

This does not constitute tax advice. All persons considering use of available incentives should consult with their own tax professional to determine eligibility, specific amount of benefit available, if any, and further details.

STATE OF NEVADA

Free Parking: Nevada

Short Description: All Local authorities with public metered parking areas within their jurisdiction must establish a program for alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) to park in these areas without paying a fee.

Beneficiary: Driver of an electric vehicle who has the permit obtained through their local authorities

Type of Incentive: Parking Incentive

Effective Dates: Current Benefit, No Sunset Date

Value of Benefit: Non-cash Benefit

Full Description: All local authorities with public metered parking areas within their jurisdiction must establish a program for AFVs to park in these areas without paying a fee. Each local authority is responsible for creating an application process and issuing a distinctive decal for AFVs. The fee for the decal may not exceed \$10 per year. This requirement does not apply to parking areas associated with an airport. (Reference Nevada Revised Statutes 484A.468)

State Statutory References:

Nevada Revised Statutes 484A.468

<http://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Legal/LawLibrary/NRS/NRS-484A.html#NRS484ASec468>

Other Link(s):

Application can be found on local authority's websites

Ex: Las Vegas Application: <http://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/document/chjk/mdex/~edisp/prd011922.pdf>

AFDC Website: <http://www.afdc.energy.gov/laws/9556>

Contact Information:

Local Authority



Alternative Fuel Vehicle Parking Permit Application Information

Please Note: This program does not apply to hybrid vehicles such as the Toyota Prius, Ford Fusion, Smart Car, etc. Unless your electric vehicle can be recharged by plugging it into a charger, it does not qualify for this program.

In accordance with Nevada State Law, the City of Las Vegas has established a parking permit program for alternative fuel vehicles. The city will issue permits to qualifying vehicles allowing them to park for free at parking facilities it operates, including on-street parking meters.

There are limitations to the use of this permit and penalties associated with its misuse. You are required to certify that you have read and understood the terms of this program and to declare under penalty of perjury that you certify the accuracy of the information you have provided, as well as any documentation you have provided the documentation required to prove the vehicle's eligibility.

Any certified vehicle bearing a permit may park without paying a fee at any city-enforced parking facility free of charge (including on-street parking meters).

Permits are issued to the vehicle and are only valid while displayed on this vehicle.

This permit does **not** allow the vehicle to:

- Exceed the posted time limit for that space
- Park illegally in any way
- Park in a posted permit space, loading zone, reserved parking space, etc
- Park for free during posted special events

The applicant must be the registered owner or lessee of the vehicle.

The cost for this permit is \$20 per renewal, payable at the time of application. An annual proration will be applied at \$10 per year.

The permit is good for two years; the vehicle must be recertified every two years and a new permit must be paid for at our Parking Services office.

Any misuse of this permit, including but not limited to alteration, display on a non-qualifying vehicle, duplication, etc. may result in either a \$500 fine or a misdemeanor offense issued/charged to the registered owner or lessee of the vehicle.

Once you have filled out this form and obtained any required documentation, please:

- 1) Bring all paperwork to the Parking Services Office at 500 S Main St., Las Vegas, NV 89101.
- 2) You must also bring the vehicle you are seeking a permit for. Our parking staff will need to visually inspect the vehicle in order to authorize issuance of the permit; we will make every effort to ensure this is done during your initial visit.
- 3) Once the issuance of the permit is authorized, you will be able to pay the \$20 permit fee per renewal and receive your permit.

If you have any questions about this program, please contact us at (702) 229-4700.



Alternative Fuel Vehicle Parking Permit Vehicle Certification & Application

Registered Owner/Lessee: _____
 Street Address: _____
 City, State, Zip: _____
 Phone: _____
 Email: _____
 VEHICLE:
 License Plate: _____
 Vin: _____
 Make: _____ Model: _____
 Year: _____ Color: _____

INTERNAL USE ONLY

Required Vehicle Specifications:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle is equipped with 4 wheels | Vehicle is propelled to a significant extent by an electric motor drawing electricity from a battery that (check one): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle is made by: (check one):
_____ An original equipment manufacturer
(Nissan, Chevy, Tesla, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Has a minimum capacity of 4 kilowatt hours and can be charged from an external electricity source |
| Or | <input type="checkbox"/> Solely by natural gas, hydrogen or propane and meets or exceeds the federal Tier 2 bin 2 exhaust emission standard** |

_____ *A qualified vehicle modifier of alternative fuel vehicles. Vehicle is manufactured PRIMARILY for use on public streets, roads and highways. Vehicle has a gross vehicle weight of less than 8,500 lbs. Vehicle can maintain a maximum rate of speed of at least 70 miles per hour.

*A qualified modifier of alternative fuel vehicles is a manufacturer that is *directly authorized by the original manufacturer* of the vehicle to modify the vehicle to run on an alternative fuel. If your vehicle has been modified, proof of authorization from the original manufacturer of the vehicle is required in a form acceptable to the City of Las Vegas.

** Compliance with this emission standard must be provided by the original manufacturer or the qualified modifier, if modified.

Vehicle Vin & LP verified: Vehicle RO/Lessee verified: Permit fee received:

Permit Number: _____

I certify that I have read and understood the terms of this program and declare under penalty of perjury, pursuant to Nevada law, that the foregoing information and documentation provided by me is true and correct.

Date

Signature

[Rev. 11/21/2013 12:06:42 PM--2013]

CHAPTER 484A - TRAFFIC LAWS GENERALLY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

NRS 484A.005	Purposes of chapters 484A to 484E , inclusive, of NRS.
NRS 484A.010	Definitions.
NRS 484A.015	“Alley” defined.
NRS 484A.020	“Authorized emergency vehicle” defined.
NRS 484A.025	“Bicycle” defined.
NRS 484A.030	“Bus” defined.
NRS 484A.035	“Bus stand” defined.
NRS 484A.040	“Center” and “centerline” defined.
NRS 484A.045	“City” defined.
NRS 484A.050	“Combination of vehicles” defined.
NRS 484A.055	“Commercial vehicle” defined.
NRS 484A.060	“Controlled-access highway” defined.
NRS 484A.065	“Crosswalk” defined.
NRS 484A.070	“Divided highway” defined.
NRS 484A.075	“Driveway-towaway operation” defined.
NRS 484A.080	“Driver” defined.
NRS 484A.085	“Explosives” defined.
NRS 484A.090	“Funeral procession” defined.
NRS 484A.095	“Highway” defined.
NRS 484A.100	“House trailer” defined.
NRS 484A.105	“Intersection” defined.
NRS 484A.110	“Laned highway” defined.
NRS 484A.115	“Local authority” defined.
NRS 484A.120	“Manufactured home” defined.
NRS 484A.125	“Moped” defined.
NRS 484A.130	“Motor vehicle” defined.
NRS 484A.135	“Motorcycle” defined.
NRS 484A.140	“Nonresident” defined.
NRS 484A.145	“Official traffic-control device” defined.
NRS 484A.147	“Original equipment manufacturer” defined. [Effective through December 31, 2017.]
NRS 484A.150	“Owner” defined.
NRS 484A.155	“Park” and “parking” defined.
NRS 484A.160	“Passenger car” defined.
NRS 484A.165	“Pedestrian” defined.
NRS 484A.170	“Person with a disability which limits or impairs the ability to walk” defined.
NRS 484A.175	“Pole trailer” defined.
NRS 484A.180	“Police officer” defined.
NRS 484A.185	“Premises to which the public has access” defined.
NRS 484A.190	“Private way” and “driveway” defined.
NRS 484A.195	“Public authority” defined.
NRS 484A.196	“Qualified alternative fuel” defined. [Effective through December 31, 2017.]
NRS 484A.197	“Qualified alternative fuel vehicle” defined. [Effective through December 31, 2017.]
NRS 484A.198	“Qualified vehicle modifier of alternative fuel vehicles” defined. [Effective through December 31, 2017.]
NRS 484A.200	“Railroad” defined.
NRS 484A.205	“Regulatory agency” defined.
NRS 484A.210	“Right-of-way” defined.
NRS 484A.215	“Road” defined.
NRS 484A.220	“Roadway” defined.
NRS 484A.225	“Rural area” defined.
NRS 484A.230	“School bus” defined.
NRS 484A.235	“Semitrailer” defined.
NRS 484A.240	“Sidewalk” defined.
NRS 484A.245	“Special mobile equipment” defined.
NRS 484A.250	“Stand” and “standing” defined.
NRS 484A.255	“Stop” defined.
NRS 484A.260	“Stop” and “stopping” defined.
NRS 484A.265	“Street” defined.
NRS 484A.270	“Taxicab” defined.
NRS 484A.275	“Through highway” defined.
NRS 484A.280	“Tow car” defined.
NRS 484A.285	“Traffic” defined.
NRS 484A.290	“Traffic-control signal” defined.
NRS 484A.295	“Trailer” defined.

NRS 484A.300	“Traveled portion of highway” defined.
NRS 484A.305	“Truck” defined.
NRS 484A.310	“Truck-tractor” defined.
NRS 484A.315	“Urban area” defined.
NRS 484A.320	“Vehicle” defined.

POWERS OF STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NRS 484A.400	Provisions uniform throughout State; local authority prohibited from enacting certain ordinances; trial for same offense prohibited.
NRS 484A.410	City or county may adopt penalties for certain violations of driving under influence of alcohol or prohibited substance; person convicted of violation of city or county ordinance subject to other provisions of law for such violation.
NRS 484A.420	Powers of local authority.
NRS 484A.430	Adoption of manual and specifications for devices for control of traffic by Department of Transportation.
NRS 484A.440	Local device for control of traffic.
NRS 484A.450	Designation of through highways and intersections requiring stop or yield; vehicle entering intersection.
NRS 484A.460	Authority of Department of Transportation to designate carpool lanes; duties of Department of Transportation; regulations.
NRS 484A.463	Authority of Department of Transportation to adopt regulations to allow certain low emission and energy-efficient vehicles to be operated in lane designated for high-occupancy vehicles. [Effective through December 31, 2017.]
NRS 484A.463	Authority of Department of Transportation to adopt regulations to allow certain low emission and energy-efficient vehicles to be operated in lane designated for high-occupancy vehicles. [Effective January 1, 2018.]
NRS 484A.467	County or city authorized to adopt ordinance to allow low emission and energy-efficient vehicles to travel in designated lane in planned community.
NRS 484A.468	Parking program for qualified alternative fuel vehicles: Requirements for establishment by local authorities; fee authorized; authorization for participating qualified vehicle to stop, stand or park without payment; exceptions. [Effective through December 31, 2017.]
NRS 484A.470	Authority of Department to adopt regulations concerning special mobile equipment.
NRS 484A.480	Designation of authorized emergency vehicles; equipment; limitations on use of warning devices.
NRS 484A.490	Permit for authorized emergency vehicle issued to other vehicles; certain vehicles not considered emergency vehicles.

CITATIONS AND ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF TRAFFIC LAWS

CITATIONS

NRS 484A.600	Use by governmental entity or agent of photographic, video or digital equipment to gather evidence for issuance of traffic citation.
NRS 484A.610	Issuance of forms for traffic citations; records.
NRS 484A.620	Copy of citation deemed lawful complaint.
NRS 484A.630	Citation: Contents; 5-day notice to appear in court; written promise to appear.
NRS 484A.640	Matching of certain information before officer issues citation or makes arrest; when officer may arrest driver for prior offense.
NRS 484A.650	Officer to demand proof of insurance; citation for operation of vehicle without insurance or for failure to present proof of insurance.
NRS 484A.660	Issuance of citation at scene of accident.
NRS 484A.670	Effect of violation of written promise to appear; when appearance by counsel in lieu of personal appearance is authorized.
NRS 484A.680	Disposition and records of traffic citations.
NRS 484A.690	Audit of records of traffic citations.
NRS 484A.700	When warrant for failure to obey citation for parking violation may be issued.

ARRESTS

NRS 484A.710	Arrest without warrant for certain offenses.
NRS 484A.720	When person must be taken immediately before magistrate.
NRS 484A.730	When peace officer has option to give citation or take person before magistrate.
NRS 484A.740	Arrest of nonresident.
NRS 484A.750	Appearance before magistrate having jurisdiction.
NRS 484A.760	Release of defendant when magistrate not available.
NRS 484A.770	Procedure prescribed for arrest without warrant not exclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

NRS 484A.800	Sponsor of special event to provide for control of vehicular traffic.
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GENERAL VIOLATIONS

[NRS 484A.900](#) **Penalty for violation of traffic law when no penalty provided in statute; authority of court to order repeat offender to pay for and attend school for driver training.**

NOTE: **Section 8 of chapter 472, Statutes of Nevada 2011, at p. 2876, has been codified as [NRS 482A.020](#), [482A.030](#), [482A.050](#) and [482A.100](#).**

GENERAL PROVISIONS

NRS 484A.005 Purposes of [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS. The purposes of [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.011)

NRS 484A.010 Definitions. As used in [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in [NRS 484A.015](#) to [484A.320](#), 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](#); [2009, 397](#); [2011, 2876](#))—(Substituted in revision for part of NRS 484.013)

NRS 484A.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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.015)

NRS 484A.020 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.017)

NRS 484A.025 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.019)

NRS 484A.030 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.021)

NRS 484A.035 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.023)

NRS 484A.040 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.029)

NRS 484A.045 “City” defined. “City” means any incorporated city, whether incorporated under general or special law.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477; A [1987, 1725](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.033)

NRS 484A.050 “Combination of vehicles” defined. “Combination of vehicles” means two or more vehicles coupled together.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.035)

NRS 484A.055 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.037)

NRS 484A.060 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.041)

NRS 484A.065 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.043)

NRS 484A.070 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.048)

NRS 484A.075 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.051)

NRS 484A.080 “Driver” defined. “Driver” means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1477)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.053)

NRS 484A.085 “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 combustible 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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.057)

NRS 484A.090 “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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.064)

NRS 484A.095 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.065)

NRS 484A.100 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.069)

NRS 484A.105 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.073)

NRS 484A.110 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.075)

NRS 484A.115 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.079)

NRS 484A.120 “Manufactured home” defined. “Manufactured home” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 489.113](#).

(Added to NRS by [1989, 798](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.0792)

NRS 484A.125 “Moped” defined. “Moped” means a motor-driven scooter, motor-driven cycle or similar vehicle that is propelled by a small engine which produces not more than 2 gross brake horsepower, has a displacement of not more than 50 cubic centimeters or produces not more than 1500 watts final output, 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.

↳ The term does not include an electric bicycle.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1076; A 1983, 895; [2009, 397](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.0798)

NRS 484A.130 “Motor vehicle” defined. “Motor vehicle” means every vehicle which is self-propelled but not operated upon rails.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.081)

NRS 484A.135 “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, excluding an electric bicycle, a tractor or a moped.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479; A 1971, 1472; 1975, 1077; [2009, 398](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.083)

NRS 484A.140 “Nonresident” defined. “Nonresident” means every person who is not a resident of this State.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1479)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.085)

NRS 484A.145 “Official traffic-control device” defined. “Official traffic-control device” means every sign, signal, marking and device not inconsistent with [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.089)

NRS 484A.147 “Original equipment manufacturer” defined. [Effective through December 31, 2017.] “Original equipment manufacturer” means the original manufacturer of a new vehicle or engine, or relating to the vehicle or engine in its original, certified configuration.

(Added to NRS by [2011, 2874](#))

NRS 484A.150 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.091)

NRS 484A.155 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.097)

NRS 484A.160 “Passenger car” defined. “Passenger car” means every motor vehicle, except motorcycles and motor-driven cycles, designed for carrying 10 passengers or less and used for the transportation of persons.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1203; A [2009, 398](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.101)

NRS 484A.165 “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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.111)

NRS 484A.170 “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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.112)

NRS 484A.175 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.116)

NRS 484A.180 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.118)

NRS 484A.185 “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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.122)

NRS 484A.190 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.124)

NRS 484A.195 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.126)

NRS 484A.196 “Qualified alternative fuel” defined. [Effective through December 31, 2017.] “Qualified alternative fuel” means compressed natural gas, hydrogen or propane.

(Added to NRS by [2011, 2874](#))

NRS 484A.197 “Qualified alternative fuel vehicle” defined. [Effective through December 31, 2017.] “Qualified alternative fuel vehicle” means a motor vehicle that:

1. Is equipped with four wheels;

2. Is made by:

(a) An original equipment manufacturer; or

(b) A qualified vehicle modifier of alternative fuel vehicles;

3. Is manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads and highways;

4. Has a manufacturer’s gross vehicle weight rating of less than 8,500 pounds;

5. Can maintain a maximum rate of speed of at least 70 miles per hour; and

6. Is propelled:

(a) To a significant extent by an electric motor which draws electricity from a battery that:

(1) Has a capacity of not less than 4 kilowatt hours; and

(2) Can be recharged from a source of electricity that is external to the vehicle; or

(b) Solely by a qualified alternative fuel, and meets or exceeds the federal Tier 2 bin 2 exhaust emission standard, as set forth in 40 C.F.R. § 86.1811-04.

(Added to NRS by [2011, 2874](#))

NRS 484A.198 “Qualified vehicle modifier of alternative fuel vehicles” defined. [Effective through December 31, 2017.] “Qualified vehicle modifier of alternative fuel vehicles” means a manufacturer directly authorized by an original equipment manufacturer to modify a vehicle produced by an original equipment manufacturer to run on a qualified alternative fuel.

(Added to NRS by [2011, 2875](#))

NRS 484A.200 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.128)

NRS 484A.205 “Regulatory agency” defined. “Regulatory agency” means any of the agencies granted police or enforcement powers under the provisions of subsection 1 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](#); [2011.727](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.1345)

NRS 484A.210 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.141)

NRS 484A.215 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.144)

NRS 484A.220 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.145)

NRS 484A.225 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.1455)

NRS 484A.230 “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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.148)

NRS 484A.235 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.168)

NRS 484A.240 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.171)

NRS 484A.245 “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 pumps, 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.173)

NRS 484A.250 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.183)

NRS 484A.255 “Stop” defined. “Stop,” when required, means complete cessation from movement.

(Added to NRS by 1969, 1481)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.185)

NRS 484A.260 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.187)

NRS 484A.265 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.189)

NRS 484A.270 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.191)

NRS 484A.275 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.199)

NRS 484A.280 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.201)

NRS 484A.285 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.203)

NRS 484A.290 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.205)

NRS 484A.295 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.207)

NRS 484A.300 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.209)

NRS 484A.305 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.211)

NRS 484A.310 “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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.213)

NRS 484A.315 “Urban area” defined. “Urban area” means the area encompassed within the city limits of a city whose population is 15,000 or more.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 448; A 1979, 555; [1989, 1931](#); [2011, 1289](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.2155)

NRS 484A.320 “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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.217)

POWERS OF STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

NRS 484A.400 Provisions uniform throughout State; local authority prohibited from enacting certain ordinances; trial for same offense prohibited.

1. The provisions of [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS if the provisions of the ordinance are not in conflict with [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.777)

NRS 484A.410 City or county may adopt penalties for certain violations of driving under influence of alcohol or prohibited substance; person convicted of violation of city or county ordinance subject to other provisions of law for such violation.

1. The governing body of each city or county may enact an ordinance adopting the penalties set forth for misdemeanors in [NRS 484C.400](#) for similar offenses under city or county ordinance.

2. A person convicted of a violation of an ordinance enacted by the governing body of a city or county that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in [NRS 484C.110](#) or [484C.120](#) is subject to each provision of law that applies to a person convicted of a violation of [NRS 484C.110](#) or [484C.120](#), including, without limitation, the revocation of the license, permit or privilege to drive of the person pursuant to [NRS 483.460](#).

(Added to NRS by 1981, 1928; A [1989, 598; 2013, 93](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.778)

NRS 484A.420 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, bicycle and electric bicycle routes.
- (e) Adopting such other traffic regulations related to specific highways as are expressly authorized by [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS.

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; 2009, 402](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.779)

NRS 484A.430 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.781)

NRS 484A.440 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.783)

NRS 484A.450 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)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.785)

NRS 484A.460 Authority of Department of Transportation to designate carpool lanes; duties of Department of Transportation; 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. The Department of Transportation may adopt regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

4. 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for part of NRS 484.312)

NRS 484A.463 Authority of Department of Transportation to adopt regulations to allow certain low emission and energy-efficient vehicles to be operated in lane designated for high-occupancy vehicles. [Effective through December 31, 2017.]

1. To the extent not inconsistent with federal law, the Department of Transportation may, in consultation with the Federal Highway Administration and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, adopt regulations establishing a program to allow a vehicle that is certified by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a low emission and energy-efficient vehicle to be operated in a lane that is designated for the use of high-occupancy vehicles pursuant to [NRS 484A.460](#).

2. As used in this section, "low emission and energy-efficient vehicle" has the meaning ascribed to it in 23 U.S.C. § 166(f)(3). The term includes, without limitation, a qualified alternative fuel vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [2009, 84](#); A [2011, 2876, 2877](#))

NRS 484A.463 Authority of Department of Transportation to adopt regulations to allow certain low emission and energy-efficient vehicles to be operated in lane designated for high-occupancy vehicles. [Effective January 1, 2018.]

1. To the extent not inconsistent with federal law, the Department of Transportation may, in consultation with the Federal Highway Administration and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, adopt regulations establishing a program to allow a vehicle that is certified by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a low emission and energy-efficient vehicle to be operated in a lane that is designated for the use of high-occupancy vehicles pursuant to [NRS 484A.460](#).

2. As used in this section, "low emission and energy-efficient vehicle" has the meaning ascribed to it in 23 U.S.C. § 166(f)(3).

(Added to NRS by [2009, 84](#); A [2011, 2876, 2877](#), effective January 1, 2018)

NRS 484A.467 County or city authorized to adopt ordinance to allow low emission and energy-efficient vehicles to travel in designated lane in planned community.

1. A county or city may adopt an ordinance to allow low emission and energy-efficient vehicles to travel in a designated lane on streets within a planned community.
 2. As used in this section:
 - (a) "Low emission and energy-efficient vehicle" has the meaning ascribed to it in 23 U.S.C. § 166(f)(3) except that the term includes golf carts.
 - (b) "Planned community" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 116.075](#).
- (Added to NRS by [2009, 85](#))

NRS 484A.468 Parking program for qualified alternative fuel vehicles: Requirements for establishment by local authorities; fee authorized; authorization for participating qualified vehicle to stop, stand or park without payment; exceptions. [Effective through December 31, 2017.]

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, a local authority that has within its jurisdiction a public metered parking zone, parking lot or parking area for the use of which a fee is charged, shall by ordinance establish a parking program for qualified alternative fuel vehicles pursuant to this section.
 2. Upon the application of the owner or long-term lessee of a qualified alternative fuel vehicle, the local authority or its designee shall issue to the owner or long-term lessee a distinctive decal, label or other identifier that clearly distinguishes the qualified alternative fuel vehicle from other vehicles.
 3. The board of county commissioners or the governing body of the city may charge a fee for the distinctive decal, label or other identifier issued pursuant to subsection 2 in an amount not to exceed \$10 annually.
 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the driver of a qualified alternative fuel vehicle displaying the distinctive decal, label or other identifier issued pursuant to subsection 2 may:
 - (a) Stop, stand or park the qualified alternative fuel vehicle in any public metered parking zone within the jurisdiction of the local authority without depositing a coin of United States currency of the designated denomination, or making payment using another acceptable method of payment, in the applicable parking meter; and
 - (b) Stop, stand or park the qualified alternative fuel vehicle in any public parking lot or parking area within the jurisdiction of the local authority without paying a parking fee.
 5. In addition to the requirements set forth in this section, the local authority may by ordinance establish such other requirements as it determines necessary for the parking program for qualified alternative fuel vehicles, including, without limitation:
 - (a) Requiring that the driver of a qualified alternative fuel vehicle comply with any limits on the amount of time for stopping, standing or parking imposed on other drivers; and
 - (b) Requiring that the driver of a qualified alternative fuel vehicle pay applicable parking fees during certain special events or activities designated by the local authority, regardless of whether the vehicle displays a distinctive decal, label or other identifier issued pursuant to subsection 2.
 6. The provisions of this section do not apply to any public metered parking zone, parking lot or parking area of an airport.
- (Added to NRS by [2011, 2875](#))

NRS 484A.470 Authority of Department to adopt regulations concerning special mobile equipment. The Department may adopt regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of provisions in [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS pertaining to special mobile equipment as defined in [NRS 484A.245](#).
(Added to NRS by [2007, 230](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7777)

NRS 484A.480 Designation of authorized emergency vehicles; equipment; limitations on use of warning devices.

1. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484A.490](#), 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 Capitol Police Division, the Investigation Division, the Nevada Highway Patrol Division, the State Fire Marshal Division, the Training Division and the Office of the Director of the Department of Public Safety.
 - (d) The Division of Forestry of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources in responding to a fire.
 - (e) The Section for the Control of Emissions From Vehicles and the Enforcement of Matters Related to the Use of Special Fuel in the Department of Motor Vehicles.
 - (f) A public ambulance agency.
 - (g) 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 484A.490](#), from the Department of Public Safety;
 - (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 [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, which lamp and siren must be in

compliance with standards approved by the Department of Public Safety. 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 headlamps 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 headlamp" means a headlamp or that part of a headlamp which projects a distribution of light or composite beam meeting the requirements of subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.210](#).

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person shall not operate a motor vehicle with any system or device that causes the headlamps 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 headlamp 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; 2011, 343](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.787)

NRS 484A.490 Permit for authorized emergency vehicle issued to other vehicles; certain vehicles not considered emergency vehicles.

1. The Department of Public Safety 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 484A.480](#).

2. The issuance of the permits to vehicles under this section must be limited to:

- (a) Agencies designated in [NRS 484A.480](#);
- (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; 2011, 344](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.789)

CITATIONS AND ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF TRAFFIC LAWS

CITATIONS

NRS 484A.600 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.910)

NRS 484A.610 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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 484B.470](#). 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.811)

NRS 484A.620 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1213; A 1983, 446; [1999, 1149](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.817)

NRS 484A.630 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS punishable as a misdemeanor and is not taken before a magistrate as required or permitted by [NRS 484A.720](#) and [484A.730](#), 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 the person’s vehicle, if any, the number of the person’s 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 484A.750](#).

4. The person charged with the violation may give his or her 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 or her 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 or her written promise to appear suffices as proof of service.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1211; A 1975, 142; [1991, 15](#); [1999, 1146](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.799)

NRS 484A.640 Matching of certain information before officer issues citation or makes arrest; when officer may arrest driver for prior offense.

1. Except for a citation issued pursuant to [NRS 484A.700](#), whenever a police officer makes an arrest or issues a citation to a person for any violation of [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, the police officer shall record the name as given by that person, the number of the person’s driver’s license and a brief description of the person’s 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS and requests information from a traffic enforcement agency concerning that person’s record of prior offenses, the police officer shall compare not only the driver’s name but also the number of his or her driver’s license and 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.800)

NRS 484A.650 Officer to demand proof of insurance; 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, except for violating a provision of [NRS 484B.440 to 484B.523](#), inclusive, the officer shall demand proof of the insurance required by [NRS 485.185](#) or [490.0825](#) and issue a citation as provided in [NRS 484A.630](#) if the officer has probable cause to believe that the driver of the vehicle is in violation of [NRS 485.187](#) or subsection 4 of [NRS 490.520](#). 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 or her address as it appears on the certificate of registration.

(Added to NRS by [1987, 1442](#); A [1993, 2482](#); [1995, 2733](#); [2013, 703](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.792)

NRS 484A.660 Issuance of citation at scene of accident. Except for felonies and those offenses set forth in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of subsection 1 of [NRS 484A.710](#), a peace officer at the scene of a traffic accident may issue a traffic citation, as provided in [NRS 484A.630](#), 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 [chapters 482](#) to [486](#), inclusive, or [706](#) of NRS in connection with the accident.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1212; A [1987, 480](#); [1989, 1131](#); [1999, 1147](#); [2005, 153](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.801)

NRS 484A.670 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 a 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.807)

NRS 484A.680 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 or her of a physical copy or electronic record of every traffic citation issued by an officer under his or her 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 or her 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 484B.470](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1213; A 1979, 37; [1999, 1148](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.813)

NRS 484A.690 Audit of records of traffic citations. Every record of traffic citations required in [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS must be audited at least annually by the appropriate fiscal officer of the governmental agency to which the traffic enforcement agency is responsible.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1213; A [2011, 6](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.815)

NRS 484A.700 When warrant for failure to obey citation for parking violation may be issued.

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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.810)

Arrests

NRS 484A.710 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 484C.110](#) or [484C.120](#);
- (c) A violation of [NRS 484C.430](#);
- (d) A violation of [NRS 484C.130](#);
- (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 484E.010](#) or [484E.030](#);
- (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 484E.020](#) or [484E.040](#);
- (g) Reckless driving;
- (h) Driving a motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access at a time when the person's 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 the person pursuant to [NRS 483.490](#).

2. Whenever any person is arrested as authorized in this section, the person must be taken without unnecessary delay before the proper magistrate as specified in [NRS 484A.750](#), 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 484A.730](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1210; A 1969, 1509; 1975, 125; 1983, 1080; [1987, 480](#); [1999, 2461, 3429;2001, 172](#); [2005, 152](#); [2007, 2807](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.791)

NRS 484A.720 When person must be taken immediately before magistrate. Whenever any person is halted by a peace officer for any violation of [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS not amounting to a gross misdemeanor or felony, the person shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the proper magistrate, as specified in [NRS 484A.750](#), 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 a written promise to appear in court as provided in [NRS 484A.630](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1211)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.793)

NRS 484A.730 When peace officer has option to give citation or take person before magistrate. Whenever any person is halted by a peace officer for any violation of [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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. The person 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 484D.580](#) 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 484D.675](#) 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 484C.110](#) or [484C.120](#), unless the person is incapacitated and is being treated for injuries at the time the peace officer would otherwise be taking the person before the magistrate.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1211; A 1969, 1509; 1981, 1362; [2007, 2807](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.795)

NRS 484A.740 Arrest of nonresident.

1. All of the provisions of [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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 [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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, the person shall be taken without unnecessary delay before the proper magistrate, as specified in [NRS 484A.750](#).

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1211)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.797)

NRS 484A.750 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 484A.630](#), 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.803)

NRS 484A.760 Release of defendant when magistrate not available. Whenever any person is taken into custody by a peace officer for the purpose of taking him or her before a magistrate or court as authorized or required in [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS upon any charge other than a felony or the offenses enumerated in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of subsection 1 of [NRS 484A.710](#), 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 the person of a misdemeanor citation or traffic citation and the person signing a promise to appear, as provided in [NRS 171.1773](#) or [484A.630](#), respectively.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 1212; A [1987, 481](#); [1999, 1147](#); [2005, 153](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.805)

NRS 484A.770 Procedure prescribed for arrest without warrant not exclusive. [NRS 484A.630](#) to [484A.670](#), inclusive, and [484A.710](#) to [484A.760](#), inclusive, govern all peace officers in making arrests without a warrant for violations of any provision of [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.809)

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

NRS 484A.800 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](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.900)

GENERAL VIOLATIONS

NRS 484A.900 Penalty for violation of traffic law when no penalty provided in statute; 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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 [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS.

2. The court may order any person who is twice convicted of violating a provision of [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS 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 the person 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 484.999)