ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 281–ASSEMBLYMEN FIORE, MOORE, GARDNER, ELLIOT ANDERSON, OHRENSCHALL; PAUL ANDERSON, ARAUJO, ARMSTRONG, BUSTAMANTE ADAMS, CARLTON, CARRILLO, DIAZ, DICKMAN, DOOLING, ELLISON, FLORES, HAMBRICK, HICKEY, JONES, KIRKPATRICK, KIRNER, MUNFORD, NEAL, NELSON, O'NEILL, OSCARSON, SEAMAN, SHELTON, SILBERKRAUS, SPIEGEL, SPRINKLE, STEWART, SWANK, THOMPSON, TITUS, TROWBRIDGE, WHEELER AND WOODBURY

MARCH 13, 2015

JOINT SPONSORS: SENATORS KIHUEN, FORD, SPEARMAN, ATKINSON, PARKS; FARLEY, GUSTAVSON, HARDY, MANENDO, SEGERBLOM, SETTELMEYER AND WOODHOUSE

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to certain criminal offenses involving vehicles. (BDR 43-243)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to vehicles; providing that violations of certain traffic laws and ordinances must be treated as civil matters; providing that violations of certain laws relating to drivers' licenses, the registration of motor vehicles and insurance on motor vehicles must be treated as civil matters; establishing procedures for the imposition of civil penalties for violations of certain traffic laws and certain laws relating to vehicles; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law provides that a violation of any traffic law or ordinance is a misdemeanor, unless a different penalty is prescribed by a different statute. (NRS 484A.900) Existing law further provides that a county or an incorporated city may





4 enact ordinances imposing civil penalties for violations of certain ordinances 5 enacted by the county or incorporated city. (NRS 244.3575, 268.019) Sections 12-6 23 and 39 of this bill enact provisions based on Arizona law to provide for the ž imposition of civil penalties rather than criminal penalties for violations of certain 8 traffic laws and ordinances. Under sections 19 and 39: (1) the maximum civil 9 penalty that may be imposed for a violation of a traffic law or ordinance punishable 10 by a civil penalty is \$250, unless a different amount is specified by statute; and (2) 11 the judgment imposing the civil penalty must include the administrative 12 assessments currently imposed for violations of traffic laws and ordinances.

13 Existing law provides that any violation of state law regarding drivers' licenses 14 or the registration of motor vehicles is a misdemeanor, unless a statute specifies a 15 different penalty. (NRS 482.555, 483.620) Sections 1-4, 9 and 10 of this bill enact 16 provisions based on Arizona law to provide that a person who: (1) operates, or 17 knowingly permits the operation of, a motor vehicle in this State without current 18 registration and license plates is subject to a civil penalty rather than the penalty for 19 a misdemeanor; (2) fails to register his or her motor vehicle in this State within a certain period after becoming a resident of this State is subject to a civil penalty in the same amount as the criminal fine provided under existing law; or (3) does not obtain a driver's license in this State within a certain period after becoming a resident or drives a motor vehicle in this State without being the holder of a valid driver's license is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$250 rather than the penalty for a misdemeanor, except that a person who drives a motor vehicle in this State when the person is disgualified from driving is guilty of a misdemeanor.

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 Existing law provides that a person commits a misdemeanor if he or she: (1) operates a motor vehicle registered or required to be registered in this State without having insurance; (2) operates, or knowingly permits the operation of, the motor vehicle without evidence of insurance in the vehicle; or (3) fails or refuses to surrender, upon demand, to a peace officer or an authorized representative of the Department of Motor Vehicles the evidence of insurance. (NRS 485.187) Section **37** of this bill enacts provisions based on Arizona law to provide that a person who commits these violations is subject to a civil penalty in the same amount as the criminal fine imposed under current law.

35 36 37 Existing law provides that 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 and 38 that a warrant may issue upon a violation of a written promise to appear. (NRS 39 484A.670) Sections 18, 25 and 27 of this bill provide that a person who violates a 40 written promise to appear given upon the issuance of a citation for a violation that 41 is punishable by a civil penalty must have a judgment for the civil penalty entered 42 against him or her and that a warrant must not be issued for the failure to appear. 43 Sections 7 and 22 of this bill provide for the suspension of the driver's license of a 44 person who fails to pay a civil penalty within the time prescribed by law.

45 Sections 5, 6 and 8 of this bill provide that, for the purposes of maintaining a 46 person's driving record, the imposition of a civil penalty for a traffic violation is 47 treated the same as a conviction for a traffic offense under existing law.

48 Sections 25, 26, 31 and 33-36 of this bill maintain the designation of certain 49 traffic offenses as misdemeanors. Section 32 of this bill provides that a person who 50 commits certain civil traffic violations in a road construction zone is subject to an 51 additional civil penalty.

52 53 Sections 40-42 of this bill enact provisions to govern the jurisdiction and disposition of civil violations committed by juveniles.





THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1 **Section 1.** NRS 482.385 is hereby amended to read as follows: 2 Except as otherwise provided in subsections 5 and 482.385 1. 3 7 and NRS 482.390 and 482.3961, a nonresident owner of a vehicle 4 of a type subject to registration pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, owning any vehicle which has been registered for the 5 6 current year in the state, country or other place of which the owner 7 is a resident and which at all times when operated in this State has displayed upon it the registration license plate issued for the vehicle 8 9 in the place of residence of the owner, may operate or permit the operation of the vehicle within this State without its registration in 10 11 this State pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and without the 12 payment of any registration fees to this State:

(a) For a period of not more than 30 days in the aggregate in any1 calendar year; and

15 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), during any 16 period in which the owner is:

17 (1) On active duty in the military service of the United 18 States;

19

(2) An out-of-state student;

20 (3) Registered as a student at a college or university located 21 outside this State and who is in the State for a period of not more 22 than 6 months to participate in a work-study program for which the 23 student earns academic credits from the college or university; or

24 25 (4) A migrant or seasonal farm worker.2. This section does not:

(a) Prohibit the use of manufacturers', distributors' or dealers'
license plates issued by any state or country by any nonresident in
the operation of any vehicle on the public highways of this State.

(b) Require registration of vehicles of a type subject to
registration pursuant to the provisions of this chapter operated by
nonresident common motor carriers of persons or property, contract
motor carriers of persons or property, or private motor carriers of
property as stated in NRS 482.390.

34 (c) Require registration of a vehicle operated by a border state 35 employee.

36 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, when a 37 person, formerly a nonresident, becomes a resident of this State, the 38 person shall:

39 (a) Within 30 days after becoming a resident; or

40 (b) At the time he or she obtains a driver's license,

41 \rightarrow whichever occurs earlier, apply for the registration of each 42 vehicle the person owns which is operated in this State. When a





person, formerly a nonresident, applies for a driver's license in this
 State, the Department shall inform the person of the requirements
 imposed by this subsection and of the penalties that may be imposed
 for failure to comply with the provisions of this subsection.

5 4. A citation may be issued pursuant to subsection 1, 3 or 5 6 only if the violation is discovered when the vehicle is halted or its 7 driver arrested for another alleged violation or offense. The 8 Department shall maintain or cause to be maintained a list or other 9 record of persons who fail to comply with the provisions of 10 subsection 3 and shall, at least once each month, provide a copy of 11 that list or record to the Department of Public Safety.

12 5. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and NRS 13 482.3961, a resident or nonresident owner of a vehicle of a type 14 subject to registration pursuant to the provisions of this chapter who engages in a trade, profession or occupation or accepts gainful employment in this State or who enrolls his or her children in a 15 16 public school in this State shall, within 30 days after the 17 18 commencement of such employment or enrollment, apply for the registration of each vehicle the person owns which is operated in 19 this State. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to a 20 21 nonresident who is:

22 23 (a) On active duty in the military service of the United States;

(b) An out-of-state student;

(c) Registered as a student at a college or university located
outside this State and who is in the State for a period of not more
than 6 months to participate in a work-study program for which the
student earns academic credits from the college or university; or

28

(d) A migrant or seasonal farm worker.

29 A [person who violates] violation of the provisions of 6. 30 subsection 1, 3 or 5 fis guilty of a misdemeanor must be treated as 31 a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act and, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person who 32 33 *violates the provisions of subsection 1, 3 or 5* shall be punished by a [fine] civil penalty of \$1,000. The [fine] civil penalty imposed 34 35 pursuant to this subsection is in addition to any fine or penalty 36 imposed for the other alleged violation or offense for which the 37 vehicle was halted or its driver arrested pursuant to subsection 4. The **fine** *civil penalty* imposed pursuant to this subsection may be 38 39 reduced to not less than \$200 if the person presents evidence at the 40 time of the hearing that the person has registered the vehicle 41 pursuant to this chapter.

42 7. Any resident operating upon a highway of this State a motor 43 vehicle which is owned by a nonresident and which is furnished to 44 the resident operator for his or her continuous use within this State,





shall cause that vehicle to be registered within 30 days after 1 2 beginning its operation within this State.

A person registering a vehicle pursuant to the provisions of 3 subsection 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 or pursuant to NRS 482.390: 4

(a) Must be assessed the registration fees and governmental 5 6 services tax, as required by the provisions of this chapter and 7 chapter 371 of NRS; and

8 (b) Must not be allowed credit on those taxes and fees for the 9 unused months of the previous registration.

10 If a vehicle is used in this State for a gainful purpose, the 9. 11 owner shall immediately apply to the Department for registration, 12 except as otherwise provided in NRS 482.390, 482.395, 482.3961 13 and 706.801 to 706.861, inclusive.

14 10. An owner registering a vehicle pursuant to the provisions 15 of this section shall surrender the existing nonresident license plates 16 and registration certificates to the Department for cancellation.

17 A vehicle may be cited for a violation of this section 11. 18 regardless of whether it is in operation or is parked on a highway, in 19 a public parking lot or on private property which is open to the public if, after communicating with the owner or operator of the 20 21 vehicle, the peace officer issuing the citation determines that:

22

(a) The owner of the vehicle is a resident of this State;

23

(b) The vehicle is used in this State for a gainful purpose;

(c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of subsection 24 25 1, the owner of the vehicle is a nonresident and has operated the 26 vehicle in this State for more than 30 days in the aggregate in any 1 27 calendar vear: or

28 (d) The owner of the vehicle is a nonresident required to register 29 the vehicle pursuant to subsection 5.

30 12. A constable may issue a citation for a violation of this 31 section only if the vehicle is located in his or her township at the 32 time the citation is issued.

33 13. As used in this section, "peace officer" includes a 34 constable. 35

Sec. 2. NRS 482.545 is hereby amended to read as follows:

36 482.545 It is unlawful for any person to commit any of the 37 following acts:

38 To operate, or for the owner thereof knowingly to permit the 1. operation of, upon a highway any motor vehicle, trailer or 39 semitrailer which is not registered or which does not have attached 40 41 thereto and displayed thereon the number of plate or plates assigned thereto by the Department for the current period of registration or 42 43 calendar year, subject to the exemption allowed in NRS 482.316 to 44 482.3175, inclusive, 482.320 to 482.363, inclusive, 482.385 to 45 482.3965, inclusive, and 482.420. A person who violates this



* A B 2 8 1 *

subsection is subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$250 to be 1 imposed pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act. 2

To display, cause or permit to be displayed or to have in 3 2. possession any certificate of registration, license plate, certificate of 4 title, temporary placard, movement permit or other document of title 5 6 knowing it to be fictitious or to have been cancelled, revoked, 7 suspended or altered.

3. To lend to, or knowingly permit the use of by, one not 8 9 entitled thereto any registration card, plate, temporary placard or 10 movement permit issued to the person so lending or permitting the 11 use thereof

12 4 To fail or to refuse to surrender to the Department, upon demand, any registration card or plate which has been suspended, 13 14 cancelled or revoked as provided in this chapter.

15 To use a false or fictitious name or address in any 5 16 application for the registration of any vehicle or for any renewal or 17 duplicate thereof, or knowingly to make a false statement or 18 knowingly to conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in 19 application. A violation of this subsection is a gross an misdemeanor. 20

21

6 Knowingly to operate a vehicle which:

22 (a) Has an identification number or mark which has been falsely 23 attached, removed, defaced, altered or obliterated; or

24 (b) Contains a part which has an identification number or mark which has been falsely attached, removed, defaced, altered or 25 26 obliterated. 27

Sec. 3. NRS 482.555 is hereby amended to read as follows:

28 482.555 1. In addition to any other penalty provided by this 29 chapter:

30 (a) It is a gross misdemeanor for any person knowingly to 31 falsify:

32 (1) A dealer's or rebuilder's report of sale, as described in 33 NRS 482.423 and 482.424:

34 (2) An application or document to obtain any license, permit, 35 certificate of title or vehicle registration issued under the provisions 36 of this chapter; or

37 (3) An application or document to obtain a salvage title or 38 nonrepairable vehicle certificate as defined in chapter 487 of NRS.

39 (b) [It] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6 of NRS 482.385 and subsection 1 of NRS 482.545, it is a misdemeanor for 40 41 any person to violate any of the provisions of this chapter unless such violation is by this section or other provision of this chapter or 42 43 other law of this State declared to be a gross misdemeanor or a 44 felony.





1 2. The provisions of this section do not apply to a violation of 2 subsection 3 of NRS 482.367002. 3

Sec. 4. NRS 483.245 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 483.245 1. When a person becomes a resident of Nevada as 5 defined in this chapter and chapter 482 of NRS, the person must, 6 within 30 days, obtain a Nevada driver's license as a prerequisite to 7 driving any motor vehicle in the State of Nevada. A person who violates this subsection is subject to a civil penalty of not more 8 9 than \$250 to be imposed pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, 10 of this act.

11 2 Where a person who applies for a license has a valid driver's 12 license from a state which has requirements for issuance of drivers' 13 licenses comparable to those of the State of Nevada, the Department may issue a Nevada license under the same terms and conditions 14 15 applicable to a renewal of a license in this State.

16 3. In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the 17 Administrator is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with appropriate officials of other states concerning the licensing of 18 19 drivers of motor vehicles.

20

Sec. 5. NRS 483.447 is hereby amended to read as follows:

21 483.447 A person who does not hold a valid license issued by 22 this State or any other state and who operates a vehicle in this State shall be deemed to have future driving privileges that may be 23 24 suspended if the person is convicted of any traffic offense in this 25 State H or if a judgment for a civil penalty is entered against the person pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act for any 26 27 traffic offense in this State. 28

Sec. 6. NRS 483.450 is hereby amended to read as follows:

29 483.450 1. A record of conviction must be made in a manner 30 approved by the Department. The court shall provide sufficient 31 information to allow the Department to include accurately the 32 information regarding the conviction in the driver's record.

2. The Department shall adopt regulations prescribing the 33 34 information necessary to record the conviction in the driver's 35 record.

36 3. Every court, including a juvenile court, having jurisdiction 37 over violations of the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or any other law of this State or municipal ordinance 38 regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways, shall 39 40 forward to the Department:

41 (a) If the court is other than a juvenile court, a record of the conviction of any person in that court for a violation of any such 42 43 laws other than regulations governing standing or parking; or





1 (b) If the court is a juvenile court, a record of any finding that a 2 child has violated a traffic law or ordinance other than one governing standing or parking, 3

within 5 days after the conviction or finding, and may 4 \rightarrow recommend the suspension of the driver's license of the person 5 6 convicted or child found in violation of a traffic law or ordinance.

7 4. If a record forwarded to the Department pursuant to 8 subsection 3 is a record of the conviction of a person who holds a 9 commercial driver's license, the Department shall, within 5 days 10 after the date on which it receives such a record, transmit notice of the conviction to the Commercial Driver's License Information 11 12 System.

13

5. For the purposes of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive:

14 (a) "Conviction" has the meaning prescribed by regulation 15 pursuant to NRS 481.052 H and includes, without limitation, the entering of a judgment for a civil penalty pursuant to sections 12 16 17 to 22, inclusive, of this act.

18 (b) A forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a 19 defendant's appearance in court, if the forfeiture has not been vacated, is equivalent to a conviction. 20

21 The necessary expenses of mailing records of conviction to 6 22 the Department as required by this section must be paid by the court 23 charged with the duty of forwarding those records of conviction.

24 7. As in this section, "Commercial Driver's used License Information System" has the meaning ascribed to it in 25 26 NRS 483.904. 27

Sec. 7. NRS 483.465 is hereby amended to read as follows:

483.465 1. If a driver who holds a Nevada driver's license 28 29 **[violates]**:

30 (a) Fails to pay a civil penalty or any administrative assessment imposed pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this 31 act within the time required by section 22 of this act, other than 32 33 for a violation of a traffic law or ordinance occurring within this State governing standing or parking; or 34

(b) Violates a written promise to appear pursuant to a citation 35 that was prepared manually or electronically for a violation of a 36 37 traffic law or ordinance punishable as a misdemeanor and occurring within this State other than one governing standing or 38 39 parking.

40 the clerk of the court shall immediately notify the Department on 41 a form approved by the Department.

Upon receipt of notice from a court in this State of a failure 42 2. to appear, the Department shall notify the driver by mail that his or 43 44 her privilege to drive is subject to suspension and allow 30 days 45 after the date of mailing the notice to:





1 (a) Appear in court and obtain a dismissal of the citation or 2 complaint as provided by law;

3 (b) Appear in court and, if permitted by the court, make an 4 arrangement acceptable to the court to satisfy a judgment of 5 conviction [;] or a judgment for a civil penalty and administrative 6 assessments entered pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of 7 this act;

8 (c) Pay the civil penalty and administrative assessments 9 imposed pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act; or

10

(d) Make a written request to the Department for a hearing.

3. If notified by a court, within 30 days after the notice of a 11 12 failure to appear, that a driver has been allowed to make an 13 arrangement for the satisfaction of a judgment of conviction H or a 14 judgment for a civil penalty and administrative assessments 15 entered pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act, the 16 Department shall remove the suspension from the driver's record. If 17 the driver subsequently defaults on the arrangement with the court, 18 the court shall notify the Department which shall immediately 19 suspend the driver's license until the court notifies the Department 20 that the suspension may be removed.

21 The Department shall suspend the license of a driver 31 days 4 22 after it mails the notice provided for in subsection 2 to the driver, 23 unless within that time it has received a written request for a hearing 24 from the driver or notice from the court on a form approved by the 25 Department that the driver has appeared, for the citation or complaint has been dismissed *i or the civil penalty and* 26 27 administrative assessments imposed pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act have been paid. A license so suspended 28 29 remains suspended until further notice is received from the court 30 that the driver has appeared or that the case has been otherwise 31 disposed of as provided by law.

32

Sec. 8. NRS 483.473 is hereby amended to read as follows:

33 483.473 1. As used in this section, "traffic violation" means conviction of a moving traffic violation, or the entering of a 34 judgment for a civil penalty pursuant to sections 12 to 22, 35 inclusive, of this act, in any municipal court, justice court or district 36 37 court in this State. The term includes a finding by a juvenile court 38 that a child has violated a traffic law or ordinance other than one 39 governing standing or parking. The term does not include a conviction or a finding by a juvenile court of a violation of the speed 40 41 limit posted by a public authority under the circumstances described in subsection 1 of NRS 484B.617. 42

2. The Department shall establish a uniform system of demerit
 points for various traffic violations occurring within this State
 affecting the driving privilege of any person who holds a driver's





1 license issued by the Department and persons deemed to have future driving privileges pursuant to NRS 483.447. The system must be 2 3 based on the accumulation of demerits during a period of 12 4 months.

5 3. The system must be uniform in its operation, and the 6 Department shall set up a schedule of demerits for each traffic 7 violation, depending upon the gravity of the violation, on a scale of 8 one demerit point for a minor violation of any traffic law to eight 9 demerit points for an extremely serious violation of the law 10 governing traffic violations. If a conviction of, or the entering of a judgment for a civil penalty for, two or more traffic violations 11 12 committed on a single occasion is obtained, points must be assessed 13 for one **[offense,]** violation, and if the point values differ, points 14 must be assessed for the **[offense]** violation having the greater point 15 value. Details of the violation must be submitted to the Department 16 by the court where the conviction is obtained **H** or the judgment for 17 the civil penalty is entered. The Department may provide for a graduated system of demerits within each category of violations 18 19 according to the extent to which the traffic law was violated. 20

Sec. 9. NRS 483.550 is hereby amended to read as follows:

21 483.550 1. [It is unlawful for any] Except as otherwise 22 provided in this subsection, a person [to drive] who drives a motor 23 vehicle upon a public street or highway in this State without being the holder of a valid driver's license *H* is subject to a civil penalty 24 of not more than \$250 to be imposed pursuant to sections 12 to 22, 25 inclusive, of this act. A person who drives a motor vehicle upon a 26 27 public street or highway in this State when the person is 28 disqualified from driving is guilty of a misdemeanor.

29 The court shall [require] order any person [convicted of] 2. 30 *upon whom a civil penalty is imposed for* violating this section to 31 obtain a valid driver's license or produce a notice of disqualification 32 from the Department. 33

Sec. 10. NRS 483.620 is hereby amended to read as follows:

34 483.620 [11] Except as otherwise provided in NRS 483.245 35 and 483.550, it is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any of the provisions of NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, unless such 36 37 violation is, by NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or other law of 38 this State, declared to be a felony.

39 Sec. 11. Chapter 484A of NRS is hereby amended by adding 40 thereto the provisions set forth as sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this 41 act.

42 Sec. 12. A violation of a provision of chapters 484A to 484E, 43 inclusive, of NRS must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to 44 sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act, unless a provision of those





chapters specifically provides that a particular violation is a
 misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor or felony.

3 Sec. 13. I. Municipal courts and justice courts have 4 concurrent jurisdiction over all violations of a provision of 5 chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS which must be treated as 6 a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act 7 and which are committed within their boundaries by persons 18 8 years of age or older.

9 2. Municipal courts and justice courts have concurrent 10 jurisdiction over civil traffic violations committed within their 11 boundaries by persons under 18 years of age if the juvenile court 12 has transferred the case pursuant to NRS 62B.380.

13 Sec. 14. 1. A case involving a civil traffic violation is 14 commenced by the issuance or filing of a traffic citation pursuant 15 to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act.

16 *2*. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a case 17 involving a civil traffic violation must be commenced within 60 days after the alleged violation of chapters 484A to 484E, 18 19 inclusive, of NRS. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if an alleged violation of chapters 484Å to 484E, inclusive, of NRS 20 that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, 21 22 inclusive, of this act is under investigation in conjunction with a traffic accident, a case involving a civil traffic violation must be 23 commenced within 180 days after the alleged violation. If an 24 25 alleged violation of chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, 26 27 inclusive, of this act is under investigation in conjunction with a traffic accident resulting in death or substantial bodily harm of 28 29 any person, the case involving a civil traffic violation must be 30 commenced within 1 year after the alleged violation.

31 3. If a case involving a civil traffic violation is commenced by 32 the filing of a traffic citation in a court having jurisdiction, the 33 traffic citation must be served within 90 days after the filing date.

34 Sec. 15. A traffic citation may be served by delivering a copy 35 of the traffic citation to the person charged with the violation or by any means authorized by the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure. At 36 the discretion of the issuing traffic enforcement agency, a traffic 37 38 citation issued after an investigation in conjunction with a traffic 39 accident may be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested and delivered to the addressee only, to the address provided by the 40 person charged with the violation. Service of the traffic citation is 41 42 complete on filing the receipt in the court having jurisdiction of 43 the violation.

44 Sec. 16. A peace officer or a duly authorized member or 45 volunteer of a traffic enforcement agency in this State who has





reasonable cause to believe that a person has violated a provision
 of chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS that must be treated
 as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act
 may stop and detain the person as is reasonably necessary to
 investigate the alleged violation and to issue a traffic citation for
 the alleged violation.

7 Sec. 17. 1. When a person is halted by a peace officer or a 8 duly authorized member or volunteer of a traffic enforcement agency in this State for any violation of chapters 484A to 484E, 9 10 inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act, the peace officer, member 11 or volunteer may prepare a traffic citation manually or 12 13 electronically in the form of a complaint issuing in the name of "The State of Nevada," containing a notice to appear in court, the 14 15 name and address of the person, the state registration number of 16 the person's vehicle, if any, the number of the person's driver's 17 license, if any, the violation alleged, including a brief description 18 of the violation and the NRS citation, the time when and place 19 where the person is required to appear in court, and such other 20 pertinent information as may be necessary. The citation must be signed by the peace officer, member or volunteer. If the citation is 21 prepared electronically, the officer, member or volunteer shall 22 sign the copy of the citation that is delivered to the person charged 23 with the violation. 24

25 2. The time specified in the notice to appear must be at least 5 26 days after the alleged violation unless the person charged with the 27 violation demands an earlier hearing.

28 3. The place specified in the notice to appear must be before a 29 magistrate, as designated in NRS 484A.750.

30 The person charged with the violation may give his or her 4. 31 written promise to appear in court by signing at least one copy of the traffic citation prepared by the peace officer, member or 32 volunteer, in which event the peace officer, member or volunteer 33 shall deliver a copy of the citation to the person. If the citation is 34 35 prepared electronically, the officer, member or volunteer shall deliver the signed copy of the citation to the person and shall 36 indicate on the electronic record of the citation whether the person 37 38 charged gave his or her written promise to appear. A copy of the 39 citation that is signed by the person charged or the electronic record of the citation which indicates that the person charged gave 40 41 his or her written promise to appear suffices as proof of service.

42 Sec. 18. 1. A person served with a traffic citation for any 43 violation of chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS that must be 44 treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of 45 this act shall:





1 (a) Appear at the time and place stated in the traffic citation; 2 and

3 (b) Admit or deny the allegations stated in the traffic citation. 4 Allegations not denied at the time of appearance are deemed 5 admitted.

6 2. If the allegations stated in the traffic citation are admitted,
7 the court must enter judgment for the State and impose a civil
8 penalty. In determining the civil penalty, the court shall consider
9 the explanation submitted.

10 3. If the person served with the traffic citation denies the allegations stated in the traffic citation, the court must set the 11 matter for a hearing. The hearing is informal and without a jury. 12 13 At the hearing, the State is required to prove the violation charged by a preponderance of the evidence. Technical rules of evidence 14 15 do not apply, except for statutory provisions relating to privileged 16 communications. If the person elects to be represented by counsel, he or she must notify the court at least 10 days before the hearing 17 18 date. If the court finds in favor of the person served with a traffic 19 citation, the court must enter an order dismissing the traffic citation. If the court finds in favor of the State, the court must 20 enter judgment for the State and impose a civil penalty for the 21 22 violation.

4. The State and the person served with the traffic citation
may subpoena witnesses as provided by NRS 174.305. Witnesses
are not entitled to fees for appearing in connection with a case
involving a civil traffic violation.

5. Except as otherwise provided in sections 12 to 22,
inclusive, of this act, the rules of civil procedure do not apply to a
case involving a civil traffic violation.

6. If a person served with a traffic citation for an alleged violation of chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act fails to appear at the time directed to appear or at the time set for a hearing by the court, the court shall enter judgment for the State and impose a civil penalty for the violation.

Sec. 19. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, a 36 civil penalty imposed for a violation of chapters 484A to 484E, 37 38 inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act must not exceed \$250. In 39 addition to any civil penalty imposed pursuant to this section, the 40 41 justice or judge shall include in the judgment imposing the civil penalty the sum prescribed for the administrative assessments set 42 forth in NRS 176.059, 176.0611 and 176.0613 and the money 43 44 collected for those administrative assessments must be applied and 45 distributed in the manner set forth in those sections.





1 Sec. 20. An admission of the allegations contained in a 2 traffic citation for an alleged violation of chapters 484A to 484E, 3 inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to 4 sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act is not evidence of 5 negligence in a civil or criminal proceeding that is not authorized 6 by chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS.

7 Sec. 21. A party may appeal the judgment of a court 8 imposing a civil penalty pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of 9 this act. The appeal may be to the district court in the same 10 manner as any other civil appeal from a municipal court or justice 11 court to the district court. The posting of an appeal bond stays 12 enforcement of the judgment.

13 Sec. 22. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person shall pay all civil penalties and administrative 14 assessments imposed pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of 15 16 this act within 30 days after entry of the judgment imposing the 17 civil penalty and administrative assessments. If the court finds that satisfaction of a judgment within 30 days will place an undue 18 19 economic burden on a person, the court may extend the time for 20 payment or may provide for installment payments. If the judgment is not satisfied within the time for payment prescribed by the court 21 or if an installment payment is not paid when due, the court may 22 declare the entire amount of the judgment due. If the court 23 declares the entire amount of the judgment due, the clerk of the 24 25 court must notify the Department pursuant to NRS 483.465.

26 2. If a civil penalty or administrative assessment imposed 27 pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act, or any part of 28 it, remains unpaid after the time established by the court for its 29 payment, the defendant is liable for a collection fee, to be imposed 30 by the court at the time it finds that the civil penalty or 31 administrative assessment is delinquent, of not more than \$100.

32 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1 and 2, the 33 court must not initiate collection procedures on an unsatisfied 34 judgment for a civil penalty and administrative assessments 35 imposed pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act and the 36 court clerk must not notify the Department pursuant to NRS 37 483.465 if:

(a) The unsatisfied judgment is for a traffic violation for which
 the final disposition occurs more than 36 months before the court
 initiates collection proceedings;

41 (b) The court does not have a paper or electronic record dated 42 within 36 months after the traffic violation occurs indicating that 43 the responsible person was notified that the judgment is 44 unsatisfied and due;





1 (c) The clerk of the court has not notified the Department 2 pursuant to NRS 483.465; and

3 (d) The court does not have a record of extending the time for satisfying the judgment or providing for installment payments. 4

5 4. If, pursuant to subsection 3, the court is prohibited from 6 initiating collection procedures on an unsatisfied judgment or the clerk of the court is prohibited from notifying the Department 7 pursuant to NRS 483.465, the clerk of the court must notify the 8 9 Department and the Department must remove the violation from 10 the person's driving record.

Sec. 23. NRS 484A.400 is hereby amended to read as follows: 11 12 484A.400 1. The provisions of chapters 484A to 484E, 13 inclusive, of NRS are applicable and uniform throughout this State 14 on all highways to which the public has a right of access or to which 15 persons have access as invitees or licensees.

Except as otherwise provided in [subsection] subsections 3 16 2. 17 and 4 and unless otherwise provided by specific statute, any local 18 authority may enact by ordinance traffic regulations which cover the same subject matter as the various sections of chapters 484A to 19 484E, inclusive, of NRS if the provisions of the ordinance are not in 20 21 conflict with chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS, or 22 regulations adopted pursuant thereto. It may also enact by ordinance 23 regulations requiring the registration and licensing of bicycles.

24 3. An ordinance enacting traffic regulations must provide for 25 the imposition of a civil penalty for a violation of the ordinance if the ordinance covers the same subject matter as a provision of 26 27 chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a 28 civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act. 29

A local authority shall not enact an ordinance: 4.

30 (a) Governing the registration of vehicles and the licensing of 31 drivers;

(b) Governing the duties and obligations of persons involved in 32 traffic accidents, other than the duties to stop, render aid and provide 33 34 necessary information;

35 (c) Providing a penalty for an offense for which the penalty prescribed by chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS is greater 36 37 than that imposed for a misdemeanor; or

38 (d) Requiring a permit for a vehicle, or to operate a vehicle, on a 39 highway in this State.

40 [4.] 5. No person convicted or adjudged guilty or guilty but 41 mentally ill of, or found liable for a civil penalty for, a violation of a traffic ordinance may be charged or tried in any other court in this 42 State for the same offense. 43





1 **Sec. 24.** NRS 484A.660 is hereby amended to read as follows: 2 484A.660 Except for felonies and those offenses set forth in 3 paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of subsection 1 of NRS 484A.710, a 4 peace officer at the scene of a traffic accident may issue a traffic 5 citation, as provided in NRS 484A.630 H or sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act, or a misdemeanor citation, as provided in NRS 6 7 171.1773, to any person involved in the accident when, based upon 8 personal investigation, the peace officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the person has committed any offense 9 10 pursuant to the provisions of chapters 482 to 486, inclusive, or 706 11 of NRS in connection with the accident

Sec. 25. NRS 484A.670 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484A.670 1. It is <u>funlawful</u> *a misdemeanor* 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 <u>for an alleged violation that is punishable as a misdemeanor</u>, 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 12month 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 [+], unless the written promise to appear was given
pursuant to a citation that must be treated as a civil matter
pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act.

Sec. 26. NRS 484A.680 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484A.680 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:

44 (a) Authorizes such electronic filing;



30



1 (b) Has the ability to receive and store the citation 2 electronically; and

3 (c) Has the ability to physically reproduce the citation upon 4 request.

5 Upon the filing of the original or a copy of the traffic 3. 6 citation with a court having jurisdiction over the alleged offense or 7 with its traffic violations bureau, the traffic citation may be disposed 8 of only by trial in that court or other official action by a judge of that 9 court, including forfeiture of the bail, or by the deposit of sufficient 10 bail with, or payment of a fine to, the traffic violations bureau by the 11 person to whom the traffic citation has been issued by the peace 12 officer.

13 4. It is **[unlawful]** *a misdemeanor* and official misconduct for 14 any peace officer or other officer or public employee to dispose of a 15 traffic citation or copies of it or of the record of the issuance of a 16 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.

28 7. As used in this section, "officer" includes a volunteer 29 appointed to a traffic enforcement agency pursuant to 30 NRS 484B.470.

31 Sec. 27. NRS 484A.700 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484A.700 1. A traffic citation for a parking violation may be
 prepared manually or electronically.

2. When a traffic citation for a parking violation *that is punishable as a misdemeanor* 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

42 (b) The person does not appear within 20 days after the date of 43 the notice or the notice to appear is returned with a report that it 44 cannot be delivered.





1 Sec. 28. NRS 484A.720 is hereby amended to read as follows: 2 484A.720 Whenever any person is halted by a peace officer for any violation of chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS not 3 4 amounting to a gross misdemeanor or felony H or that is not 5 required to be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to

22, inclusive, of this act, the person shall be taken without 6 7 unnecessary delay before the proper magistrate, as specified in NRS 8 484A.750, in either of the following cases:

9 When the person demands an immediate appearance before 1. 10 a magistrate; or

11 2. In any other event when the person is issued a traffic citation 12 by an authorized person and refuses to give a written promise to 13 appear in court as provided in NRS 484A.630.

Sec. 29. NRS 484A.730 is hereby amended to read as follows:

14 15 484A.730 Whenever any person is halted by a peace officer for any violation of chapters 484Å to 484E, inclusive, of NRS that is 16 17 not required to be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 18 to 22, inclusive, of this act and is not required to be taken before a 19 magistrate, the person may, in the discretion of the peace officer, either be given a traffic citation, or be taken without unnecessary 20 21 delay before the proper magistrate. The person must be taken before 22 the magistrate in any of the following cases:

23 1. When the person does not furnish satisfactory evidence of identity or when the peace officer has reasonable and probable 24 25 grounds to believe the person will disregard a written promise to 26 appear in court;

2. When the person is charged with a violation of NRS 27 28 484D.580 relating to the refusal of a driver of a vehicle to submit 29 the vehicle to an inspection and test;

When the person is charged with a violation of NRS 30 3. 31 484D.675 relating to the failure or refusal of a driver of a vehicle to 32 submit the vehicle and load to a weighing or to remove excess 33 weight therefrom; or

34 4. When the person is charged with a violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120, unless the person is incapacitated and is 35 being treated for injuries at the time the peace officer would 36 37 otherwise be taking the person before the magistrate. 38

Sec. 30. NRS 484A.900 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484A.900 [1. It is unlawful and, unless otherwise declared in 39 chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS with respect to a 40 41 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 42 43 484E, inclusive, of NRS.

44 2. The court may order any person who is twice convicted of, 45 or found liable for a civil penalty for, violating a provision of





1 chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, of NRS to pay tuition for and 2 attend a school for driver training which is approved by the Department for retraining such drivers. The person so ordered may 3 4 choose from those so approved the school which the person will 5 attend. A person who willfully fails to comply with such an order is 6 guilty of a misdemeanor.

NRS 484B.100 is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 31. 484B.100 It is **[unlawful]** a misdemeanor for any person

8 9 willfully to fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or 10 direction of any police officer while the officer is performing the 11 duties of the officer in the enforcement of chapters 484A to 484E, 12 inclusive, of NRS.

Sec. 32. NRS 484B.130 is hereby amended to read as follows:

14 484B.130 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 15 and 6, a person who is convicted of, or subject to a civil penalty 16 for, a violation of a speed limit, or of NRS 484B.150, 484B.163, 484B.165, 484B.200 to 484B.217, inclusive, 484B.223, 484B.227, 17 18 484B.300, 484B.303, 484B.317, 484B.320, 484B.327, 484B.330, 19 484B.403, 484B.587, 484B.600, 484B.603, 484B.650, 484B.653, 20 484B.657, 484C.110 or 484C.120, that occurred:

21

7

13

(a) In an area designated as a temporary traffic control zone; and 22 (b) At a time when the workers who are performing 23 construction, maintenance or repair of the highway or other work 24 are present, or when the effects of the act may be aggravated 25 because of the condition of the highway caused by construction, maintenance or repair, including, without limitation, reduction in 26 lane width, reduction in the number of lanes, shifting of lanes from 27 28 the designated alignment and uneven or temporary surfaces, 29 including, without limitation, modifications to road beds, cement-30 treated bases, chip seals and other similar conditions,

31 \rightarrow shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine, or both, for a 32 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 33 34 for the primary offense H or for an amount equal to and in addition to the civil penalty imposed by the court pursuant to 35 36 sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act. Any term of imprisonment 37 imposed pursuant to this subsection runs consecutively with the 38 sentence prescribed by the court for the crime. This subsection does 39 not create a separate offense, but provides an additional penalty for the primary offense, whose imposition is contingent upon the 40 41 finding of the prescribed fact.

42 The additional penalty imposed pursuant to subsection 1 2. 43 must not exceed a total of \$1,000, 6 months of imprisonment or 120 44 hours of community service.





1 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, a 2 governmental entity that designates an area or authorizes the 3 designation of an area as a temporary traffic control zone in which 4 construction, maintenance or repair of a highway or other work is 5 conducted, or the person with whom the governmental entity 6 contracts to provide such service, shall cause to be erected:

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

10 (b) A sign to mark the beginning of the temporary traffic control 11 zone; and

12

36

(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 *or civil* 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 or other work in the temporary traffic control zone or in damage to property in an amount equal to \$1,000 or more.

5. The requirements of subsection 3 do not apply to an area designated as a temporary traffic control zone:

(a) Pursuant to an emergency which results from a natural or
 other disaster and which threatens the health, safety or welfare of
 the public; or

(b) On a public highway where the posted speed limit is 25 miles per hour or less and that provides access to or is appurtenant to a residential area.

28 A person who would otherwise be subject to an additional 6. 29 penalty pursuant to this section is not subject to an additional 30 penalty if the violation occurred in a temporary traffic control zone 31 for which signs are not erected pursuant to subsection 5, unless the violation results in injury to any person performing highway 32 construction or maintenance or other work in the temporary traffic 33 34 control zone or in damage to property in an amount equal to \$1,000 35 or more.

Sec. 33. NRS 484B.150 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484B.150 1. It is <u>[unlawful]</u> a misdemeanor for a person to
drink an alcoholic beverage while the person is driving or in actual
physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

40 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, it is 41 **[unlawful]** *a misdemeanor* for a person to have an open container of 42 an alcoholic beverage within the passenger area of a motor vehicle 43 while the motor vehicle is upon a highway. This subsection does not 44 apply to:





1 (a) The passenger area of a motor vehicle which is designed, 2 maintained or used primarily for the transportation of persons for 3 compensation; or

4 (b) The living quarters of a house coach or house trailer,

5 \rightarrow but does apply to the driver of such a motor vehicle who is in 6 possession or control of an open container of an alcoholic beverage.

7 3. A person who violates any provision of this section may be 8 subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484B.130.

9

16

24

4. As used in this section:

10 (a) "Alcoholic beverage" has the meaning ascribed to it in 11 NRS 202.015.

12 (b) "Open container" means a container which has been opened 13 or the seal of which has been broken.

14 (c) "Passenger area" means that area of a vehicle which is 15 designed for the seating of the driver or a passenger.

Sec. 34. NRS 484B.317 is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 484B.317 1. A person shall not, without lawful authority, 18 attempt to or alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any 19 official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any 20 inscription, shield or insigne thereon, or any other part thereof.

21 2. A person who violates any provision of this section *is guilty* 22 *of a misdemeanor and* may be subject to the additional penalty set 23 forth in NRS 484B.130.

Sec. 35. NRS 484B.330 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484B.330 1. It is **[unlawful]** *a misdemeanor* for a driver of a vehicle to fail or refuse to comply with any signal of an authorized flagger serving in a traffic control capacity in a clearly marked area of highway construction or maintenance or any other area which has been designated as a temporary traffic control zone.

2. A district attorney shall prosecute all violations of 30 31 subsection 1 which occur in his or her jurisdiction and which result in injury to any person performing highway construction or 32 maintenance or performing other work within an area designated as 33 a temporary traffic control zone unless the district attorney has good 34 35 cause for not prosecuting the violation. In addition to any other 36 penalty, if a driver violates any provision of subsection 1 and the 37 violation results in injury to any person performing highway construction or maintenance or performing other work within an 38 area designated as a temporary traffic control zone, or in damage to 39 property in an amount of not less than \$1,000, the driver shall be 40 41 punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000, and ordered to perform 120 hours of community service. 42

43 3. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1 may be 44 subject to the additional penalty set forth in subsection 1 of 45 NRS 484B.130.





4. As used in this section, "authorized flagger serving in a 1 2 traffic control capacity" means:

(a) An employee of the Department of Transportation or of a 3 contractor performing highway construction or maintenance or 4 performing other work within an area designated as a temporary 5 6 traffic control zone for the Department of Transportation while the 7 employee is carrying out the duties of his or her employment;

(b) An employee of any other governmental entity or of a 8 9 contractor performing highway construction or maintenance or 10 performing other work within an area designated as a temporary 11 traffic control zone for the governmental entity while the employee 12 is carrying out the duties of his or her employment; or

13 (c) Any other person employed by a private entity performing 14 highway construction or maintenance or performing other work 15 within an area designated as a temporary traffic control zone while 16 the person is carrying out the duties of his or her employment if the 17 person has satisfactorily completed training as a flagger approved or 18 recognized by the Department of Transportation.

19 **Sec. 36.** NRS 484C.470 is hereby amended to read as follows:

20 484C.470 1. A person required to install a device pursuant to 21 NRS 484C.460 shall not operate a motor vehicle without a device or 22 tamper with the device. 23

A person who violates any provision of subsection 1: 2.

24 (a) Must have his or her driving privilege revoked in the manner 25 set forth in subsection 4 of NRS 483.460; and

26

(b) [Shall] Is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be:

27 (1) Punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than 30 28 days nor more than 6 months; or

29 (2) Sentenced to a term of not less than 60 days in residential 30 confinement nor more than 6 months, and by a fine of not less than 31 \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

→ No person who is punished pursuant to this section may be 32 33 granted probation, and no sentence imposed for such a violation may be suspended. No prosecutor may dismiss a charge of such a 34 35 violation in exchange for a plea of guilty, guilty but mentally ill or 36 nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless, in 37 the judgment of the attorney, the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at trial. 38 39

Sec. 37. NRS 485.187 is hereby amended to read as follows:

40 485.187 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the 41 owner of a motor vehicle shall not:

(a) Operate the motor vehicle, if it is registered or required to be 42 43 registered in this State, without having insurance as required by 44 NRS 485.185.





1 (b) Operate or knowingly permit the operation of the motor 2 vehicle without having evidence of insurance of the operator or the 3 vehicle in the vehicle.

4 (c) Fail or refuse to surrender, upon demand, to a peace officer 5 or to an authorized representative of the Department the evidence of 6 insurance.

7 (d) Knowingly permit the operation of the motor vehicle in 8 violation of subsection 3 of NRS 485.186.

9 2. A person shall not operate the motor vehicle of another 10 person unless the person who will operate the motor vehicle:

11 (a) First ensures that the required evidence of insurance is 12 present in the motor vehicle; or

13 (b) Has his or her own evidence of insurance which covers that 14 person as the operator of the motor vehicle.

15 3. Except as otherwise provided in *this subsection and* 16 subsection 4, fany person who violates subsection 1 or 2 is guilty of a misdemeanor.] a violation of subsection 1 or 2 must be treated as 17 18 a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act. 19 Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, [, in addition to any other penalty, a person [sentenced pursuant to this subsection 20 21 shall be punished by a finel who violates a provision of subsection 22 1 or 2 is subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$600 nor more than \$1,000 for each violation. The [fine] civil penalty must be 23 24 reduced to \$100 for the first violation if the person obtains a motor 25 vehicle liability policy by the time **of sentencing**, at which a court 26 *imposes the civil penalty*, unless:

(a) The person has registered the vehicle as part of a fleet of
 vehicles pursuant to subsection 5 of NRS 482.215; or

(b) The person has been issued a certificate of self-insurancepursuant to NRS 485.380.

4. A court:

31

(a) Shall not [find a person guilty or fine] impose a civil penalty
on a person for a violation of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection
1 or for a violation of subsection 2 if the person presents evidence to
the court that the insurance required by NRS 485.185 was in effect
at the time demand was made for it.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a), may impose a
[fine] *civil penalty* of not more than \$1,000 for a violation of
paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection 1, and suspend the balance of
the fine on the condition that the person presents proof to the court
each month for 12 months that the insurance required by NRS
485.185 is currently in effect.

5. The provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection 1 do not apply if the motor vehicle in question displays a valid permit issued by the Department pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 of





NRS 482.3955, or NRS 482.396 or 482.3965 authorizing the 1 2 movement or operation of that vehicle within the State for a limited 3 time

4 **Sec. 38.** NRS 485.326 is hereby amended to read as follows:

5 485.326 1. The Department shall suspend the license of any 6 person [convicted of violating] against whom a judgment for a civil 7 penalty is entered pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this 8 *act for a violation of* the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 9 of NRS 485.187.

10 Any license suspended pursuant to subsection 1 must remain 2. 11 suspended until the person shows proof of financial responsibility as 12 set forth in NRS 485.307. The person shall maintain proof of 13 financial responsibility for 3 years after the reinstatement of his or 14 her license pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and if the 15 person fails to do so, the Department shall suspend any license 16 previously suspended pursuant to subsection 1.

17

Sec. 39. NRS 486.381 is hereby amended to read as follows:

18 486.381 Any [person violating any provisions] violation of a provision of NRS 486.011 to 486.361, inclusive, fis guilty of a 19 misdemeanor.] must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to 20 21 sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act, and a person who violates 22 any provision of NRS 486.011 to 486.361, inclusive, is subject to a 23 civil penalty of not more than \$250.

Sec. 40. NRS 62A.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:

62A.220 "Minor traffic offense" means a violation of any state 25 26 or local law or ordinance governing the operation of a motor vehicle 27 upon any highway within this State other than:

A violation of chapters 484A to 484E, inclusive, or 706 of 28 1. 29 NRS that causes the death of a person;

30

24

2. A violation of NRS 484C.110 or 484C.120; for 3. A violation declared to be a felony *H*; or

31 32

A violation of a provision of chapters 482 to 486, inclusive, 4. 33 of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 34 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act. 35

Sec. 41. NRS 62B.380 is hereby amended to read as follows:

36 62B.380 1. If a child is charged with a minor traffic offense, 37 the] The juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction over proceedings 38 concerning any child who commits a minor traffic offense or who 39 violates a provision of chapters 482 to 486, inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, 40 41 *inclusive, of this act. The juvenile court* may transfer the case and 42 record to a Justice Court or municipal court if the juvenile court 43 determines that the transfer is in the best interests of the child. 44 If a case is transferred pursuant to this section: 2.





1 (a) [The] If the case concerns a child who commits a minor 2 traffic offense, the restrictions set forth in NRS 62C.030 are 3 applicable in those proceedings; [and]

4 (b) If the case concerns a child who violates a provision of 5 chapters 482 to 486, inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a 6 civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act, the 7 case must be processed, heard and disposed of in the same manner 8 and with the same penalties as provided in NRS 482.385, 482.545, 9 483.550, 485.187 and 486.381 and sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of 10 this act; and

11 (c) A parent or guardian must accompany the child at all 12 proceedings.

13 3. If the juvenile court transfers a case and record to a Justice 14 Court or municipal court pursuant to this section, the Justice Court 15 or municipal court may transfer the case and record back to the 16 juvenile court with the consent of the juvenile court.

17 If a case concerns a child who violates a provision of 4. 18 chapters 482 to 486, inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act and 19 the case is not transferred pursuant to this section, the child must 20 not be treated as a child alleged to be in need of supervision or 21 22 delinquent and the juvenile court must not adjudicate the child delinquent or in need of supervision. If the juvenile court finds 23 that the child committed the violation, the juvenile court must 24 25 impose the civil penalty authorized by the applicable provision of NRS 482.385, 482.545, 483.550, 485.187 or 486.381 or sections 12 26 27 to 22, inclusive, of this act, and order the child or the parent or guardian of the child, or both, to pay an administrative assessment 28 29 of \$10 in addition to the civil penalty. The administrative 30 assessment must be distributed in the manner provided by 31 NRS 62E.270.

Sec. 42. NRS 62E.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:

62E.270 1. If the juvenile court imposes a *civil penalty pursuant to NRS 62B.380 or a* fine against:

(a) A delinquent child pursuant to NRS 62E.730;

(b) A child who has committed a minor traffic offense, except
 an offense related to metered parking, pursuant to NRS 62E.700;
 [or]

39 (c) A child who violates a provision of chapters 482 to 486,
40 inclusive, of NRS that must be treated as a civil matter pursuant to
41 subsection 4 of NRS 62B.380; or

42 (d) A child in need of supervision, or the parent or guardian of 43 the child, because the child is a habitual truant pursuant to 44 NRS 62E.430,



32

35



the juvenile court shall order the child or the parent or guardian
of the child to pay an administrative assessment of \$10 in addition
to the *civil penalty or* fine.

4 2. If, pursuant to NRS 62E.440, the juvenile court imposes a 5 fine against a child who has committed an offense related to 6 tobacco, the juvenile court shall order the child to pay an 7 administrative assessment of \$10 in addition to the fine.

8 3. The juvenile court shall state separately on its docket the 9 amount of money that the juvenile court collects for the 10 administrative assessment.

4. If the child is found not to have committed the alleged act or the charges are dropped, the juvenile court shall return to the child or the parent or guardian of the child any money deposited with the juvenile court for the administrative assessment.

5. On or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month, the clerk of the court shall pay to the county treasurer the money the juvenile court collects for administrative assessments.

18 6. On or before the 15th day of each month, the county 19 treasurer shall deposit the money in the county general fund for 20 credit to a special account for the use of the county's juvenile court 21 or for services to delinquent children.

22

Sec. 43. NRS 176.059 is hereby amended to read as follows:

176.059 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, 23 when a defendant is found liable for a civil penalty pursuant to 24 sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of this act or pleads guilty or guilty but 25 mentally ill or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of a 26 27 misdemeanor, including the violation of any municipal ordinance, the justice or judge shall include in the *civil judgment or* sentence 28 29 the sum prescribed by the following schedule as an administrative assessment and render a judgment against the defendant for the 30 31 assessment: 32

22		
33		Assessment
34	\$5 to \$49	\$30
35	50 to 59	
36	60 to 69	
37	70 to 79	
38	80 to 89	
39	90 to 99	
40	100 to 199	
41	200 to 299	
42	300 to 399	
43	400 to 499	
44	500 to 1,000	
	-	





1 If the justice or judge sentences the defendant to perform 2 community service in lieu of a fine, the justice or judge shall include 3 in the sentence the amount of the administrative assessment that 4 corresponds with the fine for which the defendant would have been 5 responsible as prescribed by the schedule in this subsection.

- 6
- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to: (a) An ordinance regulating metered parking; or
- 7 8 9
- (b) An ordinance which is specifically designated as imposing a
- civil [penalty or] liability pursuant to NRS [244.3575 or] 268.019.

10 The money collected for an administrative assessment must 3. not be deducted from the *civil penalty or* fine imposed by the justice 11 12 or judge but must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the 13 *civil penalty or* fine. The money collected for an administrative 14 assessment must be stated separately on the court's docket and must 15 be included in the amount posted for bail. If bail is forfeited, the 16 administrative assessment included in the amount posted for bail 17 pursuant to this subsection must be disbursed in the manner set forth 18 in subsection 5 or 6. If the defendant is found not guilty or the 19 charges are dismissed, the money deposited with the court must be returned to the defendant. If the justice or judge cancels a *civil* 20 21 *penalty or* fine because the *civil penalty or* fine has been determined 22 to be uncollectible, any balance of the *civil penalty or* fine and the 23 administrative assessment remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be uncollectible and the defendant is not required to pay it. If a *civil* 24 25 *penalty or* fine is determined to be uncollectible, the defendant is not entitled to a refund of the civil penalty or fine or the 26 27 administrative assessment the defendant has paid and the justice or 28 judge shall not recalculate the administrative assessment.

29 If the justice or judge permits the *civil penalty or* fine and 4. 30 administrative assessment to be paid in installments, the payments 31 must be first applied to the unpaid balance of the administrative assessment. The city treasurer shall distribute partially collected 32 33 administrative assessments in accordance with the requirements of 34 subsection 5. The county treasurer shall distribute partially collected 35 administrative assessments in accordance with the requirements of 36 subsection 6.

5. The money collected for administrative assessments in municipal court must be paid by the clerk of the court to the city treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The city treasurer shall distribute, on or before the 15th day of that month, the money received in the following amounts for each assessment received:

(a) Two dollars to the county treasurer for credit to a special
 account in the county general fund for the use of the county's
 juvenile court or for services to juvenile offenders. Any money





remaining in the special account after 2 fiscal years must be
 deposited in the county general fund if it has not been committed for
 expenditure. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a
 juvenile court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and
 expenditures made from the special account.

6 (b) Seven dollars for credit to a special revenue fund for the use 7 of the municipal courts. Any money remaining in the special 8 revenue fund after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the municipal 9 general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The city 10 treasurer shall provide, upon request by a municipal court, monthly 11 reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the 12 special revenue fund.

13 (c) Five dollars to the State Controller for credit to the State 14 General Fund.

(d) The remainder of each assessment to the State Controller for
 credit to a special account in the State General Fund for distribution
 as provided in subsection 8.

6. The money collected for administrative assessments in justice courts must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The county treasurer shall distribute, on or before the 15th day of that month, the money received in the following amounts for each assessment received:

(a) Two dollars for credit to a special account in the county
general fund for the use of the county's juvenile court or for services
to juvenile offenders. Any money remaining in the special account
after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the county general fund if it
has not been committed for expenditure. The county treasurer shall
provide, upon request by a juvenile court, monthly reports of the
revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special account.

(b) Seven dollars for credit to a special revenue fund for the use of the justice courts. Any money remaining in the special revenue fund after 2 fiscal years must be deposited in the county general fund if it has not been committed for expenditure. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a justice court, monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the special revenue fund.

38 (c) Five dollars to the State Controller for credit to the State 39 General Fund.

(d) The remainder of each assessment to the State Controller for
credit to a special account in the State General Fund for distribution
as provided in subsection 8.

The money apportioned to a juvenile court, a justice court or
 a municipal court pursuant to this section must be used, in addition
 to providing services to juvenile offenders in the juvenile court, to





1 improve the operations of the court, or to acquire appropriate 2 advanced technology or the use of such technology, or both. Money 3 used to improve the operations of the court may include 4 expenditures for: 5 (a) Training and education of personnel; 6 (b) Acquisition of capital goods; 7 (c) Management and operational studies; or 8 (d) Audits. 9 8. Of the total amount deposited in the State General Fund 10 pursuant to paragraph (d) of subsection 5 and paragraph (d) of subsection 6, the State Controller shall distribute the money 11 12 received to the following public agencies in the following manner: 13 (a) Not less than 51 percent to the Office of Court Administrator 14 for allocation as follows: 15 (1) Thirty-six and one-half percent of the amount distributed 16 to the Office of Court Administrator for: 17 (I) The administration of the courts: (II) The development of a uniform system for judicial 18 19 records; and 20 (III) Continuing judicial education. (2) Forty-eight percent of the amount distributed to the 21 22 Office of Court Administrator for the Supreme Court. 23 (3) Three and one-half percent of the amount distributed to 24 the Office of Court Administrator for the payment for the services of 25 retired justices, retired judges of the Court of Appeals and retired 26 district judges. 27 (4) Twelve percent of the amount distributed to the Office of 28 Court Administrator for the provision of specialty court programs. 29 (b) Not more than 49 percent must be used to the extent of 30 legislative authorization for the support of: 31 (1) The Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History; 32 (2) The Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission; 33 (3) The operation by the Department of Public Safety of a 34 35 computerized interoperative system for information related to law 36 enforcement: 37 (4) The Fund for the Compensation of Victims of Crime; 38 (5) The Advisory Council for Prosecuting Attorneys; and 39 (6) Programs within the Office of the Attorney General related to victims of domestic violence. 40 41 Any money deposited in the State General Fund pursuant to 9. paragraph (d) of subsection 5 and paragraph (d) of subsection 6 that 42 is not distributed or used pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 8 43 44 must be transferred to the uncommitted balance of the State General 45 Fund





10. As used in this section:

2 (a) "Juvenile court" has the meaning ascribed to it in 3 NRS 62A.180.

4 (b) "Office of Court Administrator" means the Office of Court 5 Administrator created pursuant to NRS 1.320.

6

1

Sec. 44. NRS 176.0611 is hereby amended to read as follows:

7 176.0611 1. A county or a city, upon recommendation of the appropriate court, may, by ordinance, authorize the justices or judges of the justice or municipal courts within its jurisdiction to impose for not longer than 50 years, in addition to the administrative assessments imposed pursuant to NRS 176.059, 176.0613 and 176.0623, an administrative assessment for the provision of court facilities.

14 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, in any 15 jurisdiction in which an administrative assessment for the provision 16 of court facilities has been authorized, when a defendant is found 17 liable for a civil penalty pursuant to sections 12 to 22, inclusive, of 18 *this act or* pleads guilty or guilty but mentally ill or is found guilty 19 or guilty but mentally ill of a misdemeanor, including the violation of any municipal ordinance, the justice or judge shall include in the 20 civil judgment or sentence the sum of \$10 as an administrative 21 22 assessment for the provision of court facilities and render a 23 judgment against the defendant for the assessment. If the justice or 24 judge sentences the defendant to perform community service in lieu 25 of a fine, the justice or judge shall include in the sentence the 26 administrative assessment required pursuant to this subsection.

27

/ 5 3. The provisions of subsection 2 do not apply to:

28

(a) An ordinance regulating metered parking; or

(b) An ordinance that is specifically designated as imposing a
 civil [penalty or] liability pursuant to NRS [244.3575 or] 268.019.

31 4. The money collected for an administrative assessment for 32 the provision of court facilities must not be deducted from the *civil* 33 *penalty or* fine imposed by the justice or judge but must be taxed 34 against the defendant in addition to the *civil penalty or* fine. The 35 money collected for such an administrative assessment must be 36 stated separately on the court's docket and must be included in the 37 amount posted for bail. If bail is forfeited, the administrative 38 assessment included in the amount posted for bail pursuant to this 39 subsection must be disbursed in the manner set forth in subsection 6 40 or 7. If the defendant is found not guilty or the charges are 41 dismissed, the money deposited with the court must be returned to the defendant. If the justice or judge cancels a *civil penalty or* fine 42 because the civil penalty or fine has been determined to be 43 uncollectible, any balance of the civil penalty or fine and the 44 45 administrative assessment remaining unpaid shall be deemed to be





uncollectible and the defendant is not required to pay it. If a *civil penalty or* fine is determined to be uncollectible, the defendant is
 not entitled to a refund of the *civil penalty or* fine or *the* administrative assessment the defendant has paid and the justice or
 judge shall not recalculate the administrative assessment.

6 5. If the justice or judge permits the *civil penalty or* fine and 7 *the* administrative assessment for the provision of court facilities to 8 be paid in installments, the payments must be applied in the 9 following order:

10 (a) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment 11 imposed pursuant to NRS 176.059;

(b) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment
 for the provision of court facilities pursuant to this section;

14 (c) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment 15 for the provision of specialty court programs pursuant to 16 NRS 176.0613;

(d) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment
 for obtaining a biological specimen and conducting a genetic marker
 analysis pursuant to NRS 176.0623; and

20 (e) To pay the *civil penalty or* fine.

6. The money collected for administrative assessments for the provision of court facilities in municipal courts must be paid by the clerk of the court to the city treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. The city treasurer shall deposit the money received in a special revenue fund. The city may use the money in the special revenue fund only to:

(a) Acquire land on which to construct additional facilities for
 the municipal courts or a regional justice center that includes the
 municipal courts.

30 (b) Construct or acquire additional facilities for the municipal 31 courts or a regional justice center that includes the municipal courts.

32 (c) Renovate or remodel existing facilities for the municipal 33 courts.

(d) Acquire furniture, fixtures and equipment necessitated by the
construction or acquisition of additional facilities or the renovation
of an existing facility for the municipal courts or a regional justice
center that includes the municipal courts. This paragraph does not
authorize the expenditure of money from the fund for furniture,
fixtures or equipment for judicial chambers.

40 (e) Acquire advanced technology for use in the additional or 41 renovated facilities.

(f) Pay debt service on any bonds issued pursuant to subsection
3 of NRS 350.020 for the acquisition of land or facilities or the
construction or renovation of facilities for the municipal courts or a
regional justice center that includes the municipal courts.





1 Any money remaining in the special revenue fund after 5 fiscal 2 years must be deposited in the municipal general fund for the 3 continued maintenance of court facilities if it has not been committed for expenditure pursuant to a plan for the construction or 4 5 acquisition of court facilities or improvements to court facilities. 6 The city treasurer shall provide, upon request by a municipal court, 7 monthly reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made 8 from the special revenue fund.

9 7. The money collected for administrative assessments for the 10 provision of court facilities in justice courts must be paid by the 11 clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the fifth day of 12 each month for the preceding month. The county treasurer shall 13 deposit the money received to a special revenue fund. The county 14 may use the money in the special revenue fund only to:

15 (a) Acquire land on which to construct additional facilities for 16 the justice courts or a regional justice center that includes the justice 17 courts.

18 (b) Construct or acquire additional facilities for the justice 19 courts or a regional justice center that includes the justice courts.

(c) Renovate or remodel existing facilities for the justice courts.

(d) Acquire furniture, fixtures and equipment necessitated by the
construction or acquisition of additional facilities or the renovation
of an existing facility for the justice courts or a regional justice
center that includes the justice courts. This paragraph does not
authorize the expenditure of money from the fund for furniture,
fixtures or equipment for judicial chambers.

27 (e) Acquire advanced technology for use in the additional or 28 renovated facilities.

(f) Pay debt service on any bonds issued pursuant to subsection
3 of NRS 350.020 for the acquisition of land or facilities or the
construction or renovation of facilities for the justice courts or a
regional justice center that includes the justice courts.

33 Any money remaining in the special revenue fund after 5 fiscal 34 years must be deposited in the county general fund for the continued 35 maintenance of court facilities if it has not been committed for expenditure pursuant to a plan for the construction or acquisition of 36 37 court facilities or improvements to court facilities. The county treasurer shall provide, upon request by a justice court, monthly 38 39 reports of the revenue credited to and expenditures made from the 40 special revenue fund.

41 8. If money collected pursuant to this section is to be used to 42 acquire land on which to construct a regional justice center, to 43 construct a regional justice center or to pay debt service on bonds 44 issued for these purposes, the county and the participating cities 45 shall, by interlocal agreement, determine such issues as the size of



20



1 the regional justice center, the manner in which the center will be 2 used and the apportionment of fiscal responsibility for the center. 3

Sec. 45. NRS 176.0613 is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 176.0613 1. The justices or judges of the justice or municipal 5 courts shall impose, in addition to an administrative assessment 6 imposed pursuant to NRS 176.059, 176.0611 and 176.0623, an 7 administrative assessment for the provision of specialty court 8 programs.

9 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, when a defendant is found liable for a civil penalty pursuant to sections 12 10 11 to 22, inclusive, of this act or pleads guilty or guilty but mentally ill 12 or is found guilty or guilty but mentally ill of a misdemeanor, 13 including the violation of any municipal ordinance, the justice or 14 judge shall include in the *civil judgment or* sentence the sum of \$7 15 as an administrative assessment for the provision of specialty court 16 programs and render a judgment against the defendant for the 17 assessment. If a defendant is sentenced to perform community 18 service in lieu of a fine, the sentence must include the administrative 19 assessment required pursuant to this subsection.

20 21

3. The provisions of subsection 2 do not apply to:

(a) An ordinance regulating metered parking; or

22 (b) An ordinance which is specifically designated as imposing a civil [penalty or] liability pursuant to NRS [244.3575 or] 268.019. 23

24 The money collected for an administrative assessment for 4. 25 the provision of specialty court programs must not be deducted from 26 the *civil penalty or* fine imposed by the justice or judge but must be taxed against the defendant in addition to the *civil penalty or* fine. 27 28 The money collected for such an administrative assessment must be 29 stated separately on the court's docket and must be included in the 30 amount posted for bail. If bail is forfeited, the administrative 31 assessment included in the bail pursuant to this subsection must be 32 disbursed pursuant to subsection 6 or 7. If the defendant is found not 33 guilty or the charges are dismissed, the money deposited with the court must be returned to the defendant. If the justice or judge 34 35 cancels a *civil penalty or* fine because the *civil penalty or* fine has 36 been determined to be uncollectible, any balance of the *civil penalty* 37 or fine and the administrative assessment remaining unpaid shall be 38 deemed to be uncollectible and the defendant is not required to pay 39 it. If a *civil penalty or* fine is determined to be uncollectible, the 40 defendant is not entitled to a refund of the *civil penalty or* fine or 41 administrative assessment the defendant has paid and the justice or 42 judge shall not recalculate the administrative assessment.

43 If the justice or judge permits the *civil penalty or* fine and 44 *the* administrative assessment for the provision of specialty court





programs to be paid in installments, the payments must be applied in
 the following order:

(a) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment
 imposed pursuant to NRS 176.059;

5 (b) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment 6 for the provision of court facilities pursuant to NRS 176.0611;

7 (c) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment 8 for the provision of specialty court programs;

9 (d) To pay the unpaid balance of an administrative assessment 10 for obtaining a biological specimen and conducting a genetic marker 11 analysis pursuant to NRS 176.0623; and

12

(e) To pay the *civil penalty or* fine.

13 The money collected for an administrative assessment for 6. the provision of specialty court programs in municipal court must be 14 15 paid by the clerk of the court to the city treasurer on or before the 16 fifth day of each month for the preceding month. On or before the 17 15th day of that month, the city treasurer shall deposit the money 18 received for each administrative assessment with the State 19 Controller for credit to a special account in the State General Fund 20 administered by the Office of Court Administrator.

21 The money collected for an administrative assessment for 7. 22 the provision of specialty court programs in justice courts must be 23 paid by the clerk of the court to the county treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month. On or before the 24 25 15th day of that month, the county treasurer shall deposit the money received for each administrative assessment with the State 26 27 Controller for credit to a special account in the State General Fund 28 administered by the Office of Court Administrator.

8. The Office of Court Administrator shall allocate the money
credited to the State General Fund pursuant to subsections 6 and 7 to
courts to assist with the funding or establishment of specialty court
programs.

9. Money that is apportioned to a court from administrative
assessments for the provision of specialty court programs must be
used by the court to:

36 (a) Pay for the treatment and testing of persons who participate37 in the program; and

(b) Improve the operations of the specialty court program by anycombination of:

40

(1) Acquiring necessary capital goods;

41 (2) Providing for personnel to staff and oversee the specialty 42 court program;

- 43
- (3) Providing training and education to personnel;
- 44 45
- (4) Studying the management and operation of the program;(5) Conducting audits of the program;





(6) Supplementing the funds used to pay for judges to 1 oversee a specialty court program; or 2 (7) Acquiring or using appropriate technology. 3 10. As used in this section: 4 (a) "Office of Court Administrator" means the Office of Court 5 Administrator created pursuant to NRS 1.320; and 6 (b) "Specialty court program" means a program established by a 7 court to facilitate testing, treatment and oversight of certain persons 8 over whom the court has jurisdiction and who the court has 9 determined suffer from a mental illness or abuses alcohol or drugs. 10 Such a program includes, without limitation, a program established 11 pursuant to NRS 176A.250, 176A.280 or 453.580. 12 Sec. 46. NRS 244.3575 is hereby repealed. 13

TEXT OF REPEALED SECTION

244.3575 Ordinances regulating parking: Civil penalty in lieu of criminal sanction. A board of county commissioners may by ordinance provide that the violation of a specific ordinance regulating parking imposes a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$155, instead of a criminal sanction.

30



