necessary application in writing, the Department of Transportation shall issue a permit to operate or move a vehicle on the highways of this State which has a load that:

1. Exceeds 14 feet in height;
2. Exceeds 70 feet in length; or
3. Exceeds 102 inches in width,

↪ unless the Department of Transportation determines that the operation of the vehicle would be a safety hazard or impede the flow of traffic.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2732](#))

NRS 484.764 Contents of application for permit. The application for a permit under [NRS 484.759](#) to [484.7633](#), inclusive, must:

1. Specifically describe the vehicle or special mobile equipment and load to be operated or moved and the particular highways over which the permit to operate is requested.
2. State whether the permit is requested for a single trip, for continuous use or for multiple trips over a limited time.

[2:154:1951]—(NRS A 1975, 1114; 1981, 208; [2007, 2734](#))

NRS 484.765 Continuous and multiple trip-limited time permits: Maximum weight per axle; fee for investigation; revocation; new application; Department of Transportation to consider recommendation of city or county.

1. No vehicle operated or moved upon any public highway under the authority of a continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit may exceed a maximum weight of 20,000 pounds on any single axle. Before any continuous permit is issued, the applicant shall pay a reasonable fee to be determined by the Department of Transportation to pay the costs and expenses of conducting an initial investigation of the highway or highways involved.

2. If, after issuance of a continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit, the Department of Transportation finds that the traffic authorized by such continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit has caused substantial highway distress, the permit may be revoked summarily, but the revocation does not operate to prevent a subsequent filing of a new application for another continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit.

3. The Department of Transportation shall consider the recommendation of a city or county regarding whether traffic authorized by the issuance of a continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit has caused substantial distress to a highway under the jurisdiction of that city or county, and whether the permit should be revoked.

[3:154:1951; A 1953, 360]—(NRS A 1975, 1114; 1979, 1813; [2007, 2734](#))

NRS 484.767 Carrying and inspection of permit. Every permit, when issued, must:

1. Be carried in the vehicle, combination of vehicles or special mobile equipment to which it refers.

2. Be open to inspection of any peace officer or traffic officer, any authorized agent of the Department of Transportation, or any other officer charged with the care or protection of the highways.

[4:154:1951]—(NRS A 1979, 1813)

Unlawful Acts; Penalties

NRS 484.769 Penalties for operation of oversized or overweight vehicle without permit or in violation of permit.

1. It is unlawful for any person to operate or move any vehicle or equipment described in [NRS 484.739](#) or [484.759](#) to [484.7633](#), inclusive, over any highway without first obtaining a permit, or to violate or evade any of the terms or conditions of the permit when issued. A person violating any of the provisions of [NRS 484.759](#) to [484.767](#), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. Any person operating or moving any vehicle or equipment described in [NRS 484.739](#) or [484.759](#) to [484.7633](#), inclusive, over any highway under the authorization of a permit for continuous use or multiple trips over a limited time and who violates any weight limitation in excess of the weight authorized by the permit must be punished, upon conviction, as provided in [NRS 484.757](#).

[5:154:1951; A 1953, 360]—(NRS A 1969, 1508; 1975, 1114; 1981, 208; 1987, 506; [2007, 2735](#))

Regional Advisement in Counties Whose Population is 400,000 or More

NRS 484.770 Committee: Creation; matters subject to recommendation; membership; terms of members; vacancies; members serve without compensation.

1. There is hereby created in each county whose population is 400,000 or more a regional advisory committee to make recommendations to the Department of Transportation and to affected cities and counties, as applicable, regarding the movement of oversized or overweight vehicles in this State.

2. The membership of such a committee must consist of:

(a) One member appointed by the Department of Transportation, who shall serve as the chair of the committee;

(b) One member appointed by the board of county commissioners;

(c) One member appointed by the city council of every incorporated city within the county;

(d) One member appointed by the largest construction industry association in the county; and

(e) One member appointed by the largest motor transport association in the county.

3. Each member of such a committee must be appointed for a term of 2 years. A vacancy in the membership of the committee must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term. A member who is appointed to fill a vacancy must possess the same general qualifications as his predecessor.

4. Members of such a committee shall serve without compensation.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2732](#))

NRS 484.7705 Duties of committee; duties of Department of Transportation.

1. Each committee established by [NRS 484.770](#):

(a) Shall recommend to the Department of Transportation and the affected cities and counties establishment of certain routes by which oversized or overweight vehicles may proceed through a city or county and any modifications to those routes; and

(b) Shall recommend regulations that the Department of Transportation may adopt to limit the movement of oversized or overweight vehicles to certain:

- (1) Routes;
- (2) Hours of the day; or
- (3) Days of the week,

↳ to ensure public safety.

2. The Department of Transportation and the affected cities and counties shall consider any recommendations concerning the movement of oversized or overweight vehicles made by a committee established by [NRS 484.770](#).

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2732](#))

Miscellaneous Provisions

NRS 484.771 Load on vehicle.

1. No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any highway unless such vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction, or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining such roadway.

2. No person shall operate on any highway any vehicle with any load unless the load and any covering thereon is securely fastened so as to prevent the covering or load from becoming loose, detached or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway.

[20.1:166:1925; added 1955, 186]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.650)

NRS 484.773 Regulations: Loading and securing loads; safety chains and cables for combinations of vehicles. The Department shall adopt reasonable regulations providing for:

1. Minimum requirements for binders to secure loads on vehicles against dangerous displacement and governing the loading and securement of loads for transportation over public highways by vehicles, except loads containing radioactive waste.

2. Safety chains and cables for combinations of vehicles.

[20.2:166:1925; added 1955, 186]—(NRS A 1957, 616; 1969, 1220; 1979, 836; 1981, 234; 1985, 1956)

NRS 484.775 Display of red lights or flag on load. The driver of every vehicle operating a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and carrying a load extending 4 feet or more beyond the end of the vehicle shall attach at the extreme end of the load two red lights plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet from the rear and sides. At any other time the driver shall attach at the extreme end of such load a red flag or cloth at least 16 inches square.

[19:166:1925; NCL § 4368] + [Part 19 1/2:166:1925; added 1927, 78; NCL § 4369]—(NRS A 1963, 746; 1969, 1221)

RESPECTIVE POWERS OF STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NRS 484.777 Provisions uniform throughout State; local authority prohibited from enacting certain ordinances; trial for same offense prohibited.

1. The provisions of this chapter are applicable and uniform throughout this State on all highways to which the public has a right of access or to which persons have access as invitees or licensees.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 and unless otherwise provided by specific statute, any local authority may enact by ordinance traffic regulations which cover the same subject matter as the various sections of this chapter if the provisions of the ordinance are not in conflict with this chapter or regulations adopted pursuant thereto. It may also enact by ordinance regulations requiring the registration and licensing of bicycles.

3. A local authority shall not enact an ordinance:

(a) Governing the registration of vehicles and the licensing of drivers;

(b) Governing the duties and obligations of persons involved in traffic accidents, other than the duties to stop, render aid and provide necessary information;

(c) Providing a penalty for an offense for which the penalty prescribed by this chapter is greater than that imposed for a misdemeanor; or

(d) Requiring a permit for a vehicle, or to operate a vehicle, on a highway in this State.

4. No person convicted or adjudged guilty or guilty but mentally ill of a violation of a traffic ordinance may be charged or tried in any other court in this State for the same offense.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1482; A 1971, 22; 1973, 406; 1983, 1079; [2007, 1458](#), [2735](#))

NRS 484.7777 Authority of Department to adopt regulations concerning “special mobile equipment.” The Department may adopt regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of provisions in this chapter pertaining to special mobile equipment as defined in [NRS 484.173](#).

(Added to NRS by [2007, 230](#))

NRS 484.778 City may adopt penalties for misdemeanors imposed by [NRS 484.3792](#). The governing body of each city may enact an ordinance adopting the penalties set forth for misdemeanors in [NRS 484.3792](#) for similar offenses under city ordinance.

(Added to NRS by 1981, 1928; A 1989, 598)

NRS 484.779 Powers of local authority.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a local authority may adopt, by ordinance, regulations with respect to highways under its jurisdiction within the reasonable exercise of the police power:

(a) Regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the highways.

(b) Designating particular highways as one-way highways and requiring that all vehicles thereon be moved in one specific direction.

(c) Designating any highway as a through highway, requiring that all vehicles stop before entering or crossing the highway, or designating any intersection as a stop or a yield intersection and requiring all vehicles to stop or yield at one or more entrances to the intersection.

(d) Designating truck and bicycle routes.

(e) Adopting such other traffic regulations related to specific highways as are expressly authorized by this chapter.

2. An ordinance relating to traffic control enacted under this section is not effective until official devices for traffic control giving notice of those local traffic regulations are posted upon or at the entrances to the highway or part thereof affected as is most appropriate.

3. An ordinance enacted under this section is not effective with respect to:

(a) Highways constructed and maintained by the Department of Transportation under the authority granted by [chapter 408](#) of NRS; or

(b) Alternative routes for the transport of radioactive, chemical or other hazardous materials which are governed by regulations of the United States Department of Transportation,

↪ until the ordinance has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Department of Transportation.

4. As used in this section, “hazardous material” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 459.7024](#).

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1488; A 1979, 1813; 1981, 234; 1983, 1079; 1987, 1757; 1989, 1313; 1993, 850)

NRS 484.781 Adoption of manual and specifications for devices for control of traffic by Department of Transportation.

1. The Department of Transportation shall adopt a manual and specifications for a uniform system of official traffic-control devices consistent with the provisions of this chapter for use upon highways within this State. The uniform system must correlate with and so far as possible conform to the system then current and approved by the American Association of State Highway Officials and the National Joint Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

2. All devices used by local authorities or the Department of Transportation must conform with the manual and specifications adopted by the Department.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1488; A 1979, 1814)

NRS 484.783 Local device for control of traffic.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, local authorities shall place and maintain such official traffic-control devices upon highways under their jurisdiction as are determined necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this chapter and to regulate, warn or guide traffic.

2. No traffic-control device may be placed by a local authority on a highway constructed and maintained by the Department of Transportation under the authority granted by [chapter 408](#) of NRS without prior approval by the Department.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1488; A 1979, 1814)

NRS 484.785 Designation of through highways and intersections requiring stop or yield; vehicle entering intersection.

1. The Department of Transportation and local authorities, with reference to highways under their respective jurisdictions, may designate through highways and erect official traffic-control devices in the form of stop signs or yield signs at specified entrances thereto, or may designate any intersection as a stop intersection or as a yield intersection and erect stop signs or yield signs at one or more entrances to such an intersection.

2. Every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk,

shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting highway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting highway before entering the intersection.

3. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign if required for safety to stop shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the nearest side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, at a clearly marked stop line, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting highway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting highway.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1496; A 1979, 1814)

NRS 484.787 Designation of authorized emergency vehicles; equipment; limitations on use of warning devices.

1. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484.789](#), authorized emergency vehicles are vehicles publicly owned and operated in the performance of the duty of:

(a) A police or fire department.

(b) A sheriff's office.

(c) The Nevada Highway Patrol.

(d) The Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources in responding to a fire.

(e) A public ambulance agency.

(f) A public lifeguard or lifesaving agency.

2. A vehicle publicly maintained in whole or in part by the State, or by a city or county, and privately owned and operated by a regularly salaried member of a police department, sheriff's office or traffic law enforcement department, is an authorized emergency vehicle if:

(a) The vehicle has a permit, pursuant to [NRS 484.789](#), from the Department;

(b) The person operates the vehicle in responding to emergency calls or fire alarms, or at the request of the Nevada Highway Patrol or in the pursuit of actual or suspected violators of the law; and

(c) The State, county or city does not furnish a publicly owned vehicle for the purposes stated in paragraph (b).

3. Every authorized emergency vehicle must be equipped with at least one flashing red warning lamp visible from the front and a siren for use as provided in this chapter, which lamp and siren must be in compliance with standards approved by the Department. In addition, an

authorized emergency vehicle may display revolving, flashing or steady red or blue warning lights to the front, sides or rear of the vehicle.

4. An authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a system or device that causes the upper-beam head lamps of the vehicle to continue to flash alternately while the system or device is activated. The driver of a vehicle that is so equipped may use the system or device when responding to an emergency call or fire alarm, while escorting a funeral procession, or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law. As used in this subsection, “upper-beam head lamp” means a head lamp or that part of a head lamp which projects a distribution of light or composite beam meeting the requirements of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.587](#).

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person shall not operate a motor vehicle with any system or device that causes the head lamps of the vehicle to continue to flash alternately or simultaneously while the system or device is activated. This subsection does not prohibit the operation of a motorcycle equipped with any system or device that modulates the intensity of light produced by the head lamp of the motorcycle, if the system or device is used only during daylight hours and conforms to the requirements of 49 C.F.R. § 571.108.

6. A person shall not operate a vehicle with any lamp or device displaying a red light visible from directly in front of the center of the vehicle except an authorized emergency vehicle, a school bus or an official vehicle of a regulatory agency.

7. A person shall not operate a vehicle with any lamp or device displaying a blue light, except a motorcycle pursuant to [NRS 486.261](#) or an authorized emergency vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1505; A 1975, 320; 1979, 1814; 1985, 26, 341, 1956; 1989, 1132; [2003, 402](#))

NRS 484.789 Permit for authorized emergency vehicle issued to other vehicles; certain vehicles not considered emergency vehicles.

1. The Department may issue permits for authorized emergency vehicles to vehicles required to be operated primarily for the immediate preservation of life or property or for the apprehension of violators of the law. The permits must not be issued to vehicles when there are available comparable services provided by agencies referred to in [NRS 484.787](#).

2. The issuance of the permits to vehicles under this section must be limited to:

(a) Agencies designated in [NRS 484.787](#);

(b) Vehicles owned or operated by an agency of the United States engaged primarily in law enforcement work;

(c) Ambulances designed and operated exclusively as such; and

(d) Supervisory vehicles which are:

(1) Marked and used to coordinate and direct the response of ambulances to emergencies;

(2) Privately owned by a person licensed to operate an ambulance; and

(3) Operated under contract with a local governmental agency and at the request of its law enforcement agency or fire department.

3. The following are not emergency vehicles and must not be permitted to operate as such:

(a) Tow cars;

(b) Vehicles used by public utilities;

(c) Vehicles used in merchant patrols;

(d) Vehicles used in private escort service;

(e) Privately owned vehicles of volunteer firefighters;

(f) Privately owned vehicles of reserve members of a police department or a sheriff's office; and

(g) Vehicles of private detectives.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1505; A 1985, 1957; 1987, 912; [2005, 316](#))

PROCEDURE UPON ARREST

NRS 484.791 Arrest without warrant for certain offenses.

1. Any peace officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person if the officer has reasonable cause for believing that the person has committed any of the following offenses:

(a) Homicide by vehicle;

(b) A violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#);

(c) A violation of [NRS 484.3795](#);

(d) A violation of [NRS 484.37955](#);

(e) Failure to stop, give information or render reasonable assistance in the event of an accident resulting in death or personal injuries in violation of [NRS 484.219](#) or [484.223](#);

(f) Failure to stop or give information in the event of an accident resulting in damage to a vehicle or to other property legally upon or adjacent to a highway in violation of [NRS 484.221](#) or [484.225](#);

(g) Reckless driving;

(h) Driving a motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access at a time when his driver's license has been cancelled, revoked or suspended; or

(i) Driving a motor vehicle in any manner in violation of the restrictions imposed in a restricted license issued to him pursuant to [NRS 483.490](#).

2. Whenever any person is arrested as authorized in this section, he must be taken without unnecessary delay before the proper magistrate as specified in [NRS 484.803](#), except that in the case of either of the offenses designated in paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection 1, a peace officer has the same discretion as is provided in other cases in [NRS 484.795](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1210; A 1969, 1509; 1975, 125; 1983, 1080; 1987, 480; [1999, 2461, 3429](#); [2001, 172](#); [2005, 152](#); [2007, 2807](#))

NRS 484.792 Citation for operation of vehicle without insurance or for failure to present proof of insurance. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is stopped by a peace officer for violating a provision of this chapter, except for violating a provision of [NRS 484.395](#) to [484.443](#), inclusive, the officer shall demand proof of the insurance required by [NRS 485.185](#), and issue a citation as provided in [NRS 484.799](#) if the officer has probable cause to believe that the driver of the vehicle is in violation of [NRS 485.187](#). If the driver of the vehicle is not the owner, a citation must also be issued to the owner, and in such a case the driver:

1. May sign the citation on behalf of the owner; and
2. Shall notify the owner of the citation within 3 days after it is issued.

↪ The agency which employs the peace officer shall immediately forward a copy of the citation to the registered owner of the vehicle, by certified mail, at his address as it appears on the certificate of registration.

(Added to NRS by 1987, 1442; A 1993, 2482; 1995, 2733)

NRS 484.793 When person must be taken immediately before magistrate. Whenever any person is halted by a peace officer for any violation of this chapter not amounting to a gross misdemeanor or felony, he shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the proper magistrate, as specified in [NRS 484.803](#), in either of the following cases:

1. When the person demands an immediate appearance before a magistrate; or

2. In any other event when the person is issued a traffic citation by an authorized person and refuses to give his written promise to appear in court as provided in [NRS 484.799](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1211)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.722)

NRS 484.795 When peace officer has option to take person before magistrate. Whenever any person is halted by a peace officer for any violation of this chapter and is not required to be taken before a magistrate, the person may, in the discretion of the peace officer, either be given a traffic citation, or be taken without unnecessary delay before the proper magistrate. He must be taken before the magistrate in any of the following cases:

1. When the person does not furnish satisfactory evidence of identity or when the peace officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe the person will disregard a written promise to appear in court;

2. When the person is charged with a violation of [NRS 484.701](#), relating to the refusal of a driver of a vehicle to submit the vehicle to an inspection and test;

3. When the person is charged with a violation of [NRS 484.755](#), relating to the failure or refusal of a driver of a vehicle to submit the vehicle and load to a weighing or to remove excess weight therefrom; or

4. When the person is charged with a violation of [NRS 484.379](#) or [484.379778](#), unless he is incapacitated and is being treated for injuries at the time the peace officer would otherwise be taking him before the magistrate.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1211; A 1969, 1509; 1981, 1362; [2007, 2807](#))

NRS 484.797 Arrest of nonresident.

1. All of the provisions of this chapter apply both to residents and nonresidents of this State, except the special provisions in this section, which shall govern in respect to nonresidents.

2. A peace officer at the scene of a traffic accident may arrest without a warrant any driver of a vehicle who is a nonresident of this State and who is involved in the accident when, based upon personal investigation, the peace officer has reasonable cause for believing that the person has committed any offense under the provisions of this chapter in connection with the accident, and if the peace officer has reasonable cause for believing that the person will disregard a written promise to appear in court.

3. Whenever any person is arrested under the provisions of this section, he shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the proper magistrate, as specified in [NRS 484.803](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1211)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.724)

NRS 484.799 Citation: Contents; 5-day notice to appear in court; written promise to appear.

1. Whenever a person is halted by a peace officer for any violation of this chapter punishable as a misdemeanor and is not taken before a magistrate as required or permitted by [NRS 484.793](#) and [484.795](#), the peace officer may prepare a traffic citation manually or electronically in the form of a complaint issuing in the name of “The State of Nevada,” containing a notice to appear in court, the name and address of the person, the state registration number of his vehicle, if any, the number of his driver’s license, if any, the offense charged, including a brief description of the offense and the NRS citation, the time and place when and where the person is required to appear in court, and such other pertinent information as may be necessary. The citation must be signed by the peace officer. If the citation is prepared electronically, the officer shall sign the copy of the citation that is delivered to the person charged with the violation.

2. The time specified in the notice to appear must be at least 5 days after the alleged violation unless the person charged with the violation demands an earlier hearing.

3. The place specified in the notice to appear must be before a magistrate, as designated in [NRS 484.803](#).

4. The person charged with the violation may give his written promise to appear in court by signing at least one copy of the traffic citation prepared by the peace officer, in which event the peace officer shall deliver a copy of the citation to the person, and thereupon the peace officer shall not take the person into physical custody for the violation. If the citation is prepared electronically, the officer shall deliver the signed copy of the citation to the person and shall indicate on the electronic record of the citation whether the person charged gave his written promise to appear. A copy of the citation that is signed by the person charged or the electronic record of the citation which indicates that the person charged gave his written promise to appear suffices as proof of service.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1211; A 1975, 142; 1991, 15; [1999, 1146](#))

NRS 484.800 Matching of certain information before driver arrested for prior offense.

1. Except for a citation issued pursuant to [NRS 484.810](#), whenever a police officer makes an arrest or issues a citation to a person for any violation of this chapter, he shall record the name as given by that person, the number of his driver’s license and a brief description of his physical appearance. This information must be maintained in a record for offenses kept at the traffic enforcement agency which employs that officer.

2. Whenever a police officer stops a driver of a motor vehicle for any violation of this chapter and requests information from a traffic enforcement agency concerning that person’s record of prior offenses, he shall compare not only the driver’s name but also the number of his driver’s license and his physical description with any information obtained from the agency as a result of the request. If the information received from the agency indicates that the driver’s name is on an outstanding warrant for a prior offense, the officer shall not arrest the driver for that prior offense unless the additional information used for comparison also connects the driver with that prior offense.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1160)

NRS 484.801 Authority of peace officer at scene of accident. Except for felonies and those offenses set forth in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.791](#), a peace officer at the scene of a traffic accident may issue a traffic citation, as provided in [NRS 484.799](#), or a misdemeanor citation, as provided in [NRS 171.1773](#), to any person involved in the accident when, based upon personal investigation, the peace officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the person has committed any offense pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or of [chapter 482](#), [483](#), [485](#), [486](#) or [706](#) of NRS in connection with the accident.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1212; A 1987, 480; 1989, 1131; [1999, 1147](#); [2005, 153](#))

NRS 484.803 Appearance before magistrate having jurisdiction.

1. Whenever any person is taken before a magistrate or is given a traffic citation containing a notice to appear before a magistrate as provided for in [NRS 484.799](#), the magistrate must be a justice of the peace or municipal judge who has jurisdiction of the offense and is nearest or most accessible with reference to the place where the alleged violation occurred, except that when the offense is alleged to have been committed within an incorporated municipality wherein there is an established court having jurisdiction of the offense, the person must be taken without unnecessary delay before that court.

2. For the purpose of this section, the terms “magistrate” and “court” include magistrates and courts having jurisdiction of offenses under the law of this State as committing magistrates and courts and those having jurisdiction of the trials of such offenses.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1212; A 1983, 905; [1999, 1147](#))

NRS 484.805 Release of defendant when magistrate not available. Whenever any person is taken into custody by a peace officer for the purpose of taking him before a magistrate or court as authorized or required in this chapter upon any charge other than a felony or the offenses enumerated in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of subsection 1 of [NRS 484.791](#), and no magistrate is available at the time of arrest, and there is no bail schedule established by the magistrate or court and no lawfully designated court clerk or other public officer who is available and authorized to accept bail upon behalf of the magistrate or court, the person must be released from custody upon the issuance to him of a misdemeanor citation or traffic citation and his signing a promise to appear, as provided in [NRS 171.1773](#) or [484.799](#), respectively.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1212; A 1987, 481; [1999, 1147](#); [2005, 153](#))

NRS 484.807 Effect of violation of written promise to appear; when appearance by counsel in lieu of personal appearance is authorized.

1. It is unlawful for a person to violate his written promise to appear given to a peace officer upon the issuance of a traffic citation prepared manually or electronically, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation was originally issued.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person may comply with a written promise to appear in court by an appearance by counsel. A person who has been convicted of two or more moving traffic violations in unrelated incidents within a 12-month period and is subsequently arrested or issued a citation within that 12-month period shall appear personally in court with or without counsel.

3. A warrant may issue upon a violation of a written promise to appear.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1212; A 1977, 1061; [1999, 1148](#); [2005, 54](#); [2007, 2730](#))

NRS 484.809 Procedure prescribed for arrest without warrant not exclusive. [NRS 484.791 to 484.807](#), inclusive, govern all peace officers in making arrests without a warrant for violations of any provision of this chapter, but the procedure prescribed in those sections is not otherwise exclusive of any other method prescribed by law for the arrest and prosecution of a person for an offense of like grade.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1213; A 1985, 1160; 1987, 1442)

NRS 484.810 Issuance of warrant for failure to obey citation for parking violation.

1. A traffic citation for a parking violation may be prepared manually or electronically.

2. When a traffic citation for a parking violation has been issued identifying by license number a vehicle registered to a person who has not signed the citation, a bench warrant may not be issued for that person for failure to appear before the court unless:

(a) A notice to appear concerning the violation is first sent to the person by first-class mail within 60 days after the citation is issued; and

(b) The person does not appear within 20 days after the date of the notice or the notice to appear is returned with a report that it cannot be delivered.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 576; A 1981, 401; [1999, 1148](#))

NRS 484.811 Issuance of forms for traffic citations; records.

1. Every traffic enforcement agency in this State shall provide in appropriate form traffic citations containing notices to appear which must meet the requirements of this chapter and be:

(a) Issued in books; or

(b) Available through an electronic device used to prepare citations.

2. The chief administrative officer of each traffic enforcement agency is responsible for the issuance of such books and electronic devices and shall maintain a record of each book, each electronic device and each citation contained therein issued to individual members of the traffic

enforcement agency and volunteers of the traffic enforcement agency appointed pursuant to [NRS 484.4085](#). The chief administrative officer shall require and retain a receipt for every book and electronic device that is issued.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1213; A 1991, 15; [1999, 1148](#))

NRS 484.813 Disposition and records of traffic citations.

1. Every peace officer upon issuing a traffic citation to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of this State or of any traffic ordinance of any city or town shall file manually or, if the provisions of subsection 2 are satisfied, file electronically the original or a copy of the traffic citation with a court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or with its traffic violations bureau.

2. A copy of a traffic citation that is prepared electronically and issued to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of this State or of any traffic ordinance of any city or town may be filed electronically with a court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or with its traffic violations bureau if the court or traffic violations bureau, respectively:

- (a) Authorizes such electronic filing;
- (b) Has the ability to receive and store the citation electronically; and
- (c) Has the ability to physically reproduce the citation upon request.

3. Upon the filing of the original or a copy of the traffic citation with a court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or with its traffic violations bureau, the traffic citation may be disposed of only by trial in that court or other official action by a judge of that court, including forfeiture of the bail, or by the deposit of sufficient bail with, or payment of a fine to, the traffic violations bureau by the person to whom the traffic citation has been issued by the peace officer.

4. It is unlawful and official misconduct for any peace officer or other officer or public employee to dispose of a traffic citation or copies of it or of the record of the issuance of a traffic citation in a manner other than as required in this section.

5. The chief administrative officer of every traffic enforcement agency shall require the return to him of a physical copy or electronic record of every traffic citation issued by an officer under his supervision to an alleged violator of any traffic law or ordinance and of all physical copies or electronic records of every traffic citation which has been spoiled or upon which any entry has been made and not issued to an alleged violator.

6. The chief administrative officer shall also maintain or cause to be maintained a record of every traffic citation issued by officers under his supervision. The record must be retained for at least 2 years after issuance of the citation.

7. As used in this section, “officer” includes a volunteer appointed to a traffic enforcement agency pursuant to [NRS 484.4085](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1213; A 1979, 37; [1999, 1148](#))

NRS 484.815 Audit of records of traffic citations. Every record of traffic citations required in this chapter shall be audited at least semiannually by the appropriate fiscal officer of the governmental agency to which the traffic enforcement agency is responsible.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1213)

NRS 484.817 Copy of citation deemed lawful complaint. If the form of citation:

1. Includes information whose truthfulness is attested as required for a complaint charging commission of the offense alleged in the citation to have been committed; or

2. Is prepared electronically,

↳ then the citation when filed with a court of competent jurisdiction shall be deemed to be a lawful complaint for the purpose of prosecution pursuant to this chapter.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1213; A 1983, 446; [1999, 1149](#))

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

NRS 484.900 Sponsor of special event to provide for control of vehicular traffic.

1. Any person or governmental agency sponsoring a special event shall ensure that adequate provision is made for the control of vehicular traffic related to or affected by the event.

2. As used in this section, “special event” means any scheduled activity or event:

(a) That is attended or observed by more than 500 persons; or

(b) That substantially increases or disrupts the normal flow of traffic on any street or highway.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 667)

NRS 484.910 Use by governmental entity or agent of photographic, video or digital equipment to gather evidence for issuance of traffic citation. A governmental entity and any agent thereof shall not use photographic, video or digital equipment for gathering evidence to be used for the issuance of a traffic citation for a violation of this chapter unless the equipment is held in the hand or installed temporarily or permanently within a vehicle or facility of a law enforcement agency.

(Added to NRS by [1999, 3278](#))

GENERAL VIOLATIONS OF CHAPTER

NRS 484.999 General rule: Performance of act forbidden by chapter or failure to perform act required by chapter is misdemeanor; authority of court to order repeat offender to pay for and attend school for driver training.

1. It is unlawful and, unless otherwise declared in this chapter with respect to a particular offense, it is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this chapter.

2. The court may order any person who is twice convicted of violating a provision of this chapter to pay tuition for and attend a school for driver training which is approved by the Department for retraining such drivers. The person so ordered may choose from those so approved the school which he will attend. A person who willfully fails to comply with such an order is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1957, 505; A 1983, 319; 1985, 1945)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.251)