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GENERAL PROVISIONS

NRS 484D.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in [NRS 484D.015](#) to [484D.055](#), inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1202, 1476](#); A [1973, 448](#); [1975, 1076](#); [1981, 621](#); [1987, 1073](#); [1989, 291, 798](#); [1993, 1392, 1414, 2586](#); [1995, 568](#); [1999, 3415](#); [2003, 380](#); [2005, 21, 72](#); [2009, 397](#))—(Substituted in revision in part for NRS 484.013)

NRS 484D.015 “Farm tractor” defined. “Farm tractor” means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1477](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.059)

NRS 484D.020 “Implement of husbandry” defined.

1. “Implement of husbandry” means a vehicle manufactured, designed or reconstructed exclusively for agricultural operations and primarily designed for off-highway use. An implement of husbandry is not subject to registration if used upon the highways of this State.

2. The term includes:

(a) A farm vehicle that is used by a farmer or rancher exclusively for agricultural purposes on the farm or ranch of the farmer or rancher;

(b) A farm tractor;

(c) A self-propelled application-type vehicle, including a combine, self-propelled forage harvester or self-propelled fertilizer application implement;

(d) A farm wagon, farm trailer or trailer adapted to tow or pull another implement of husbandry;

(e) Any vehicle used by a farmer or rancher exclusively to feed or water livestock; and

(f) Any other equipment substantially similar to the equipment described in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, and used to transport agricultural products necessary for agricultural production.

3. The term does not include:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a) of subsection 2, a farm vehicle;

(b) A truck tractor, motor truck or any vehicle designed for use on a controlled access highway;

(c) Any vehicle used in the operation of a common motor carrier or contract motor carrier;

(d) Any vehicle used for both personal purposes and agricultural purposes;

(e) Any feed or water truck used even incidentally for purposes other than agricultural purposes; or

(f) Any vehicle which is registered for operation interstate pursuant to [chapter 706](#) of NRS.

4. As used in this section, “farm vehicle” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.036](#).

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1203](#); A [2015, 1119](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.071)

NRS 484D.025 “Interstate highway” defined. “Interstate highway” means a portion of the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways located within this State as officially designated pursuant to the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 71](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.074)

NRS 484D.030 “Mobile home” defined.

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

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

(Added to NRS by [1973, 448](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.0795)

NRS 484D.035 “Recreational vehicle” defined. “Recreational vehicle” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.101](#).

(Added to NRS by [2005, 21](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.1342)

NRS 484D.040 “Security agreement” defined. “Security agreement” means a written agreement which reserves or creates a security interest.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1480](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.157)

NRS 484D.045 “Security interest” defined. “Security interest” means an interest in a vehicle reserved or created by agreement and which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The term includes the interest of a lessor under a lease intended as security. A security interest is perfected when it is valid against third parties generally, subject only to specific statutory exceptions.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1480](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.159)

NRS 484D.050 “Tandem axle” defined. “Tandem axle” means any two or more consecutive axles whose centers are more than 40 inches, but not more than 96 inches apart and are individually attached to or articulated from a common attachment to the vehicle including a connecting mechanism designed to equalize the load between axles.

(Added to NRS by [1993, 1414](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.1905)

NRS 484D.055 “Towable tools or equipment” defined.

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

(a) Mounted on wheels;

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

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

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

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

(Added to NRS by [1981, 620](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.202)

EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES

General Provisions

NRS 484D.090 Inapplicability of certain equipment requirements to fully autonomous vehicles.

1. The provisions of subsection 3 of [NRS 484D.210](#) and [NRS 484D.430](#) and [484D.445](#) do not apply to a fully autonomous vehicle that is operated exclusively by an automated driving system.

2. The provisions of [NRS 484D.415](#) do not apply to a fully autonomous vehicle that is operated exclusively by an automated driving system unless the fully autonomous vehicle is equipped with an internal combustion engine.

(Added to NRS by [2021, 2223](#))

Lamps and Other Equipment for Lighting

NRS 484D.100 When lighted lamps are required. [Effective through June 30, 2028.]

1. Every vehicle upon a highway of this State, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles as stated in [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, must display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as respectively required in this chapter for different classes of vehicles:

(a) At any time from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise;

(b) At any other time when, because of insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 1,000 feet ahead; and

(c) When directed by an official traffic control device.

2. Every vehicle upon a highway must be equipped with stop lights, turn signals and other signaling devices to be lighted in the manner prescribed for the use of such devices.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40](#)](NRS A [1969, 1211; 2001, 1507](#))(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.545)

NRS 484D.100 When lighted lamps are required; when daytime running lamps or lighted lamps required. [Effective July 1, 2028.]

1. Every vehicle upon a highway of this State, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles as stated in [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, must display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as respectively required in this chapter for different classes of vehicles:

(a) At any time from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise;

(b) At any other time when, because of insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 1,000 feet ahead; and

(c) When directed by an official traffic control device.

2. During a time or condition to which subsection 1 is not applicable, every vehicle upon a highway of this State that has one lane for traveling in each direction, except for a street, must display daytime running lamps or lighted lamps and illuminating devices while operating on such a highway.

3. Every vehicle upon a highway must be equipped with stop lights, turn signals and other signaling devices to be lighted in the manner prescribed for the use of such devices.

4. As used in this section, “daytime running lamps” has the meaning ascribed to it in 49 C.F.R. § 571.108.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316; 1945, 268; 1955, 40](#)](NRS A [1969, 1211; 2001, 1507; 2023, 2415](#), effective July 1, 2028)(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.545)

NRS 484D.105 Distance of visibility and mounted height of lamps. [Effective through June 30, 2028.]

1. Whenever there is a requirement as to distance from which lighted lamps and illuminating devices shall be visible, such requirements shall apply during the times and conditions specified in [NRS 484D.100](#) and measured as though the vehicle were unloaded and

upon a straight, level, unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions, unless a different time or condition is specified.

2. Whenever there is a requirement as to the mounted height of such lamps or devices, such height shall be measured from the center of the lamp or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands when the vehicle is unloaded.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1204](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.547)

NRS 484D.105 Distance of visibility and mounted height of lamps. [Effective July 1, 2028.]

1. Whenever there is a requirement as to distance from which lighted lamps and illuminating devices shall be visible, such requirements shall apply during the times and conditions specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#) and measured as though the vehicle were unloaded and upon a straight, level, unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions, unless a different time or condition is specified.

2. Whenever there is a requirement as to the mounted height of such lamps or devices, such height shall be measured from the center of the lamp or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands when the vehicle is unloaded.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1204](#); A [2023, 2416](#), effective July 1, 2028)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.547)

NRS 484D.110 Headlamps on motor vehicles and special mobile equipment.

1. Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle or moped, shall be equipped with at least two headlamps with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, which headlamps shall comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in this chapter.

2. Every headlamp upon every motor vehicle shall be located at a height, measured from the center of the headlamp, of not more than 54 inches nor less than 24 inches to be measured in the manner set forth in [NRS 484D.105](#).

3. Snow removal equipment used in clearing snow from highways and other special mobile equipment which by the nature of its design makes it impracticable to comply with the requirements of subsection 2 may have such headlamps located at a height higher than 54 inches.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1211](#); [1971, 1472](#); [1975, 1077](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.549)

NRS 484D.115 Tail lamps.

1. Except as otherwise provided in [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS and [NRS 486.261](#), every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and any vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles must be equipped with at least two tail lamps mounted on the rear, which, when lighted as required by this chapter, emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear, except that vehicles manufactured before July 1, 1969, must have at least one tail lamp if they were originally equipped with only one tail lamp.

2. Only the tail lamp on the rearmost vehicle of a train of vehicles need actually be seen from the distance specified.

3. On vehicles equipped with more than one tail lamp, the lamps must be mounted on the same level, as widely spaced laterally as practicable and at a height of not more than 72 inches nor less than 15 inches.

4. Every passenger car, bus and truck under 80 inches in overall width must be equipped with a lamp so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration or license plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of 50 feet to the rear.

5. All such lamps must be wired to be lighted whenever the headlamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.

6. The provisions of this section do not apply to towable tools or equipment which is being towed during the hours of daylight.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)](NRS A [1969, 1211](#); [1981, 621](#); [2003, 401](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.551)

NRS 484D.120 Reflectors.

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer must carry on the rear, either as a part of the tail lamps or separately, two or more red reflectors meeting the requirements of this section, except that vehicles of the types mentioned in [NRS 484D.460](#) must be equipped with reflectors meeting the requirements of [NRS 484D.150](#) and subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.155](#).

2. Every such reflector must be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than 15 inches nor more than 60 inches measured as set forth in [NRS 484D.105](#), and must be of such size and characteristics and so mounted as to be visible at night from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps, except that reflectors on vehicles manufactured or assembled before January 1, 1970, must be visible at night from all distances within 350 feet to 100 feet when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps.

3. The provisions of this section do not apply to towable tools or equipment.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1204](#); A [1981, 621](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.553)

NRS 484D.125 Stop lamps.

1. Except as provided in subsection 5, every motor vehicle, trailer and semitrailer, and any vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles must be equipped with two or more stop lamps, except that any vehicle manufactured before July 1, 1969, must have at least one stop lamp if the vehicle was originally equipped with only one stop lamp.

2. Except as otherwise provided in [chapters 484A](#) to [484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, the stop lamp or lamps must:

(a) Be on the rear of the vehicle, and if there are two or more than two must be as widely spaced laterally as practicable;

(b) Display a red, amber or yellow light visible from a distance of not less than 300 feet to the rear in normal sunlight; and

(c) Be activated upon application of the brake.

3. On a combination of vehicles, stop lamps on the rearmost vehicle only are required.

4. A stop lamp may be incorporated with a tail lamp.

5. The provisions of this section do not apply to towable tools or equipment.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1204](#); A [1981, 622](#); [1987, 1343](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.555)

NRS 484D.130 Turn signals.

1. Except as provided in subsection 6, every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and any vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles must be equipped with electric turn signal lamps, except that vehicles less than 80 inches in overall width not originally equipped with electric turn signal lamps and manufactured before July 1, 1969, are not required to be equipped with such lamps.

2. Such lamps must be located on the front and rear of any such vehicle or combination of vehicles and must indicate an intention to turn by flashing lights in the direction toward which the turn is to be made.

3. The lamps showing to the front must be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, must emit white or amber light, or any shade of light between white and amber.

4. The lamps showing to the rear must be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and, when signaling, must emit red or amber light, or any shade of light between red and amber.

5. The lamps must be visible in normal sunlight from a distance of not less than 500 feet.

6. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) Mopeds;

(b) Special mobile equipment, except when such equipment is being towed at the end of a train of vehicles;

(c) Motorcycles propelled by a motor producing not more than 5 brake horsepower measured at the crankshaft and having a maximum speed not exceeding 30 miles per hour upon maximum acceleration from a standing start for 1 mile on a level surface; or

(d) Towable tools or equipment.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1204](#); A [1975, 1077](#); [1977, 1355](#); [1981, 622](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.557)

NRS 484D.135 Requirements for pole trailer. The requirements of this chapter with respect to reflectors, stop lamps, turn signal lamps and tail lamps for pole trailers may be met by displaying such reflectors or lamps on the rearmost portion of the load.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1205](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.559)

NRS 484D.140 Additional equipment for lighting required on certain vehicles.

1. In addition to other equipment required in [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS, the following vehicles shall be equipped as stated in this section.

2. On every bus or truck 80 inches or more in overall width manufactured after January 1, 1970, there shall be the following:

(a) On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and three identification lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 8.

(b) On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side, and three identification lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 8.

(c) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(d) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

3. On every trailer or semitrailer 80 inches or more in overall width, there shall be the following:

(a) On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

(b) On the rear, two clearance lamps, and three identification lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 8.

(c) On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(d) On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

4. For the purposes of this section, “converter dolly” means a vehicle with a fifth wheel lower half or equivalent mechanism, the attachment of which converts a semitrailer to a full trailer. Each such dolly, when towed singly by another vehicle, and not as part of a full trailer, shall be equipped with one stop lamp, one tail lamp and two reflectors on the rear. No lighting devices or reflectors are required on the front or sides of any such dolly.

5. In addition to the requirements of subsection 3, on every trailer and semitrailer 30 feet or more in overall length, there shall be, on each side, one amber side marker lamp and one amber reflector, centrally located with respect to the length of the trailer and semitrailer.

6. On the front of every truck-tractor, there shall be two cab clearance lamps, one at each side, and if the truck-tractor is manufactured after January 1, 1970, three identification lamps

meeting the requirements of subsection 8.

7. On every pole trailer, there shall be the following:

(a) On each side, one amber side marker lamp at or near the front of the load.

(b) On each side, one amber reflector at or near the front of the load.

(c) On the rearmost part of the load or the rearmost support for the load, one combination marker lamp showing amber to the front and red to the rear and side, mounted to indicate the maximum width of the pole trailer.

8. Identification lamps shall be grouped in a horizontal row, with lamp centers spaced not less than 6 nor more than 12 inches apart, and mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle as close as practicable to the vertical centerline, except that where the cab of a vehicle is not more than 42 inches wide at the front roofline, a single identification lamp at the center of the cab shall be sufficient to comply with the requirements for front identification lamps.

9. On trailers designed to carry boats, front and rear clearance lamps may be located on each side of the trailer at or near the mid-point of the trailer between the front and rear of the trailer to indicate the extreme width of the trailer.

10. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a mobile home.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1212](#); [1975, 35](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.561)

NRS 484D.145 Colors of certain lamps, lights and reflectors.

1. Front clearance lamps, identification lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the front or on the side near the front of a vehicle must display or reflect an amber color.

2. Rear clearance lamps, identification lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the rear or on the sides near the rear of a vehicle must display or reflect a red color.

3. All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle must display or reflect a red color, except that:

(a) The stoplight or other signal device may be red, amber or yellow.

(b) The light illuminating the license plate must be white.

(c) The light emitted by a backup lamp must be white or amber.

(d) The tail lamp on a motorcycle may contain a blue insert as authorized in [NRS 486.261](#).

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1214](#); [2003, 402](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.563)

NRS 484D.150 Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps and side marker lamps.

1. Reflectors required in [NRS 484D.145](#) shall be mounted at a height not less than 15 inches and not higher than 60 inches above the ground on which the vehicle stands, except that if the highest part of the permanent structure of the vehicle is less than 15 inches the reflector at such point shall be mounted as high as that part of the permanent structure will permit.

2. Any required red reflector on the rear of such vehicle may be incorporated with the tail lamp, but such reflector shall meet all the other reflector requirements of this chapter.

3. Except as provided in subsections 4 and 5, clearance lamps shall be mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle in such a manner as to indicate its extreme width and as near the top thereof as practicable. Clearance lamps and side marker lamps may be mounted in combination provided illumination is given as required in this chapter with reference to both.

4. When rear identification lamps are mounted at the extreme height of the vehicle, rear clearance lamps may be mounted at optional height.

5. When mounting of front clearance lamps at the highest point of a trailer results in such lamps failing to mark the extreme width of a trailer, such lamps shall be mounted at a height to indicate the extreme width of the trailer.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)](NRS A [1969, 1214](#))(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.565)

NRS 484D.155 Visibility requirements for reflectors, clearance lamps, identification lamps and marker lamps.

1. Every reflector required by [NRS 484D.140](#) shall be of such size and characteristics and so maintained as to be readily visible at nighttime from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps.

2. Every front and rear clearance lamp and identification lamp required by [NRS 484D.140](#) shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lighted lamps are required at all distances between 500 feet to 50 feet from the front and rear, respectively, of the vehicle on which mounted.

3. Every side marker lamp required by [NRS 484D.140](#) shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lighted lamps are required at all distances between 500 and 50 feet from the side of the vehicle on which mounted.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1205](#); A [1975, 30](#))(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.567)

NRS 484D.160 Obstructed lights. Whenever motor vehicles and other vehicles are operated in combination during the time that lights are required, any lamp (except tail lamps) need not be lighted which by reason of its location on a vehicle of the combination would be obscured by another vehicle of the combination, but this shall not affect the requirement that lighted clearance lamps be displayed on the front of the foremost vehicle required to have clearance lamps or that all lights required on the rear of the rearmost vehicle of any combination shall be lighted.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)](Substituted in revision for NRS 484.569)

NRS 484D.165 Lamps on parked vehicle. [Effective through June 30, 2028.]

1. Every vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps which, when lighted, shall display a white or amber light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle, and one or more lamps which, when lighted, shall display a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear of the vehicle. The location of such lamps shall be such that at least one such lamp is installed as near as practicable to the side of the vehicle which is closest to passing traffic.

2. Whenever a vehicle is parked upon the traveled portion of a highway during the times mentioned in [NRS 484D.100](#) and there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of 1,000 feet upon such highway, no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

3. Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon the traveled portion of a highway or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended during the times mentioned in [NRS 484D.100](#), and there is insufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of 1,000 feet upon such highway or roadway, such vehicle shall display lighted lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 1.

4. Any lighted headlamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)](NRS A [1960, 60](#); [1969, 1215](#))(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.571)

NRS 484D.165 Lamps on parked vehicle. [Effective July 1, 2028.]

1. Every vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps which, when lighted, shall display a white or amber light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle,

and one or more lamps which, when lighted, shall display a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear of the vehicle. The location of such lamps shall be such that at least one such lamp is installed as near as practicable to the side of the vehicle which is closest to passing traffic.

2. Whenever a vehicle is parked upon the traveled portion of a highway during the times and conditions specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#) and there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of 1,000 feet upon such highway, no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

3. Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon the traveled portion of a highway or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended during the times and conditions specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#), and there is insufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of 1,000 feet upon such highway or roadway, such vehicle shall display lighted lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 1.

4. Any lighted headlamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1960, 60](#); [1969, 1215](#); [2023, 2416](#), effective July 1, 2028)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.571)

NRS 484D.170 Lamps and reflectors on implements of husbandry. [Effective through June 30, 2028.]

1. Every implement of husbandry manufactured after January 1, 1970, shall be equipped with vehicular hazard-warning lamps of a type described in [NRS 484D.205](#), visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight, which shall be displayed whenever any such vehicle is operated upon a highway.

2. Every implement of husbandry manufactured after January 1, 1970, shall at all times, and every other such vehicle shall, during the times mentioned in [NRS 484D.100](#), be equipped with lamps and reflectors as follows:

(a) At least two headlamps meeting the requirements of [NRS 484D.210](#).

(b) At least one red lamp visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear, mounted as far to the left of the center of the vehicle as practicable.

(c) At least two red reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps.

3. Every combination of farm tractor and towed implement of husbandry shall at all times mentioned in [NRS 484D.100](#) be equipped with lamps and reflectors as follows:

(a) The farm tractor shall be equipped as required in subsections 1 and 2.

(b) If the towed unit extends more than 4 feet to the rear of the tractor or obscures any lamp on the tractor, such unit shall be equipped on the rear with at least two red reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps.

(c) If the towed unit extends more than 4 feet to the left of the centerline of the tractor, such unit shall be equipped on the front with an amber reflector visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the front when directly in front of lawful beams of headlamps. Such reflector shall be so positioned as to indicate, as nearly as practicable, the extreme left projection of the towed unit.

4. The two red reflectors required by subsection 3 shall be so positioned as to show from the rear, as nearly as practicable, the extreme width of the vehicle or combination carrying them.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1206](#); A [2015, 1120](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.573)

NRS 484D.170 Lamps and reflectors on implements of husbandry. [Effective July 1, 2028.]

1. Every implement of husbandry manufactured after January 1, 1970, shall be equipped with vehicular hazard-warning lamps of a type described in [NRS 484D.205](#), visible from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight, which shall be displayed whenever any such vehicle is operated upon a highway.

2. Every implement of husbandry manufactured after January 1, 1970, shall at all times, and every other such vehicle shall, during the times and conditions specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#), be equipped with lamps and reflectors as follows:

(a) At least two headlamps meeting the requirements of [NRS 484D.210](#).

(b) At least one red lamp visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 1,000 feet to the rear, mounted as far to the left of the center of the vehicle as practicable.

(c) At least two red reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps.

3. Every combination of farm tractor and towed implement of husbandry shall at all times and conditions specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#) be equipped with lamps and reflectors as follows:

(a) The farm tractor shall be equipped as required in subsections 1 and 2.

(b) If the towed unit extends more than 4 feet to the rear of the tractor or obscures any lamp on the tractor, such unit shall be equipped on the rear with at least two red reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps.

(c) If the towed unit extends more than 4 feet to the left of the centerline of the tractor, such unit shall be equipped on the front with an amber reflector visible from all distances within 600 feet to 100 feet to the front when directly in front of lawful beams of headlamps. Such reflector shall be so positioned as to indicate, as nearly as practicable, the extreme left projection of the towed unit.

4. The two red reflectors required by subsection 3 shall be so positioned as to show from the rear, as nearly as practicable, the extreme width of the vehicle or combination carrying them.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1206](#); A [2015, 1120](#); [2023, 2416](#), effective July 1, 2028)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.573)

NRS 484D.175 Lamps and reflectors on other vehicles. [Effective through June 30, 2028.] All vehicles including animal-drawn vehicles not otherwise specifically required to be equipped with lamps, shall at all times specified in [NRS 484D.100](#) be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and two lamps displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear of the vehicle or one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible from all distances of 600 to 100 feet to the rear when illuminated by the lawful lower beams of headlamps.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)](NRS A [1969, 1215](#); [1975, 31](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.575)

NRS 484D.175 Lamps and reflectors on other vehicles. [Effective July 1, 2028.] All vehicles including animal-drawn vehicles not otherwise specifically required to be equipped with lamps, shall at all times and conditions specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#) be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and two lamps displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear of the vehicle or one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible from all distances of 600 to 100 feet to the rear when illuminated by the lawful lower beams of headlamps.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1215](#); [1975, 31](#); [2023, 2417](#), effective July 1, 2028)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.575)

NRS 484D.180 Spot lamps, auxiliary lamps and lamps for fog.

1. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two spot lamps and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used upon approaching another vehicle that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will strike the windshield, or any windows, mirror or occupant of a vehicle in use.

2. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 16 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of [NRS 484D.210](#) apply to any combination of headlamps and auxiliary driving lamps.

3. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two auxiliary passing lamps mounted on the front at a height of not less than 24 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of [NRS 484D.210](#) apply to any combination of headlamps and auxiliary passing lamps.

4. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two fog lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 12 inches nor more than 30 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands and so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the light to the left of center of the vehicle shall at a distance of 25 feet ahead project higher than a level of 4 inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. Such lighted fog lamps may be used with lower headlamp beams as provided in [NRS 484D.210](#).

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1215](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.577)

NRS 484D.185 Flashing amber warning light: Limitations on operation and display; permit to mount on certain vehicles; fee.

1. It is unlawful to operate or display a flashing amber warning light on a vehicle except when an unusual traffic hazard exists or as authorized in [NRS 484B.748](#), [484B.757](#) or [484D.190](#). This subsection does not prohibit the use of amber lights in electric signals for making turns.

2. It is unlawful for any person to mount flashing amber warning lights permanently on a vehicle without a permit from the Nevada Highway Patrol.

3. The Nevada Highway Patrol, upon written application, shall issue a permit to mount a flashing amber light on:

(a) Vehicles of public utilities.

(b) Tow cars.

(c) Vehicles engaged in activities which create a public hazard upon the streets or highways.

(d) Vehicles of coroners and their deputies.

(e) Vehicles of Civil Air Patrol rescue units.

(f) Vehicles of authorized sheriffs' jeep squadrons.

(g) Vehicles which escort funeral processions.

(h) Vehicles operated by vendors of food or beverages, as provided in [NRS 484D.190](#).

(i) Vehicles operated by private patrol officers licensed pursuant to [chapter 648](#) of NRS or their employees.

4. Those permits expire on June 30 of each calendar year.

5. The Nevada Highway Patrol shall charge and collect the following fees for the issuance of a permit for the mounting of a flashing amber light:

- (a) Permit for a single vehicle..... \$2
- (b) Blanket permit for more than 5 but less than 15 vehicles..... 12
- (c) Blanket permit for 15 vehicles or more..... 24

6. Subsections 1 and 2 do not apply to an agency of any state or political subdivision thereof, or to an agency of the Federal Government.

7. All fees collected by the Nevada Highway Patrol pursuant to this section must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the State Highway Fund.

(Added to NRS by [1963, 1267](#); A [1975, 586](#); [1981, 129](#); [1985, 945, 1465](#); [2005, 677](#); [2009, 1096](#))—
(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.579)

NRS 484D.190 Display of flashing amber warning light and signs by certain vehicles used to sell food or beverage.

1. Any vendor of food or beverages who operates on public streets a vehicle which moves at a speed slower than the normal flow of traffic and which stops or stands on the street or adjacent to the curb so that customers may be served from the vehicle shall, upon obtaining a permit pursuant to [NRS 484D.185](#), mount a flashing or rotating amber warning light on the roof of that vehicle and shall display warning signs on the vehicle pursuant to subsection 3.

2. The amber light must be in operation when the vehicle is:

- (a) Moving down a street soliciting customers at a speed of less than 15 miles per hour; or
- (b) Stopped or standing on the street or adjacent to a curb to serve customers.

3. The warning signs displayed on the vehicle must advise drivers of other vehicles of the danger of the presence of children around the vehicle. These signs must substantially conform to the color and style of print used on the warning signs displayed on public school buses in this State.

(Added to NRS by [1985, 1464](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.582)

NRS 484D.195 Display of flashing amber warning light by vehicle of public utility. Public utility vehicles actually engaged in the construction, removal, maintenance or inspection of utility facilities may display flashing amber warning lights to the front, sides or rear when necessarily parked other than adjacent to the curb in a highway, or when moving at a speed slower than the normal flow of traffic.

(Added to NRS by [1963, 1267](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.583)

NRS 484D.200 Use and display of blue tail lamps by certain vehicles of or associated with Department of Transportation or local governmental agency; conditions.

1. An authorized vehicle used by the Department of Transportation or a local governmental agency for the construction, maintenance or repair of highways, or a vehicle owned or operated by a person who contracts with the Department or a local governmental agency to aid motorists or mitigate traffic incidents, may be equipped with lamps located toward the rear of the vehicle that emit nonflashing blue light. The nonflashing blue light may be used:

(a) For vehicles that perform construction, maintenance or repair of highways, including, without limitation, vehicles used for the removal of snow, when the vehicle is engaged in such construction, maintenance or repair;

(b) For other authorized vehicles of the Department of Transportation or a local governmental agency used in the construction, maintenance or repair of highways:

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

(2) At a time when the workers who are performing the construction, maintenance or repair of the highway are present; and

(c) For a vehicle owned or operated by a person who contracts with the Department of Transportation or a local governmental agency to aid motorists or mitigate traffic incidents, at a time when the vehicles or the workers who are performing the aid or mitigation are present.

2. As used in this section, “traffic incident” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 484B.607](#).

(Added to NRS by [2003, 3236](#); A [2017, 104](#); [2019, 1230](#); [2023, 56](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.584)

NRS 484D.205 Additional equipment for lighting.

1. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

2. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running-board courtesy lamp on each side of the vehicle which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.

3. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with inside door-mounted red lamps or red reflectorizing devices or material visible to the rear of the vehicle when the doors are open.

4. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with one or more backup lamps either separately or in combination with other lamps. Backup lamps shall not be lighted when the vehicle is in forward motion.

5. Any vehicle may be equipped with lamps which may be used for the purpose of warning the drivers of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of unusual care in approaching, overtaking or passing, and when so equipped may display such warning in addition to any other warning signals required by this chapter. The lamps used to display such warning to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall display simultaneously flashing white or amber lights, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamps used to display such warning to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights, or any shade of color between amber and red. Whenever a vehicle has been equipped with such lamps they shall be kept in good operating condition. These warning lamps shall be visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet in normal sunlight.

6. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two lamps designed and of sufficient intensity for the purpose of revealing objects only in the direction of the turn while the vehicle is turning or while the turn signal lamps are operating to signal an intention to turn. The lamps shall be designed so that no glaring light is projected into the eyes of an approaching driver.

7. Any vehicle 80 inches or more in overall width, if not otherwise required by [NRS 484D.140](#), may be equipped with not more than three identification lamps showing to the front, which shall emit an amber light without glare, and not more than three identification lamps showing to the rear, which shall emit a red light without glare. Such lamps shall be mounted in the manner provided in [NRS 484D.140](#).

8. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer 80 inches or more in overall width or 30 feet or more in overall length manufactured after January 1, 1970, shall be equipped with hazardous warning lamps meeting the requirements of subsection 5.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1207](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.585)

NRS 484D.210 Equipment for lighting road with multiple beams. Except as hereinafter provided, the headlamps or the auxiliary driving lamp or the auxiliary passing lamp, or combination thereof, on motor vehicles other than motorcycles or mopeds shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distributions of light projected to different elevations, and such lamps may, in addition, be so arranged that such selection can be made automatically, subject to the following limitations:

1. There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 350 feet ahead for all conditions of loading.

2. There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 100 feet ahead; and on a straight, level road under any condition of loading none of the high-intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver.

3. Every new motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle or moped, registered in this State after January 1, 1956, which has multiple-beam road lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the headlamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. The indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped.

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1971, 1472](#); [1975, 1078](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.587)

NRS 484D.215 Use of equipment for lighting road with multiple beams. [Effective through June 30, 2028.] Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on the traveled portion of the highway, or shoulder adjacent thereto, during the times specified in [NRS 484D.100](#), the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

1. Whenever a driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within 500 feet, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver. The lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, specified in subsection 2 of [NRS 484D.210](#) shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times, regardless of road contour and loading.

2. Whenever the driver of a vehicle follows another vehicle within 300 feet to the rear, the driver shall use a distribution of light permissible under this chapter other than the uppermost distribution of light specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.210](#).

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1216](#); [1985, 1041](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.589)

NRS 484D.215 Use of equipment for lighting road with multiple beams. [Effective July 1, 2028.] Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on the traveled portion of the highway, or shoulder adjacent thereto, during the times and conditions specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#), the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

1. Whenever a driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within 500 feet, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver. The lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, specified in subsection 2 of [NRS 484D.210](#) shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times, regardless of road contour and loading.

2. Whenever the driver of a vehicle follows another vehicle within 300 feet to the rear, the driver shall use a distribution of light permissible under this chapter other than the uppermost distribution of light specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.210](#).

[Part 6:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); [1945, 268](#); [1955, 40](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1216](#); [1985, 1041](#); [2023, 2417](#), effective July 1, 2028)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.589)

NRS 484D.220 Number and intensity of lamps on front of vehicle; limit on correlated color temperature of high-intensity discharge lamps. [Effective through June 30, 2028.]

1. At all times specified in [NRS 484D.100](#), a lighted headlamp or headlamps meeting the requirements of [NRS 484D.110](#) shall be displayed on a motor vehicle except when the vehicle is parked.

2. Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with headlamps is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps, spot lamp or any other lamp on the front projecting a beam of intensity greater than 300 candle power, not more than a total of four of any such lamps may be lighted at one time when upon a highway.

3. A motor vehicle may be equipped with headlamps that are high-intensity discharge lamps if such headlamps have a correlated color temperature of not less than 5,000 kelvins and not more than 6,000 kelvins.

4. The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to the extent preempted by federal law.

5. As used in this section, "high-intensity discharge lamp" has the meaning ascribed to it in 10 C.F.R. § 431.282.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1207](#); A [1975, 118](#); [2015, 299](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.591)

NRS 484D.220 Number and intensity of lamps on front of vehicle; limit on correlated color temperature of high-intensity discharge lamps. [Effective July 1, 2028.]

1. At all times and conditions specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#), a lighted headlamp or headlamps meeting the requirements of [NRS 484D.110](#) shall be displayed on a motor vehicle except when the vehicle is parked.

2. Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with headlamps is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps, spot lamp or any other lamp on the front projecting a beam of intensity greater than 300 candle power, not more than a total of four of any such lamps may be lighted at one time when upon a highway.

3. A motor vehicle may be equipped with headlamps that are high-intensity discharge lamps if such headlamps have a correlated color temperature of not less than 5,000 kelvins and not more than 6,000 kelvins.

4. The provisions of subsection 3 do not apply to the extent preempted by federal law.

5. As used in this section, "high-intensity discharge lamp" has the meaning ascribed to it in 10 C.F.R. § 431.282.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1207](#); A [1975, 118](#); [2015, 299](#); [2023, 2417](#), effective July 1, 2028)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.591)

Prohibited Acts

NRS 484D.230 Vehicles in unsafe condition or lacking certain equipment prohibited on highway; prohibited acts related to equipment.

1. A person shall not drive, move, stop or park any vehicle, or cause or knowingly permit any vehicle to be driven, moved, stopped or parked, except for purposes of repair, on any highway if such vehicle:

(a) Is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person or property.

(b) Is not equipped with lamps, reflectors, brakes, horn and other warning and signaling devices, windows, windshield, mirrors, safety glass, mufflers, fenders and tires, and other parts and equipment in the position, condition and adjustment required by the laws of this State as to such parts and equipment of a vehicle on the highways of the State at the time, under the conditions and for the purposes provided in such laws.

2. With respect to any vehicle being driven, moved, stopped or parked on any highway, it is unlawful for any person to do any act forbidden, or fail to perform any act required, by the laws of this State relating to the lamps, brakes, fenders and other parts and equipment, size, weight and load as to such vehicle on the highways.

3. This section does not prohibit an authorized emergency vehicle from being equipped with and displaying flashing lights which do not indicate a right or left turn.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1203, 1507](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.541)

Brakes

NRS 484D.250 Equipment required.

1. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, house trailer and pole trailer, and any combination of those vehicles operating upon a highway must be equipped with brakes in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

2. Every such vehicle and combination of vehicles, except:

(a) Special mobile equipment towed by a motor vehicle at a speed of 20 miles per hour or less;

(b) Trailers, semitrailers and house trailers having a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or less, except as provided in subsection 6; and

(c) Pole dollies when used in the transportation of poles at a speed of 20 miles per hour or less by a public utility or agency engaged in the business of supplying electricity or telephone service, when the transportation is between storage yards or between a storage yard and a job location where the poles are to be used,

↪ must be equipped with service brakes complying with the performance requirements of [NRS 484D.255](#) and adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold that vehicle under all conditions of loading, and on any grade incident to its operation.

3. Every such vehicle and combination of vehicles, except motorcycles or mopeds, must be equipped with parking brakes adequate to hold the vehicle or combination of vehicles on any grade on which it is operated, under all conditions of loading, on a surface free from snow, ice or loose material. The parking brakes must be capable of being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements by the driver's muscular effort or by spring action or by equivalent means. Their operation may be assisted by the service brakes or other source of power, provided that failure of the service brake actuation system or other power-assisting mechanism will not prevent the parking brakes from being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements. The parking brakes must be so designed that when once applied they remain applied with the required effectiveness despite exhaustion of any source of energy or leakage of any kind. The same brake drums, brake shoes and lining assemblies, brake-shoe anchors and mechanical brake-shoe actuation mechanism normally associated with the wheel brake assemblies may be used for both the service brakes and the parking brakes. If the means of applying the parking brakes and the service brakes are connected in any way, they must be so constructed that failure of any one part will not leave the vehicle without operative brakes.

4. Every vehicle must be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels except:

(a) Trailers, semitrailers, house trailers or pole trailers, manufactured or assembled before July 1, 1975, having a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or less.

(b) Any vehicle being towed in driveaway or towaway operations, provided the combination of vehicles is capable of complying with the performance requirements of [NRS 484D.255](#).

(c) Trucks and truck-tractors having three or more axles, which need not have brakes on the front wheels, except that when those vehicles are equipped with at least two steerable axles, the wheels of one steerable axle need not have brakes. However, those trucks and truck-tractors must be capable of complying with the performance requirements of [NRS 484D.255](#).

(d) Special mobile equipment.

(e) Any vehicle with three wheels in contact with the ground, two of which are equipped with brakes if the vehicle is capable of complying with the performance requirements of [NRS 484D.255](#).

5. Every trailer, semitrailer, house trailer and pole trailer equipped with air- or vacuum-actuated brakes and every trailer, semitrailer, house trailer and pole trailer with a gross weight in excess of 3,000 pounds, manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1969, must be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels and of such character as to be applied automatically and promptly, and remain applied for at least 15 minutes, upon breakaway from the towing vehicle.

6. Every trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer of 3,000 pounds or more gross weight or equaling more than 40 percent of the towing vehicle, manufactured or assembled before July 1, 1975, must be equipped with brakes on at least two wheels.

7. Except as otherwise provided by law, every motor vehicle used to tow a trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer equipped with brakes must be equipped with means for providing that, in case of breakaway of the towed vehicle, the towing vehicle will be capable of being stopped by the use of its service brakes.

8. Air brake systems installed on trailers must be so designed that the supply reservoir used to provide air for the brakes is safeguarded against backflow of air from the reservoir through the supply line.

9. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer, manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1975, and operating upon a highway must be equipped with service brakes on all wheels of every vehicle, except:

(a) A trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer of less than 1,500 pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes; and

(b) Three-axle trucks, trucks and truck-tractors need only be equipped with brakes on all wheels of the two rear axles.

[Part 6 1/2:166:1925; added [1939, 316](#); A [1953, 152](#)]—(NRS A [1965, 167](#); [1969, 1216](#); [1971, 1472](#); [1975, 130, 1078](#); [1979, 854](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.593)

NRS 484D.255 Requirements for performance.

1. Every motor vehicle and combination of vehicles, at all times and under all conditions of loading, upon application of the service brake, shall be capable of:

(a) Developing a braking force that is not less than the percentage of its gross weight tabulated in subsection 2 for its classification;

(b) Decelerating to a stop from not more than 20 miles per hour at not less than the feet per second per second tabulated in subsection 2 for its classification; and

(c) Stopping from a speed of 20 miles per hour, in not more than the distance tabulated in subsection 2 for its classification, such distance to be measured from the point at which movement of the service brake pedal or control begins.

2. The required braking forces, decelerations and braking distances are tabulated as follows:

Classification of Vehicles	Braking force as a percentage of gross vehicle or combination weight	Deceleration in feet per second	Brake system application and braking distance in feet from an initial speed of 20 m.p.h.
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Passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of 10 people or less including driver, not having manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating

52.8% 17 25

All motorcycles and mopeds..... 43.5%

14 30

Single-unit vehicles with manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less

43.5% 14 30

Single-unit vehicles with manufacturer's gross weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds

43.5% 14 40

Combination of a two-axle towing vehicle and trailer with a gross trailer weight of 3,000 pounds or less.....

43.5% 14 40

Buses, regardless of the number of axles, not having a manufacturer's gross weight rating

43.5% 14 40

All combinations of vehicles in driveaway-towaway operations

43.5% 14

40

All other vehicles and combinations of vehicles

43.5% 14 50

3. Tests for deceleration and stopping distance shall be made on a substantially level (not to exceed plus or minus 1-percent grade), dry, smooth, hard surface that is free from loose material.

[Part 6 1/2:166:1925; added [1939, 316](#); A [1953, 152](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1219](#); [1975, 1080](#); [2009, 400](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.595)

NRS 484D.260 Maintenance. All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.

[Part 6 1/2:166:1925; added [1939, 316](#); A [1953, 152](#)]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.597)

NRS 484D.265 Equipment for towing vehicle.

1. Every towing vehicle, when used to tow another vehicle equipped with air-controlled brakes, in other than driveaway or towaway operations, shall be equipped with two means for emergency application of the trailer brakes. One of these means shall apply the brakes automatically in the event of a reduction of the towing vehicle air supply to a fixed pressure, which shall be not lower than 20 pounds per square inch nor higher than 45 pounds per square inch. The other means shall be a manually controlled device for applying and releasing the brakes, readily operable by a person seated in the driving seat, and its emergency position or method of operation shall be clearly indicated. In no instance may the manual means be so arranged as to permit its use to prevent operation of the automatic means. The automatic and the manual means required by this section may be, but are not required to be, separate.

2. Every towing vehicle used to tow other vehicles equipped with vacuum brakes, in operations other than driveaway or towaway operations, shall have, in addition to the single-control device required by [NRS 484D.270](#), a second control device which can be used to

operate the brakes on towed vehicles in emergencies. The second control shall be independent of brake air, hydraulic and other pressure, and independent of other controls, unless the braking system is so arranged that failure of the pressure upon which the second control depends will cause the towed vehicle brakes to be applied automatically. The second control is not required to provide modulated braking.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1209](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.599)

NRS 484D.270 Arrangement of system; device for control. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, house trailer and pole trailer, and every combination of such vehicles, except motorcycles and mopeds, equipped with brakes shall have the braking system so arranged that one control device can be used to operate all service brakes. The braking system on the towed vehicle may be surge actuated brakes. This requirement does not prohibit vehicles from being equipped with an additional control device to be used to operate brakes on the towed vehicles. This regulation does not apply to driveaway or towaway operations unless the brakes on the individual vehicles are designed to be operated by a single control on the towing vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1210](#); A [1975, 131, 1081; 2009, 401](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.601)

NRS 484D.275 Reservoirs.

1. Every bus, truck or truck-tractor with air-operated brakes shall be equipped with at least one reservoir sufficient to insure that, when fully charged to the maximum pressure as regulated by the air compressor governor cutout setting, a full service brake application may be made without lowering such reservoir pressure by more than 30 percent. Each reservoir shall be provided with means for readily draining accumulated oil or water.

2. Every truck with three or more axles equipped with vacuum-assistor type brakes and every truck-tractor and truck used for towing a vehicle equipped with vacuum brakes shall be equipped with a reserve capacity or a vacuum reservoir sufficient to insure that, with the reserve capacity or reservoir fully charged and with the engine stopped, a full service brake application may be made without depleting the vacuum supply by more than 30 percent.

3. All motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers, when equipped with air or vacuum reservoirs or reserve capacity as required by this section, shall have such reservoirs or reserve capacity so safeguarded by a check valve or equivalent device that in the event of failure or leakage in its connection to the source of compressed air or vacuum, the stored air or vacuum shall not be depleted by the leak or failure.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1210](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.603)

NRS 484D.280 Warning signals and devices for certain buses, trucks and truck-tractors.

1. Every bus, truck or truck-tractor using compressed air for the operation of its own brakes or the brakes on any towed vehicle shall be provided with a warning signal, other than a pressure gauge, readily audible or visible to the driver, which will operate at any time the air reservoir pressure of the vehicle is below 50 percent of the air compressor governor cutout pressure. In addition, each such vehicle shall be equipped with a pressure gauge visible to the driver, which indicates in pounds per square inch the pressure available for braking.

2. Every truck-tractor and truck used for towing a vehicle equipped with vacuum-operated brakes and every truck with three or more axles using vacuum in the operation of its brakes, except those in driveaway or towaway operations, shall be equipped with a warning signal, other than a gauge indicating vacuum, readily audible or visible to the driver, which will operate at any time the vacuum in the vehicle's supply reservoir or reserve capacity is less than 8 inches of mercury.

3. When a vehicle required to be equipped with a warning device is equipped with both air and vacuum power for the operation of its own brakes or the brakes on a towed vehicle, the

warning devices may be, but are not required to be, combined into a single device which will serve both purposes. A gauge or gauges indicating pressure or vacuum shall not be deemed to be an adequate means of satisfying this requirement.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1210](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.605)

NRS 484D.285 Conditions for use of compression brakes; penalty.

1. The driver of a vehicle which is equipped with a device for braking that uses the compression of the engine of the vehicle shall not use the device at any time unless:

(a) The device is equipped with an operational muffler; or

(b) The driver reasonably believes that an emergency requires the use of the device to protect the physical safety of a person or others from an immediate threat of physical injury or to protect against an immediate threat of damage to property.

2. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a civil infraction punishable pursuant to [NRS 484A.703](#) to [484A.705](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by [2003, 403](#); A [2021, 3340](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6055)

Odometers

NRS 484D.300 Definitions. As used in [NRS 484D.300](#) to [484D.345](#), inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Odometer” means an instrument for measuring and recording the total distance which a motor vehicle travels while in operation. The term does not include any auxiliary odometer designed to be reset by the operator of the motor vehicle.

2. “Repair and replacement” means restoration to a sound working condition by replacing the odometer or any part thereof, or by correcting what is inoperative.

3. “Transfer” means to change ownership by purchase, gift or any other means.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 372](#); A [1995, 155](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.606)

NRS 484D.305 Unlawful devices.

1. It is unlawful for any person to display or advertise for sale, to sell, to use, to install or to have installed any device which causes an odometer to register any mileage other than the true mileage driven.

2. For purposes of this section, the true mileage driven is that mileage traveled by the vehicle, as registered by the odometer, within the manufacturer’s designed tolerance for such odometer.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 372](#); A [2007, 3223](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6061)

NRS 484D.310 Unlawful change of mileage. It is unlawful for any person or his or her agent to disconnect, reset or alter the odometer of any motor vehicle with the intent to change the number of miles indicated thereon.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 373](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6062)

NRS 484D.315 Operation of, or causing or allowing to be operated, with intent to defraud, motor vehicle that has disconnected, nonfunctional or altered odometer. It is unlawful for any person, with the intent to defraud, to operate, or to cause or allow to be operated, a motor vehicle on any highway of this State knowing that the odometer of such vehicle is disconnected or nonfunctional or has been altered to no longer reflect the true mileage driven.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 373](#); A [2007, 3223](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6063)

NRS 484D.320 Conspiracy. It is unlawful for any person to conspire with any other person to violate [NRS 484D.300](#) to [484D.345](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 373](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6064)

NRS 484D.325 Lawful service, repair or replacement; notice to be attached to vehicle when odometer adjusted to read zero.

1. [NRS 484D.300](#) to [484D.345](#), inclusive, do not prevent the service, repair or replacement of an odometer, if the mileage indicated on such odometer remains the same as before the service, repair or replacement.

2. Where the odometer is incapable of registering the same mileage as before such service, repair or replacement, the odometer shall be adjusted to read zero and a notice in writing shall be attached to the left door frame of the vehicle by the owner or agent of the owner, specifying the mileage prior to repair or replacement of the odometer and the date on which it was repaired or replaced. Any such notice shall not be removed or altered.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 373](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6065)

NRS 484D.330 Department to enforce provisions of federal law relating to disclosure of odometer reading of motor vehicle and certain other information. The Department shall enforce the provisions of 49 U.S.C. §§ 32701 et seq. and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(Added to NRS by [1995, 155](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.60665)

NRS 484D.335 Criminal penalties.

1. A person is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in [NRS 193.130](#) if the person knowingly sells a motor vehicle whose odometer has been altered for the purpose of fraud.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, any person who violates the provisions of [NRS 484D.300](#) to [484D.345](#), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 373](#); A [1979, 1390](#); [2007, 3223](#); [2019, 4484](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6067)

NRS 484D.340 Civil penalties. Any person who, with an intent to defraud, violates any requirement imposed by [NRS 484D.300](#) to [484D.345](#), inclusive, is liable to the person harmed by such act or acts, in an amount equal to the sum of:

1. Three times the amount of actual damages sustained by the person harmed or \$2,500, whichever is greater; and

2. If the action of the person harmed is successful in enforcing the liability imposed by subsection 1, the costs of the action together with reasonable attorney's fees, as determined by the court.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 373](#); A [2007, 3223](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6068)

NRS 484D.345 Injunctive relief. The Attorney General or the district attorney of the proper county may bring an action in the district courts of this State to enjoin a violation of [NRS 484D.300](#) to [484D.345](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 373](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6069)

Other Equipment

NRS 484D.400 Horns and other warning devices.

1. Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway must be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet, but the horn or other warning device must not emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle.

2. A person driving a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to ensure safe operation, give audible warning with the horn, but shall not otherwise use the horn when upon a highway.

3. A vehicle must not be equipped with, and a person shall not use upon a vehicle, a siren, whistle or bell, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

4. It is permissible, but not required, to equip a vehicle with a theft alarm which is arranged so that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal.

5. An authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet, but the siren must not be used except when the vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which event the driver of the vehicle may sound the siren to warn pedestrians and other drivers of his or her approach. A driver of an emergency vehicle may operate the vehicle's warning lamps without sounding the siren.

6. A driver of an emergency vehicle who operates the vehicle's warning lamps without sounding the siren shall be deemed to have adequately warned pedestrians and other drivers of his or her approach for the purpose of determining whether the driver met the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons pursuant to [NRS 484B.700](#).

[8:166:1925; A [1939, 316](#); 1931 NCL § 4357]—(NRS A [1987, 1343](#); [2001, 740](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.607)

NRS 484D.405 Unlawful to operate out-of-state or foreign privately owned motor vehicle equipped with red light or siren; exception; penalty.

1. It is unlawful for any person to operate or cause to be operated upon the public highways of the State of Nevada any out-of-state or foreign privately owned motor vehicle equipped with a red light or siren attached thereto as a part of the equipment of the vehicle.

2. This section is not intended to repeal, amend or in any manner change the existing law insofar as it applies to domestic and foreign motor vehicles except in the particular instance set out in subsection 1 and this section does not apply to motor vehicles registered in foreign states having reciprocal arrangements made with the Department in relation to the use of red lights and sirens upon out-of-state motor vehicles.

3. A violation of the provisions of this section is punishable by a civil penalty of not more than \$250.

[1:118:1951] + [2:118:1951] + [3:118:1951]—(NRS A [1957, 615](#); [1967, 595](#); [1985, 1952](#); [2021, 3340](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.609)

NRS 484D.410 Standards and regulations for noise emission; compliance.

1. Not later than January 1, 1972, the Department shall adopt rules and regulations:

(a) Governing total maximum noise emissions for vehicles operating on the highways of this State.

(b) Governing maximum noise emission standards for new motor vehicles sold in this State.

2. Rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall:

(a) Take into consideration all facts and circumstances bearing upon the technical and economic feasibility of and the reasonableness of compliance with such rules and regulations.

(b) Be consistent with any standards adopted by any federal agency governing noise emissions for vehicles in use or applying to the manufacturer of vehicles.

3. Rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall also prescribe testing procedures and instrumentation to be used, taking into consideration the testing procedures of SAE International.

4. The Department shall, from time to time, after initial adoption of rules and regulations and, as new facts concerning the control of vehicle noise become available, make such amendments to the rules and regulations as is required to maintain the highest level of vehicle noise emission control consistent with the provisions of subsection 2.

5. On and after the effective date of the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section it shall be unlawful to operate on the highways of this State any vehicle or to sell or offer for sale in this State any vehicle which fails to comply with the emission levels established by such rules and regulations.

(Added to NRS by [1971, 921](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6101)

NRS 484D.415 Mufflers: Prevention of emissions.

1. Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent emissions greater than those allowed by rules and regulations established by the Department. No person shall use a muffler cutout, bypass or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a highway.

2. The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1208](#); A [1971, 921](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.611)

NRS 484D.420 Mudguards. Every truck, truck-tractor, trailer, semitrailer or combination of those vehicles having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 26,000 pounds or more, when operated upon a highway, must be equipped with mudguards suspended behind its rear wheels.

(Added to NRS by [1987, 437](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.612)

NRS 484D.425 Mirrors on trucks. Every truck using the highways of this State, having a body of such width or height that obscures a view of the road to the rear, shall be equipped with a mirror carried in such position that the driver of the truck shall be able to see reflected in the mirror traffic approaching from the rear.

[20:166:1925; NCL § 4370]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.613)

NRS 484D.430 Mirrors on all motor vehicles. On and after January 1, 1970, every motor vehicle, operated singly or when towing any other vehicle, shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of such motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1208](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.617)

NRS 484D.435 Windshield and windows must be unobstructed.

1. A person shall not drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, side wings or side or rear windows of such vehicle which obstructs the driver's clear view of the highway or any intersecting highway.

2. This section shall not apply to any sign, poster or other material displayed in the 6-inch square area of the lower corner of the windshield farthest removed from the driver or to any other material required to be displayed on a windshield or window by federal or state law.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1208](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.619)

NRS 484D.440 Restrictions on tinting of windshield or side or rear window.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "light transmission" means the ratio of the amount of light which is allowed to pass through a product or material to the amount of light which falls on it.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 4 and 5 a person shall not:

(a) Place, install, affix or apply upon the windshield or any side or rear window of a motor vehicle which is required to be registered in this State; or

(b) Operate on any highway a motor vehicle required to be registered in this State on which there has been placed, installed, affixed or applied upon the windshield or any side or rear window of the motor vehicle,

↪ any transparent material which alters the color or reduces the light transmission of the windshield or side or rear window.

3. The prohibition set forth in subsection 2 does not apply to:

(a) A window that is to the immediate right or left of the driver if the window is:

(1) Nonreflective; and

(2) Has a total light transmission through the combination, if any, of transparent material and safety glazing of not less than 35 percent with a tolerance of 7 percent.

(b) A side window that is to the rear of the driver, or a rear window, if the vehicle has outside mirrors on each side that are located so as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway through each mirror for a distance of not less than 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

(c) Any transparent material that is installed, affixed or applied to the topmost portion of the windshield if:

(1) The bottom edge of the material is not less than 29 inches above the undepressed driver's seat when measured from a point 5 inches in front of the bottom of the backrest with the driver's seat in its rearmost and lowermost position with the vehicle on a level surface; and

(2) The material is not red or amber in color.

4. The prohibition set forth in paragraph (b) of subsection 2 does not apply to a motor vehicle with a model year of 1993 or older, if transparent material was placed, installed, affixed or applied upon the windshield or any side or rear window of the motor vehicle before July 1, 1993.

5. This section does not prohibit the operation or sale of a motor vehicle which has a windshield or windows that are covered by or treated with any material, if the vehicle was sold when new or could have been sold when new with such material as standard or optional equipment without violating any federal statute or regulation governing the sale at the time of manufacture.

6. The Director may, by regulation, provide for exemptions and exceptions from the provisions of subsection 2.

7. For the purposes of [NRS 483.473](#), a violation of subsection 2 is not a moving traffic violation.

(Added to NRS by [1993, 2433](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6195)

NRS 484D.445 Windshield wipers.

1. Every motor vehicle, except motorcycles or mopeds, equipped with a windshield shall be equipped with a self-operating windshield wiper system which shall be so constructed as to be controlled by the driver.

2. The windshield wiper system with which the vehicle is equipped shall be maintained in good operating condition and capable of effectively clearing the windshield so as to provide clear vision through the windshield for the driver under all ordinary conditions of rain, snow or other moisture.

3. The wiper system shall be operated while the vehicle is being driven during conditions of rain, snow or other moisture which obstruct or reduce the driver's clear view through the windshield.

4. Subsection 1 does not apply to highway maintenance vehicles, special mobile equipment, implements of husbandry, or vehicles manufactured before July 1, 1935, with adequate manually operated windshield wipers.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1209](#); A [1971, 1474](#); [1975, 205, 1081](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.621)

NRS 484D.450 Safety glazing material in motor vehicles and campers.

1. It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale or drive any motor vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1970, unless the vehicle is equipped with safety glazing material wherever glazing materials are used in the vehicle for partitions, doors, windows, windshields or wind deflectors.

2. It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any camper manufactured after January 1, 1970, or for any person to drive such a motor vehicle registered in this State which is equipped with a camper, unless the camper is equipped with safety glazing materials wherever glazing materials are used in outside windows and doors. As used in this subsection, “camper” means any structure designed to be loaded onto, or affixed to, a motor vehicle to provide temporary living quarters for recreation, travel or other use.

3. As used in this section, “safety glazing materials” means glazing materials so constructed, treated or combined with other materials as to reduce substantially, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass, the likelihood of injury to persons by objects from exterior sources or by the safety glazing materials when they may be cracked or broken.

4. The Department shall establish specifications or requirements for approved safety glazing material which must not be lower in standard than those specifications or requirements for safety glazing material established by the American National Standards Institute Safety Code Z26.1-1950, and shall maintain a list of approved safety glazing material.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1208](#); A [1975, 33](#); [1985, 1953](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.623)

NRS 484D.455 Replacement of glazing materials. It is unlawful for any person to replace glazing materials used in partitions, doors, windows, windshields or wind deflectors in any motor vehicle, or in the outside windows or doors of any camper, as defined in [NRS 484D.450](#), with any glazing material other than safety glazing material, as defined in [NRS 484D.450](#).

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1209](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.625)

NRS 484D.460 Certain vehicles to carry pot torches, lanterns or reflectors; display of devices when vehicle is disabled. [Effective through June 30, 2028.]

1. Every bus, truck and truck-tractor and every combination of vehicles 80 inches or more in overall width, except implements of husbandry, shall be equipped with at least three pot torches, three red electric lanterns or three red emergency reflectors.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 4 and 5, when any such vehicle is disabled on any portion of the traveled portion of a highway during any time specified in [NRS 484D.100](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as follows:

- (a) One at the traffic side of the vehicle, not more than 10 feet to the front or rear thereof;
- (b) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of the disabled vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle; and
- (c) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the front of the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle.

3. If the vehicle is disabled within 500 feet of a curve, crest of a hill or other obstruction to view, the torch, lantern or reflector to be placed in that direction shall be placed so as to afford ample warning to other users of the highway, but not less than 100 feet or more than 500 feet from the vehicle.

4. When any such vehicle is disabled on any portion of the traveled portion of a one-way highway with two or more traffic lanes during any time specified in [NRS 484D.100](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as provided in subsection 2,

except that the torch, lantern or reflector to be placed at the front of the vehicle shall be placed 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

5. When any such vehicle is disabled or parked off the traveled portion of a highway, but within 10 feet of such portion, during any time specified in [NRS 484D.100](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as follows:

- (a) One at the traffic side of the vehicle not more than 10 feet to the rear of the vehicle;
- (b) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle; and
- (c) One at a distance of approximately 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

6. When any such vehicle is equipped with front turn signals which flash simultaneously and rear turn signals which flash simultaneously or with fusees, such turn signals shall be immediately operated or such fusees shall be placed as provided in this section for the placing of torches, lanterns or reflectors until such torches, lanterns or reflectors have been placed.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1205](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.627)

NRS 484D.460 Certain vehicles to carry pot torches, lanterns or reflectors; display of devices when vehicle is disabled. [Effective July 1, 2028.]

1. Every bus, truck and truck-tractor and every combination of vehicles 80 inches or more in overall width, except implements of husbandry, shall be equipped with at least three pot torches, three red electric lanterns or three red emergency reflectors.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3, 4 and 5, when any such vehicle is disabled on any portion of the traveled portion of a highway during any time or condition specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as follows:

- (a) One at the traffic side of the vehicle, not more than 10 feet to the front or rear thereof;
- (b) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of the disabled vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle; and
- (c) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the front of the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle.

3. If the vehicle is disabled within 500 feet of a curve, crest of a hill or other obstruction to view, the torch, lantern or reflector to be placed in that direction shall be placed so as to afford ample warning to other users of the highway, but not less than 100 feet or more than 500 feet from the vehicle.

4. When any such vehicle is disabled on any portion of the traveled portion of a one-way highway with two or more traffic lanes during any time or condition specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as provided in subsection 2, except that the torch, lantern or reflector to be placed at the front of the vehicle shall be placed 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

5. When any such vehicle is disabled or parked off the traveled portion of a highway, but within 10 feet of such portion, during any time or condition specified in subsection 1 of [NRS 484D.100](#), such torches, lanterns or reflectors shall be placed as soon as possible as follows:

- (a) One at the traffic side of the vehicle not more than 10 feet to the rear of the vehicle;
- (b) One at a distance of approximately 100 feet to the rear of the vehicle; and
- (c) One at a distance of approximately 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.

6. When any such vehicle is equipped with front turn signals which flash simultaneously and rear turn signals which flash simultaneously or with fusees, such turn signals shall be immediately operated or such fusees shall be placed as provided in this section for the placing of torches, lanterns or reflectors until such torches, lanterns or reflectors have been placed.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1205](#); A [2023, 2418](#), effective July 1, 2028)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.627)

NRS 484D.465 Display of warning devices by vehicle of public utility parked at site of work. When utility or public utility vehicles are parked, stopped or standing at the site of work as described in [NRS 484D.195](#), warning devices shall be displayed as follows:

1. During daylight, warning devices shall consist of either:
 - (a) A warning flag or barricade striping on the front and rear of the vehicle.
 - (b) A warning flag, sign or barrier on the highway not more than 50 feet in advance of the vehicle and not more than 50 feet to the rear thereof, except that in zones where the speed limit is in excess of 25 miles per hour the 50-foot distance may be increased up to 500 feet from the vehicle as circumstances may warrant.
2. During darkness, the warning devices shall consist of either:
 - (a) One or more flashing amber warning lights on the vehicle giving warning to approaching traffic from each direction; or
 - (b) A warning light, flare, fusee or reflector on the highway not more than 50 feet in advance of the vehicle and not more than 50 feet to the rear thereof, except that in zones where the speed limit is in excess of 25 miles per hour the 50-foot distance may be increased up to 500 feet from the vehicle where circumstances may warrant.
3. The provisions of subsection 1 or 2 do not prevent the display of both types of the warning devices during daylight or darkness.
4. During either daylight or darkness, no warning device is necessary if the vehicle is equipped with the flashing warning lights visible to approaching traffic from each direction as provided in subsection 2.

(Added to NRS by [1963, 1267](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.629)

NRS 484D.470 Tow cars required to be equipped with broom, shovel and fire extinguisher; duties of driver; failure to perform duties.

1. Tow cars must be equipped with:
 - (a) One or more brooms, and the driver of the tow car engaged to remove a disabled vehicle from the scene of a crash shall remove all glass and debris deposited upon the roadway by the disabled vehicle which is to be towed.
 - (b) A shovel, and whenever practical the driver of the tow car engaged to remove any disabled vehicle shall spread dirt upon any portion of the roadway where oil or grease has been deposited by the disabled vehicle.
 - (c) At least one fire extinguisher of the dry chemical or carbon dioxide type, with minimum effective chemicals of no less than 5 pounds, with an aggregate rating of at least 10-B, C units, which must bear the approval of a laboratory nationally recognized as properly equipped to grant such approval.
2. A citation may be issued to any driver of a tow car who violates any provision of paragraph (a) of subsection 1. The peace officer who issues the citation shall report the violation to the Nevada Highway Patrol or the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the city in which the roadway is located. If necessary, the Nevada Highway Patrol, sheriff or chief of police shall cause the roadway to be cleaned and shall bill the owner or operator of the tow car for the costs of the cleaning. If the owner or operator does not pay those costs within 30 days after receiving the bill therefor, the Nevada Highway Patrol, sheriff or chief of police shall report such information to the Nevada Transportation Authority, which may take disciplinary action in accordance with the provisions of [NRS 706.449](#).

(Added to NRS by [1963, 1267](#); A [1981, 866](#); [1991, 246](#); [1997, 2009](#); [2015, 1638](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.631)

NRS 484D.475 Equipment for tow car: Flashing amber warning lamp; nonflashing blue lamps; flares, lanterns, lights or reflectors.

1. Tow cars used to tow disabled vehicles must be equipped with:

(a) Flashing amber warning lamps which must be displayed as may be advisable to warn approaching drivers during the period of preparation at the location from which a disabled vehicle is to be towed. A flashing amber warning lamp upon a tow car may be displayed to the rear when the tow car is towing a vehicle and moving at a speed slower than the normal flow of traffic.

(b) At least two red flares, two red lanterns or two warning lights or reflectors which may be used in conjunction with the flashing amber warning lamps or lamps that emit nonflashing blue light, or both, or in place of those lamps if the lamps are obstructed or damaged at the location from which a disabled vehicle is to be towed.

2. A tow car used to tow disabled vehicles may be equipped with rear facing lamps that emit nonflashing blue light. Lamps that emit nonflashing blue light to the rear of the tow car may only be displayed when the tow car is at the scene of a traffic hazard or during the period of preparation at the location from which a disabled vehicle is to be towed, and must not be displayed when the tow car is being operated on a highway.

(Added to NRS by [1963, 1268](#); A [1985, 1041](#); [2019, 1231](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.633)

NRS 484D.480 Equipment for tow car: Rear and stop lamps; portable electric extension cord.

1. Tow cars used to tow vehicles shall be equipped with and carry a rear lamp, a stop lamp and a portable electric extension cord for use in displaying the lamp on the rear of the disabled vehicle.

2. Whenever a disabled vehicle is towed, the tow car operator shall connect and display such lamps, or a combination of them, on the rear of the disabled vehicle by means of the extension cord.

(Added to NRS by [1963, 1268](#); A [1975, 129](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.637)

NRS 484D.485 Event recording device: Disclosure by manufacturer of new motor vehicle in owner's manual; downloading or retrieval of data; subscription services; penalty.

1. A manufacturer of a new motor vehicle which is sold or leased in this State and which is equipped with an event recording device shall disclose that fact in the owner's manual for the vehicle. The disclosure must include, if applicable, a statement that the event recording device:

- (a) Records the direction and rate of speed at which the motor vehicle travels;
- (b) Records a history of where the motor vehicle travels;
- (c) Records steering performance;
- (d) Records brake performance, including, without limitation, whether the brakes were applied before a crash;
- (e) Records the status of the driver's safety belt; and
- (f) If a crash involving the motor vehicle occurs, is able to transmit information concerning the crash to a central communications system.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, data recorded by an event recording device may not be downloaded or otherwise retrieved by a person other than the registered owner of the vehicle. Data recorded by an event recording device may be downloaded or otherwise retrieved by a person other than the registered owner of the vehicle:

- (a) If the registered owner of the vehicle consents to the retrieval of the data.
- (b) Pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (c) If the data is retrieved for the purpose of conducting research to improve motor vehicle safety, including, without limitation, conducting medical research to determine the reaction of a human body to motor vehicle crashes, provided that the identity of the registered owner or driver is not disclosed in connection with the retrieval of that data. The disclosure of a vehicle

identification number pursuant to this paragraph does not constitute the disclosure of the identity of the registered owner or driver of the vehicle.

(d) If the data is retrieved by a new vehicle dealer or a garage operator to diagnose, service or repair the motor vehicle.

(e) Pursuant to an agreement for subscription services for which disclosure required by subsection 4 has been made.

3. A person who retrieves data from an event recording device pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 2 shall not disclose that data to any person other than a person who is conducting research specified in that paragraph.

4. If a motor vehicle is equipped with an event recording device that is able to record or transmit any information described in subparagraph (2) or (6) of paragraph (a) of subsection 6 and that ability is part of a subscription service for the motor vehicle, the fact that the information may be recorded or transmitted must be disclosed in the agreement for the subscription service.

5. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

6. As used in this section:

(a) “Event recording device” means a device which is installed by the manufacturer of a motor vehicle and which, for the purposes of retrieving data after a crash involving the motor vehicle:

(1) Records the direction and rate of speed at which the motor vehicle travels;

(2) Records a history of where the motor vehicle travels;

(3) Records steering performance;

(4) Records brake performance, including, without limitation, whether the brakes were applied before a crash;

(5) Records the status of the driver’s safety belt; or

(6) If a crash involving the motor vehicle occurs, is able to transmit information concerning the crash to a central communications system.

(b) “Garage operator” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 487.545](#).

(c) “New vehicle dealer” has the meaning ascribed to it [NRS 482.078](#).

(d) “Owner” means:

(1) A person having all the incidents of ownership, including the legal title of the motor vehicle, whether or not the person lends, rents or creates a security interest in the motor vehicle;

(2) A person entitled to possession of the motor vehicle as the purchaser under a security agreement; or

(3) A person entitled to possession of the motor vehicle as a lessee pursuant to a lease agreement if the term of the lease is more than 3 months.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 1358](#); A [2015, 1639](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.638)

NRS 484D.490 Television-type receiving equipment.

1. A person shall not drive any motor vehicle equipped with television-type receiving equipment so located that the viewer or screen is visible from the driver’s seat.

2. This section does not prohibit the use of television-type receiving equipment used exclusively for traffic safety, law enforcement or the navigation of a motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1208](#); A [1995, 10](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.639)

NRS 484D.493 Dynamic display: Management system required; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person shall not operate upon the highways of this State any motor vehicle that is equipped with a dynamic display unless the

motor vehicle is equipped with a display management system which is configured to prevent the image or content displayed on the dynamic display from changing when the motor vehicle is moving at a speed of 55 miles per hour or more.

2. This section does not prohibit the use of a dynamic display that is operated without a display management system if the dynamic display is being used exclusively for purposes other than advertisement, including, without limitation:

- (a) For purposes that are personal and noncommercial in nature;
- (b) For purposes of traffic control;
- (c) For purposes of law enforcement or emergency response;
- (d) As a warning device for a utility or utility vehicle, as described in [NRS 484D.465](#); or
- (e) To display the name, route number or destination of a bus or other vehicle of mass transit.

3. As used in this section:

(a) "Display management system" means equipment or software that is designed to operate a dynamic display, including, without limitation, periodically changing the image, information or content being shown on the dynamic display.

(b) "Dynamic display" means equipment which is attached to a motor vehicle and which consists of at least one monitor, screen or viewer that, without limitation:

- (1) Is designed to display various images, information or other content, including, without limitation, advertisements, which change periodically;
- (2) Is intended to be visible to the drivers of other vehicles on the highway and to persons who are near the highway; and
- (3) May be visible to the operator of the motor vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [2013, 2141](#); A [2017, 3840](#))

NRS 484D.495 Safety belts and shoulder harness assembly; requirements for driver, child and other passenger; penalties; exemptions. [Effective until the date the Federal Government rescinds the requirement for the installation of automatic restraints in new private passenger motor vehicles, if that action is based upon the enactment or continued operation of certain amendatory and transitory provisions contained in chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada 1987.]

1. It is unlawful to drive a passenger car manufactured after:

(a) January 1, 1968, on a highway unless it is equipped with at least two lap-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

(b) January 1, 1970, on a highway unless it is equipped with a lap-type safety belt assembly for each permanent seating position for passengers. This requirement does not apply to the rear seats of vehicles operated by a police department or sheriff's office.

(c) January 1, 1970, unless it is equipped with at least two shoulder-harness-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seating positions.

2. Any person driving, and any passenger who:

- (a) Is 6 years of age or older; or
- (b) Is 57 inches tall or more, regardless of age,

➔ who rides in the front or back seat of any vehicle described in subsection 1, having an unladen weight of less than 10,000 pounds, on any highway, road or street in this State shall wear a safety belt if one is available for the seating position of the person or passenger.

3. A civil infraction citation must be issued pursuant to [NRS 484A.7035](#) to any driver or to any adult passenger who fails to wear a safety belt as required by subsection 2. If the passenger is a child who:

- (a) Is 6 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age, regardless of height; or

(b) Is less than 6 years of age but is 57 inches tall or more,

↪ a civil infraction citation must be issued pursuant to [NRS 484A.7035](#) to the driver for failing to require that child to wear the safety belt, but if both the driver and that child are not wearing safety belts, only one civil infraction citation may be issued to the driver for both violations. A civil infraction citation may be issued pursuant to [NRS 484A.7035](#) only if the violation is discovered when the vehicle is halted or its driver arrested for another alleged violation or offense. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection 2 shall be punished by a civil penalty of not more than \$25 or by a sentence to perform a certain number of hours of community service.

4. A violation of subsection 2:

(a) Is not a moving traffic violation under [NRS 483.473](#).

(b) May not be considered as negligence or as causation in any civil action or as negligent or reckless driving under [NRS 484B.653](#).

(c) May not be considered as misuse or abuse of a product or as causation in any action brought to recover damages for injury to a person or property resulting from the manufacture, distribution, sale or use of a product.

5. The Department shall exempt those types of motor vehicles or seating positions from the requirements of subsection 1 when compliance would be impractical.

6. The provisions of subsections 2 and 3 do not apply:

(a) To a driver or passenger who possesses a written statement by a physician or an advanced practice registered nurse certifying that the driver or passenger is unable to wear a safety belt for medical or physical reasons;

(b) If the vehicle is not required by federal law to be equipped with safety belts;

(c) To an employee of the United States Postal Service while delivering mail in the rural areas of this State;

(d) If the vehicle is stopping frequently, the speed of that vehicle does not exceed 15 miles per hour between stops and the driver or passenger is frequently leaving the vehicle or delivering property from the vehicle; or

(e) Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484D.500](#), to a passenger riding in a means of public transportation, including a school bus or emergency vehicle.

7. It is unlawful for any person to distribute, have for sale, offer for sale or sell any safety belt or shoulder harness assembly for use in a motor vehicle unless it meets current minimum standards and specifications of the United States Department of Transportation.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1209](#); A [1985, 1953, 2294](#); [1987, 1106](#); [2001 Special Session, 151](#); [2003, 274, 506, 2080](#); [2019, 510](#); [2021, 178, 3340](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.641)

NRS 484D.495 Safety belts and shoulder harness assembly. [Effective on the date the Federal Government rescinds the requirement for the installation of automatic restraints in new private passenger motor vehicles, if that action is based upon the enactment or continued operation of certain amendatory and transitory provisions contained in chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada 1987.]

1. It is unlawful to drive a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1968, on a highway unless it is equipped with at least two lap-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front seat positions.

2. It is unlawful to drive a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1970, on a highway, unless it is equipped with a lap-type safety belt assembly for each permanent passenger-seating position. This requirement does not apply to the rear seats of vehicles operated by a police department or sheriff's office.

3. It is unlawful to drive a passenger car manufactured after January 1, 1970, unless it is equipped with at least two shoulder-harness-type safety belt assemblies for use in the front

seating positions.

4. The Department shall exempt those types of motor vehicles or seating positions from the requirements of this section when compliance would be impractical.

5. It is unlawful for any person to distribute, have for sale, offer for sale or sell any safety belt or shoulder harness assembly for use in a motor vehicle unless it meets current minimum standards and specifications of the United States Department of Transportation.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1209](#); A [1985, 1953, 2294](#); [1987, 1106](#); [2001 Special Session, 151](#); [2003, 274, 506, 2080](#); [2019, 510](#); [2021, 178, 3340](#), effective on the date the Federal Government rescinds the requirement for the installation of automatic restraints in new private passenger motor vehicles, if that action is based upon the enactment or continued operation of certain amendatory and transitory provisions contained in chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada 1987)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.641)

NRS 484D.500 Use of safety belts within taxicabs; penalty; posting of sign within taxicab.

1. Any passenger 18 years of age or older who rides in the front or back seat of any taxicab on any highway, road or street in this State shall wear a safety belt if one is available for the seating position of the passenger, except that this subsection does not apply:

(a) To a passenger who possesses a written statement by a physician or an advanced practice registered nurse certifying that the passenger is unable to wear a safety belt for medical or physical reasons; or

(b) If the taxicab was not required by federal law at the time of initial sale to be equipped with safety belts.

2. A citation must be issued to any passenger who violates the provisions of subsection 1. A citation may be issued pursuant to this subsection only if the violation is discovered when the vehicle is halted or its driver arrested for another alleged violation or offense. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25 or by a sentence to perform a certain number of hours of community service.

3. A violation of subsection 1:

(a) Is not a moving traffic violation under [NRS 483.473](#).

(b) May be considered as negligence or as causation in any civil action or as negligent or reckless driving under [NRS 484B.653](#).

(c) May be considered as misuse or abuse of a product or as causation in any action brought to recover damages for injury to a person or property resulting from the manufacture, distribution, sale or use of a product.

4. An owner or operator of a taxicab shall post a sign within each of his or her taxicabs advising passengers that they must wear safety belts while being transported by the taxicab. Such a sign must be placed within the taxicab so as to be visible to and easily readable by passengers, except that this subsection does not apply if the taxicab was not required by federal law at the time of initial sale to be equipped with safety belts.

(Added to NRS by [2003, 505](#); A [2015, 1375](#); [2019, 511](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6415)

NRS 484D.505 Pneumatic tires: Standards; sale or use of nonconforming tire prohibited.

1. The Director, after a hearing, may adopt rules and regulations relating to pneumatic vehicle tires as the Director determines necessary to provide for public safety.

(a) In adopting these regulations, the Department shall consider, as evidence of generally accepted standards, the rules and regulations of the Federal Highway Administration, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and publications of the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

(b) Adopted rules and regulations shall specify:

(1) Minimum tread depth of tires being operated on the highways; and

(2) Prohibitions on the use of recut or regrooved tires.

2. After adoption of such rules and regulations, no dealer or person holding a retail seller's license shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale or install on a vehicle for use on a highway a pneumatic tire which is not in compliance with such rules and regulations.

3. After adoption of such rules and regulations, no person shall use on a highway a pneumatic tire which is not in conformance with the rules and regulations.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 219](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.642)

NRS 484D.510 Use of certain cleated or studded tires prohibited; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person shall not operate any motor vehicle equipped with tires which have on the periphery any block, flange, cleat, ridge, bead or any other protuberance of metal or wood which projects beyond the thread of the traction surface of the tire.

2. This section does not prohibit:

(a) Tire chains or traction devices approved by the Director.

(b) Pneumatic tires which have embedded therein wire not exceeding 0.075 inch in diameter and which are so constructed that under no conditions will the percentage of metal in contact with the roadway exceed 5 percent of the total tire area in contact with the roadway, except that during the first 1,000 miles of use, the metal in contact with the roadway may exceed 5 percent of the tire area in contact with the roadway but must not exceed 20 percent of that area.

(c) Pneumatic tires containing metal-type studs of tungsten carbide or other suitable material which are so inserted or constructed that under no conditions will the percentage of metal in contact with the roadway exceed 3 percent of the total tire area in contact with the roadway, but such tires may only be used between October 1 and April 30.

(d) Pneumatic tires containing metal-type studs of tungsten carbide or other suitable material that are retractable, in which case the tires may be used any time of the year, but the studs may only be engaged or extended between October 1 and April 30.

(e) The operation of vehicles upon unimproved roadways when necessary in the construction or repair of highways.

(f) The operation of traction engines or tractors under conditions of a permit first obtained from the Department of Transportation with respect to highways under its jurisdiction or the governing body of a city or county with respect to roads under its jurisdiction.

(Added to NRS by [1975, 176](#); A [1979, 858, 1806](#); [1989, 1050](#); [2007, 1135](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6425)

NRS 484D.515 Traction devices, tire chains or snow tires: Use required where highway marked or posted.

1. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle, whether it is an emergency vehicle or otherwise, without traction devices, tire chains or snow tires upon any street or highway, under icy or snowy conditions, when the highway is marked or posted with signs for the requirement of traction devices, chains or snow tires.

2. The Director shall adopt regulations defining "traction device," "tire chain" and "snow tire." The Director shall consider regulations of the Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and publications of the Rubber Manufacturers Association. The regulations must specify minimum standards for patterns of tread on snow tires which will provide adequate traction in mud and snow.

[1.6:166:1925; added [1955, 630](#)]—(NRS A [1957, 336](#); [1981, 866](#); [1985, 643](#); [1987, 1344](#); [1989, 1051](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.643)

NRS 484D.520 Traction devices, tire chains or snow tires: Requirements under certain circumstances.

1. If a highway in this State is marked or posted with signs requiring the use of traction devices, tire chains or snow tires, a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles must be equipped with:

(a) Traction devices, tire chains or snow tires if it has a gross weight or combined gross weight of 10,000 pounds or less.

(b) Tire chains if it has a gross weight or combined gross weight of more than 10,000 pounds.

2. If a highway in this State is marked or posted with signs requiring the use of traction devices or tire chains on all motor vehicles except vehicles with 4-wheel drive and snow tires on all wheels, all such motor vehicles must be equipped with traction devices or tire chains.

(Added to NRS by [1987, 1342](#); A [1989, 1051](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6432)

NRS 484D.525 Installation and mounting of traction devices, tire chains or snow tires. If a motor vehicle is required to be equipped with traction devices, tire chains or snow tires, the devices or chains must be installed or the tires must be mounted on at least two:

1. Driving wheels of the motor vehicle; and

2. Braking wheels of any trailing vehicle in a combination of vehicles if that trailing vehicle is equipped or required to be equipped with brakes.

(Added to NRS by [1987, 1343](#); A [1989, 1052](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6434)

NRS 484D.530 Mechanical device to provide traction. If mechanical devices are mounted on both sides of a motor vehicle which, when activated by the driver, provide traction by deploying a chain of metal cross members under a tire while the vehicle is in motion, the:

1. Cross members must extend across at least 85 percent of the width of the tire; and

2. Devices may be used only upon the drive axles of the vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [1987, 1343](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6436)

NRS 484D.535 Device for control of pollution: Use required; disconnection or alteration prohibited; exceptions.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a person shall not operate or leave standing on any highway any motor vehicle which is required by state or federal law to be equipped with a device for the control of pollution from motor vehicles unless the device is correctly installed and in operating condition. A person shall not disconnect, alter or modify any such required device.

2. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) An alteration or modification found by the State Environmental Commission not to reduce the effectiveness of the required device.

(b) Motor vehicles which have been licensed by the Department as experimental vehicles.

(c) Any vehicle which has been granted a waiver or exemption from the regulations for the control of emissions from motor vehicles.

(Added to NRS by [1971, 1203](#); A [1973, 5](#), [1705](#); [1979, 568](#), [1034](#); [1985, 340](#), [1954](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.644)

NRS 484D.540 Device for control of pollution: Penalty; proof of conformity may be required. Violation of the provisions of [NRS 484D.535](#) is a civil infraction punishable pursuant to [NRS 484A.703](#) to [484A.705](#), inclusive. Whenever any motor vehicle is found by any peace officer to be in violation of the provisions of [NRS 484D.535](#), and a civil infraction citation is issued pursuant to [NRS 484A.7035](#), the citation may require that the person named therein shall produce in court proof that such vehicle or its equipment has been made to conform to the provisions of [NRS 484D.535](#).

(Added to NRS by [1971, 1203](#); A [2021, 3341](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.6441)

NRS 484D.545 Emblem for slow-moving vehicle displayed on certain vehicles; standards.

1. After September 15, 1975, when any vehicle or combination of vehicles designed for and is operated at speeds of 25 miles per hour or less is moved on a highway, whether pulled, towed or self-propelled in daytime or nighttime, the vehicle or combination must have displayed an emblem for slow-moving vehicles, except as provided in subsection 3.

2. Use of such an emblem is restricted to the type of vehicle or combination specified in subsection 1, and the use of the emblem on any other type of vehicle or any stationary object on or beside a highway is unlawful.

3. A vehicle or combination of vehicles of the type specified in subsection 1 is not required to have displayed such an emblem if the vehicle or combination is moved only on a highway not open to public use or is guarded by flaggers or flares.

4. The requirement for such an emblem is in addition to any lights or warning flags required by [chapters 484A to 484E](#), inclusive, of NRS.

5. The Department shall adopt standards for emblems for slow-moving vehicles which conform to standards adopted by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

6. The emblem must be mounted, with a point up, on a plane perpendicular to the direction of travel, and located on the rear of the vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [1975, 277](#); A [1985, 1954](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.646)

INSPECTION OF VEHICLES

NRS 484D.560 Inspection by peace officer or inspector; citation or notice of violation; centers for inspection; standards for tires and brakes.

1. Peace officers and inspectors of the Department, in pursuance of assigned duty, having reasonable cause to believe that any vehicle or combination of vehicles is not equipped as required by this chapter or is in such unsafe condition as to endanger the driver or other occupant or any person upon a public highway or does not comply with any standards for tires or brakes adopted pursuant to subsection 4, may require the driver thereof to stop and submit the vehicle or combination of vehicles to an inspection of the mechanical condition or equipment thereof and such tests with reference thereto as may be appropriate.

2. If a vehicle or combination of vehicles is found to be in an unsafe mechanical condition or is not equipped as required by this chapter or does not comply with any standards for tires or brakes adopted pursuant to subsection 4, the peace officer or inspector causing the inspection to be made may give the owner of the vehicle a citation or notice of violation and further require the owner of the vehicle to produce in court or the office of the peace officer or inspector satisfactory evidence that the vehicle or its equipment has been made to conform with the requirements of this chapter and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

3. The Director may establish centers for the inspection of motor vehicles for safety at the branch offices of the Department for the purpose of inspecting vehicles intended to be registered in the State of Nevada. Inspections at these centers are limited to examination of tires and brakes on motor vehicles which have a declared gross weight of less than 10,000 pounds and which were manufactured more than 2 years before the date of inspection.

4. The Director shall adopt regulations prescribing the standards for tires and brakes.

[Part 21 1/2:166:1925; added [1951, 466](#)]—(NRS A [1975, 1068](#); [1981, 867](#); [1985, 1839](#), [1955](#); [1999, 1146](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.695)

NRS 484D.570 Operation of vehicle without required equipment or in unsafe condition prohibited; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 and [NRS 484A.805](#) and [706.235](#):

(a) A person shall not operate any vehicle after notice of an unsafe condition or that the vehicle is not equipped as required by this chapter, unless it is necessary to return the vehicle to the residence or place of business of the owner or driver or to a garage and operation of the vehicle is not further limited by [NRS 706.246](#).

(b) If any peace officer or vehicle safety inspector finds that any vehicle is unsafe to a degree that continued operation would endanger the driver, any other occupant or any person on a public highway, the officer or inspector may require that the driver cease operation of the vehicle or that the vehicle be taken to the nearest garage or other safe place.

2. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484A.805](#), if the vehicle is transporting wet concrete or other perishable cargo and does not pose an immediate threat to the life of the driver or any other person upon a public highway, and if the destination of the vehicle is within a distance of not more than 15 miles, the peace officer or vehicle safety inspector shall permit the vehicle to proceed to its destination and unload its cargo. Upon the arrival of the vehicle at its destination, the officer or inspector may order that the vehicle be taken, after the cargo of the vehicle has been unloaded, to the nearest garage or other place where the vehicle may be safely repaired.

[Part 21 1/2:166:1925; added [1951, 466](#)]—(NRS A [1975, 1068](#); [1985, 340, 871](#); [1993, 2748](#); [2017, 981](#))
—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.697)

NRS 484D.580 Penalty for failure or refusal to stop and submit to inspection or test. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is directed by a peace officer or vehicle safety inspector in pursuance of assigned duty, to stop and submit the mechanical condition of the vehicle or its equipment to an inspection or test under conditions stated in [NRS 484D.560](#), such driver shall stop and submit to such inspection or test. A failure or refusal so to do or to cease operation when required is a misdemeanor.

[Part 21 1/2:166:1925; added [1951, 466](#)]—(NRS A [1975, 1069](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.701)

SIZE, WEIGHT AND LOAD

General Restrictions and Exemptions; Permits

NRS 484D.600 Prohibited acts concerning size or weight of vehicle; special permit; emergencies; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not drive, move, stop or park any vehicle or combination of vehicles, and an owner shall not cause or knowingly permit any vehicle or combination of vehicles to be driven, moved, stopped or parked, on any highway if the vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds in size or weight or gross loaded weight the maximum limitation specified by law for that size, weight and gross loaded weight unless the person or owner is authorized to drive, move, stop or park the vehicle or combination of vehicles by a special permit issued by the proper public authority.

2. If the Department of Transportation or a local law enforcement agency determines that an emergency exists, the Department or the local law enforcement agency may authorize a person to drive, move, stop or park a vehicle or combination of vehicles without obtaining a special permit pursuant to subsection 1. Such an authorization may be given orally and may, if requested by a local law enforcement agency or a public safety agency, include driving or moving the vehicle or combination of vehicles to and from the site of the emergency. If a person receives such an authorization, the person shall, on the next business day after receiving the authorization, obtain a special permit pursuant to subsection 1.

3. This section does not apply to:

(a) Fire apparatus, highway machinery, snowplows or other emergency vehicles temporarily moved upon a highway.

(b) An implement of husbandry temporarily moved upon a highway other than an interstate highway or a controlled-access highway.

(c) A covered heavy-duty tow and recovery vehicle moved upon a highway to remove a disabled heavy vehicle from the highway or the shoulder of the highway to the nearest appropriate repair facility or other safe location where the load may be divided.

4. As used in this section:

(a) "Covered heavy-duty tow and recovery vehicle" has the meaning ascribed to it in 23 U.S.C. § 127.

(b) "Emergency vehicle" has the meaning ascribed to it in 23 U.S.C. § 127.

(Added to NRS by [1969, 1507](#); A [2001, 1507](#); [2005, 72](#); [2015, 1120](#); [2019, 292](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.737)

NRS 484D.605 Height of vehicle: Maximum heights with load; exception; unlawful acts.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2, 3 and 4, a vehicle must not be operated on any highway of this State if its height, including any load, exceeds 14 feet measured from the surface on which the vehicle stands.

2. The maximum permissible height of a load of baled hay is 15 feet measured from the surface on which the vehicle carrying the load stands.

3. The Department of Transportation shall issue a continuing permit, upon application, to the operator of a vehicle whose height without load exceeds the limit imposed by subsection 1 if the vehicle was registered and in operation on the highways of this State on April 15, 1973. Any such permit must provide only for the operation of the vehicle over those portions of the highways of this State over which it was customarily operated on April 15, 1973, and until it is replaced by another vehicle.

4. It is unlawful to operate a vehicle governed by any of the provisions of subsection 1, 2 or 3 over any portion of a highway where the free clearance of any structure or encroachment is less than the actual height of the vehicle and load.

(Added to NRS by [1973, 441](#); A [1979, 1807](#); [2021, 37](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.738)

NRS 484D.610 Height of vehicle: Maximum ground clearance; exceptions.

1. A motor vehicle must not be operated on any highway of this State if the lowest portion of its body, as measured from the surface on which the vehicle stands, exceeds, for passenger cars, 24 inches, and for a truck or other motor vehicle having manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating:

(a) Of 4,500 pounds or less, 28 inches.

(b) Of more than 4,500 pounds but less than 7,501 pounds, 30 inches.

(c) Of 7,501 pounds but less than 10,001 pounds, 32 inches.

2. The measurement taken to determine compliance with this section must be taken from level ground to a portion of the body or parts attached to the body which have not been added or altered from the manufacturer's original body design.

3. This section does not apply to a motor vehicle which:

(a) Was manufactured before 1935; or

(b) Has a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,001 pounds or more.

(Added to NRS by [1987, 1472](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7385)

NRS 484D.615 Length of vehicle: Restrictions; special permit; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the length of a bus may not exceed 45 feet and the length of a motortruck may not exceed 40 feet.

2. A passenger bus which has three or more axles and two sections joined together by an articulated joint with a trailer which is equipped with a mechanically steered rear axle may not exceed a length of 65 feet.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 4, 7 and 9, no combination of vehicles, including any attachments thereto coupled together, may exceed a length of 70 feet.

4. The Department of Transportation, by regulation, shall provide for the operation of combinations of vehicles in excess of 70 feet in length. The regulations must establish standards for the operation of such vehicles which must be consistent with their safe operation upon the public highways and with the provisions of 23 C.F.R. § 658.23. Such standards must include:

- (a) Types and number of vehicles to be permitted in combination;
- (b) Horsepower of a motortruck;
- (c) Operating speeds;
- (d) Braking ability; and
- (e) Driver qualifications.

↪ The operation of such vehicles is not permitted on highways where, in the opinion of the Department of Transportation, their use would be inconsistent with the public safety because of a narrow roadway, excessive grades, extreme curvature or vehicular congestion.

5. Combinations of vehicles operated under the provisions of subsection 4 may, after obtaining a special permit issued at the discretion of, and in accordance with procedures established by, the Department of Transportation, carry loads not to exceed the values set forth in the following formula: $W=500 [LN/(N-1) + 12N + 36]$, wherein:

(a) W equals the maximum load in pounds carried on any group of two or more consecutive axles computed to the nearest 500 pounds;

(b) L equals the distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles; and

(c) N equals the number of axles in the group under consideration.

↪ The distance between axles must be measured to the nearest foot. If a fraction is exactly one-half foot, the next largest whole number must be used. The permits may be restricted in such manner as the Department of Transportation considers necessary and may, at the option of the Department, be cancelled without notice. No such permits may be issued for operation on any highway where that operation would prevent this State from receiving federal money for highway purposes.

6. Upon approving an application for a permit to operate combinations of vehicles pursuant to subsection 5, the Department of Transportation shall withhold issuance of the permit until the applicant has furnished proof of compliance with the provisions of [NRS 706.531](#).

7. The load upon any motor vehicle operated alone, or the load upon any combination of vehicles, must not extend beyond the front or the rear of the vehicle or combination of vehicles for a distance of more than 10 feet, or a total of 10 feet both to the front or the rear, and a combination of vehicles and load thereon may not exceed a total of 75 feet without having secured a permit pursuant to subsection 4 or [NRS 484D.600](#). The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the booms or masts of shovels, cranes or water well drilling and servicing equipment carried upon a vehicle if:

(a) The booms or masts do not extend by a distance greater than two-thirds of the wheelbase beyond the front tires of the vehicle.

(b) The projecting structure or attachments thereto are securely held in place to prevent dropping or swaying.

(c) No part of the structure which extends beyond the front tires is less than 7 feet from the roadway.

(d) The driver's vision is not impaired by the projecting or supporting structure.

8. Lights and other warning devices which are required to be mounted on a vehicle pursuant to this chapter must not be included in determining the length of a vehicle or combination of vehicles and the load thereon.

9. This section does not apply to:

(a) Vehicles used by a public utility for the transportation of poles;

(b) A combination of vehicles consisting of a truck-tractor drawing a semitrailer that does not exceed 53 feet in length;

(c) A combination of vehicles consisting of a truck-tractor drawing a semitrailer and a trailer, neither of which exceeds 28 1/2 feet in length;

(d) A driveaway saddle mount with full mount vehicle transporter combination that does not exceed 97 feet in length; or

(e) A towaway trailer transporter combination that does not exceed:

(1) Eighty-two feet in length; and

(2) Twenty-six thousand pounds in weight.

10. As used in this section:

(a) "Driveaway saddle mount with full mount vehicle transporter combination" means a vehicle combination designed and specifically used to tow up to three trucks or truck-tractors, each connected by a saddle to the frame or fifth wheel of the forward vehicle of the truck-tractor in front of it.

(b) "Motortruck" has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 482.073](#).

(c) "Towaway trailer transporter combination" has the meaning ascribed to it in 49 U.S.C. § 31111.

(Added to NRS by [1967, 975](#); A [1969, 636](#); [1971, 723](#); [1973, 441](#); [1979, 1807](#); [1985, 659](#); [1989, 269](#); [1993, 1200](#); [1997, 100](#); [2003, 404](#); [2005, 73](#); [2007, 317](#); [2019, 293](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.739)

NRS 484D.620 Length of vehicle: Penalty. Any person operating or moving any vehicle or equipment over any highway who violates any length limitation in this chapter is guilty of a civil infraction punishable pursuant to [NRS 484A.703](#) to [484A.705](#), inclusive.

(Added to NRS by [1967, 976](#); A [1969, 1508](#); [2021, 3342](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.741)

NRS 484D.625 Authorized movement of vehicle on public highway in excess of limits on size and weight; permit; fee.

1. The Board of Directors of the Department of Transportation may by resolution authorize the movement of vehicles upon the public highways, including without limitation motor vehicles, tractors, trailers, semitrailers and combinations thereof, of a size and weight in excess of the limits prescribed by this chapter, to such extent as may be authorized by any legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States permitting such increases without forfeiture of this State's eligibility for federal aid in highway construction and maintenance.

2. The Board of Directors of the Department of Transportation may by resolution establish a reasonable fee or fees to be charged by the Department for the issuance of permits authorizing the operation of oversize or overweight vehicles as provided in this chapter. The fee or fees so established must be in an amount set so that the aggregate amounts received from the fee or fees do not exceed the estimated costs of administering the permit system.

(Added to NRS by [1965, 1145](#); A [1975, 206](#); [1979, 1808](#); [1987, 1794](#); [1989, 1313](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.743)

NRS 484D.630 Operation of motor vehicle exceeding its declared gross weight unlawful. It is unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle or combination of

vehicles over any highway if the vehicle or combination exceeds its declared gross weight, as that term is defined in [NRS 482.023](#).

(Added to NRS by [1985, 1838](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.744)

NRS 484D.635 Maximum weight of vehicle on any axle or per tire; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and [NRS 484D.600](#), [484D.625](#), [484D.640](#), [484D.645](#) and [484D.660](#), a vehicle may be operated or moved upon any public highway if:

(a) The maximum weight on any single axle does not exceed 20,000 pounds.

(b) The maximum weight on any tandem axle does not exceed 34,000 pounds.

(c) The maximum weight per tire, measured by pounds per inch of tire width, does not exceed 600 pounds per inch for a steering axle and 500 pounds per inch for all other axles.

(d) Except for a steering axle and axles that weigh less than 10,000 pounds, each axle has at least four tires if the tire width of each tire on the axle is less than or equal to 14 inches. If the maximum weight per tire does not exceed 500 pounds per inch of tire width, an axle may be equipped with tires that have a width of more than 14 inches.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the maximum overall gross weight on any group of two or more consecutive axles does not exceed the values set forth in the following formula: $W=500 [LN/(N-1) + 12N + 36]$ wherein:

(1) W equals the maximum load in pounds carried on any group of two or more consecutive axles computed to the nearest 500 pounds;

(2) L equals the distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles; and

(3) N equals the number of axles in the group under consideration.

2. Two consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross load of 34,000 pounds each if the distance between the first and last axles of the consecutive sets of axles is 36 feet or more.

3. To the extent authorized by federal law, a vehicle:

(a) Powered primarily by one or more electric motors or by an engine fueled primarily by natural gas may exceed the limits of this section by not more than 2,000 pounds.

(b) Equipped with idle reduction technology, including, without limitation, an auxiliary power unit, may exceed the limits of this section by not more than 550 pounds.

4. As used in this section:

(a) "Auxiliary power unit" has the meaning ascribed to it in 42 U.S.C. § 16104.

(b) "Idle reduction technology" has the meaning ascribed to it in 42 U.S.C. § 16104.

(c) "Tire width" means the width set by the manufacturer of the tire and inscribed on the sidewall of the tire.

[Part 23:122:1925; A [1929, 349](#); [1931, 136](#); [1947, 532](#); [1951, 263](#); [1953, 628](#); [1955, 45](#)]—(NRS A [1975, 291](#); [1979, 1809](#); [1981, 219](#); [1991, 1693](#); [1993, 1415](#); [2003, 405](#), [1413](#); [2005, 74](#); [2019, 295](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.745)

NRS 484D.640 Limitations on weight for vehicle used by licensed hauler of garbage and refuse.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a vehicle used by a licensed hauler of garbage and refuse may be operated or moved upon a public highway, if the weight of the vehicle does not exceed:

(a) On a single axle, 22,000 pounds; or

(b) On a tandem axle, 40,000 pounds.

2. A vehicle must not be operated or moved upon a highway within the designated interstate system, if the weight of the vehicle exceeds:

- (a) On a single axle, 20,000 pounds;
- (b) On a tandem axle, 34,000 pounds; or
- (c) On any group of two or more consecutive axles, the values set forth in the following formula: $W=500 [LN/(N-1) + 12N + 36]$ wherein:

(1) W equals the maximum load in pounds carried on any group of two or more consecutive axles computed to the nearest 500 pounds;

(2) L equals the distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles; and

(3) N equals the number of axles in the group under consideration.

3. As used in this section, “licensed hauler of garbage and refuse” means a person who holds the licenses and permits required to operate a business of collecting and disposing of garbage and refuse. The term includes a person who is licensed to operate a business of collecting recyclable materials.

(Added to NRS by [1991, 1693](#); A [1993, 1415](#); [2005, 75](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.748)

NRS 484D.645 Limitations on weight for vehicle used by regional transportation commission or its contractor to provide public mass transportation; exception for certain vehicles used as part of demonstration project; definitions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a vehicle that is used by a regional transportation commission or its contractor to provide public mass transportation may be operated or moved upon a public highway, other than a highway within the designated interstate system, if the maximum weight does not exceed, on a single axle with:

- (a) Single tires, 20,000 pounds; or
- (b) Dual tires, 25,000 pounds.

2. A vehicle with a maximum weight on a single axle with single tires of more than 20,000 pounds but not more than 29,000 pounds that is used by a regional transportation commission or its contractor to provide public mass transportation as part of a demonstration project may be operated or moved upon a public highway, other than a highway within the designated interstate system, if the tires are not less than 20 inches in width and the Department of Transportation, after conducting an evaluation of the vehicle:

(a) Determines that such operation or movement of the vehicle is in the best interest of the Department; and

(b) In its discretion, issues a permit authorizing such operation or movement of the vehicle.

3. As used in this section:

(a) “Contractor” means any person or governmental entity that has entered into a contract with a regional transportation commission to provide services related to the provision of public mass transportation, but only during the period in which the contract remains legally effective.

(b) “Regional transportation commission” means any regional transportation commission created and organized in accordance with [chapter 277A](#) of NRS, and which provides or sponsors public mass transportation services.

(Added to NRS by [1993, 1414](#); A [2001, 747](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7485)

NRS 484D.650 Measurement of distance between axles. The distance between axles must be measured to the nearest whole foot. When a fraction is exactly one-half foot the next larger whole number must be used.

[Part 23:122:1925; A [1929, 349](#); [1931, 136](#); [1947, 532](#); [1951, 263](#); [1953, 628](#); [1955, 45](#)]—(NRS A [2005, 75](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.751)

NRS 484D.655 Reduction of maximum weight limits: Authority and duties of Director of Department of Transportation; factors to be considered by Department of Transportation before reduction.

1. The Director of the Department of Transportation:

(a) May, pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of [NRS 408.210](#), reduce the maximum weight limits as prescribed in [NRS 484D.635](#), [484D.640](#) and [484D.645](#) on a highway under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation, including, without limitation, a bridge located on the highway, for a period of not more than 180 days.

(b) Shall provide an informational report to the Board of Directors of the Department of Transportation that describes any reduction to the maximum weight limits made pursuant to paragraph (a) within 60 days after the Director of the Department of Transportation makes the reduction.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1 and [NRS 484D.660](#), before the Department of Transportation reduces the maximum weight limits as prescribed in [NRS 484D.635](#), [484D.640](#) and [484D.645](#) on a highway or a portion of a highway under its jurisdiction, the Department of Transportation shall:

(a) Consider:

(1) The average number of vehicles traveling on the highway each day;

(2) The number of vehicles that have a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds that are included in the average number pursuant to subparagraph (1);

(3) The availability of alternate routes to the highway;

(4) The impact on each alternate route of increased traffic consisting of vehicles that have a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds;

(5) The number of traffic crashes involving a vehicle that has a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds on the highway in the past 5 years;

(6) Any projected adverse economic or environmental impact resulting from reducing the maximum weight limits on the highway; and

(7) Any other factors the Department of Transportation deems appropriate; and

(b) Present such considerations to the Board of Directors of the Department of Transportation to receive the Board's approval to reduce the maximum weight limits pursuant to this section.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2628](#); A [2013, 90](#); [2015, 1640](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7515)

NRS 484D.660 Applicability of limits on weight to federal highways; reduction of limits by Department of Transportation or governing body of city or county.

1. The provisions of [NRS 484D.635](#), [484D.640](#) and [484D.645](#) do not apply to any highway that is a part of the Federal-Aid Primary System, Federal-Aid Urban System, Federal-Aid Secondary System or Interstate System if their application would prevent this State from receiving any federal funds for highway purposes under section 127 of Title 23, U.S.C.

2. The Department of Transportation, with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, and the governing bodies of cities and counties, with respect to roads and streets under their jurisdiction, after determining that use by vehicles otherwise conforming with the maximum weight limits prescribed in [NRS 484D.635](#), [484D.640](#) and [484D.645](#) is likely to cause substantial stress to any highway, road, street, or portion or structure thereof, may, by proper notice, fix a reduced maximum weight limit for vehicles which may pass over any such highway, road, street, or portion or structure thereof.

(Added to NRS by [1981, 219](#); A [2003, 406](#); [2005, 75](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.752)

NRS 484D.665 Certain larger vehicles prohibited from traveling on State Route 159; duty of Department of Transportation to erect certain markers; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, it is unlawful for an operator or driver of any vehicle which:

- (a) Is registered pursuant to the provisions of [NRS 706.801](#) to [706.861](#), inclusive; or
- (b) Has a declared gross weight in excess of 26,000 pounds,

↪ and which does not have a point of origin or destination on State Route 159 from mile post 0.0 to mile post 14.0 to travel on such Route.

2. The Department of Transportation shall erect suitable markers along State Route 159 and may locate them at such points as the Department of Transportation deems appropriate.

3. This section does not apply to:

- (a) An authorized emergency vehicle;
 - (b) A vehicle being used in the service of a public utility as defined in [NRS 704.020](#);
 - (c) A vehicle being used by a licensed hauler of garbage and refuse as defined in [NRS 484D.640](#);
 - (d) A school bus; or
 - (e) A charter bus.
- (Added to NRS by [2007, 2627](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7525)

NRS 484D.670 Exemption for traction engine and tractor; circular metal band required.

1. The provisions of [NRS 484D.630](#) to [484D.680](#), inclusive, shall not apply to traction engines or tractors, the propulsive power of which is exerted, not through wheels resting upon the ground but by means of a flexible band or chain known as a movable track, when the portions of the movable tracks in contact with the surface of the highway present plane surfaces.

2. No traction engine or tractor having lugs, grousers or other mechanical contrivances on its wheels or tracks designed to give tractive effect shall be operated on any highway in this State unless a circular metal band of a width of not less than 3 inches is placed entirely around the periphery of such wheels or tracks, such band to serve as a protection against the tearing up or marring of the surface of the highway.

[Part 23:122:1925; A [1929, 349](#); [1931, 136](#); [1947, 532](#); [1951, 263](#); [1953, 628](#); [1955, 45](#)]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.753)

NRS 484D.675 Enforcement by law enforcement agencies; weighing; requiring removal of excess load; penalty.

1. Authority for the enforcement of the provisions of [NRS 484D.630](#) to [484D.680](#), inclusive, is vested in certain law enforcement agencies in this State.

2. Any category I peace officer, officer of the Nevada Highway Patrol or inspector acting within his or her jurisdiction who has reasonable suspicion that the weight of a vehicle and load is unlawful may require the driver to stop and submit to a weighing of the vehicle either by means of portable or stationary scales and may require that the vehicle be driven to the nearest public scales, if they are within 5 miles. Reasonable suspicion is not required before use of any device that weighs a vehicle without requiring the driver to stop the vehicle or leave the roadway.

3. An officer of the Nevada Highway Patrol, a category I peace officer or an inspector upon weighing a vehicle and load as provided in subsection 2 who determines that the weight is unlawful may require the driver to stop in a suitable place and remove such portion of the load as may be necessary to reduce the gross weight of the vehicle to those limits permitted under [NRS 484D.630](#) to [484D.680](#), inclusive. All materials so unloaded must be cared for by the carrier of the material and at the carrier's expense. The officer of the Nevada Highway Patrol, category I peace officer or inspector may allow the driver of the inspected vehicle to continue on his or her journey if any overload does not exceed by more than 5 percent the

limitations prescribed by [NRS 484D.630](#) to [484D.680](#), inclusive, but the penalties provided in [NRS 484D.680](#) must be imposed for the overload violation.

4. Any driver of a vehicle who fails or refuses to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing, or who fails or refuses when directed by an officer of the Nevada Highway Patrol, a category I peace officer or an inspector upon a weighing of the vehicle to stop and otherwise comply with the provisions of [NRS 484D.630](#) to [484D.680](#), inclusive, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

5. As used in this section:

(a) “Category I peace officer” means a peace officer, as defined in [NRS 289.460](#), who:

(1) Has received specialized training concerning vehicle weight enforcement;

(2) Is certified by the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance to perform a North American Standard Inspection; and

(3) Has completed a vehicle weight enforcement training program that is specific to this State and conducted by the Nevada Highway Patrol.

(b) “Inspector” means an inspector of the Department of Motor Vehicles or the Department of Public Safety who has completed a vehicle weight enforcement training program that is specific to this State and conducted by the Nevada Highway Patrol.

(c) “Law enforcement agency” has the meaning ascribed to it in [NRS 202.873](#).

(d) “North American Standard Inspection” has the meaning ascribed to it in 49 C.F.R. § 350.105.

[Part 23:122:1925; A [1929](#), [349](#); [1931](#), [136](#); [1947](#), [532](#); [1951](#), [263](#); [1953](#), [628](#); [1955](#), [45](#)]—(NRS A [1957](#), [616](#); [1969](#), [726](#); [1981](#), [220](#); [1985](#), [1955](#); [2009](#), [1605](#); [2011](#), [1005](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.755)

NRS 484D.680 Civil penalties for violations of limits on weight.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person found to have committed a violation of any limitation of weight imposed by [NRS 484D.615](#) to [484D.675](#), inclusive, shall be punished by a civil penalty as specified in the following table:

Pounds of Excess Weight	Civil Penalty
1 to 1,500.....	\$10
1,501 to 2,500.....	1 cent per pound of excess weight
2,501 to 5,000.....	2 cents per pound of excess weight
5,001 to 7,500.....	4 cents per pound of excess weight
7,501 to 10,000.....	6 cents per pound of excess weight
10,001 and over.....	8 cents per pound of excess weight

2. If the resulting civil penalty is not a whole number of dollars, the nearest whole number above the computed amount must be imposed as the civil penalty.

3. The civil penalties provided in this section are mandatory, must be collected immediately upon entry of an order imposing the penalty and must not be reduced under any circumstances by the court.

4. A person found to have committed a violation of a limitation of weight imposed by [NRS 484D.615](#) to [484D.675](#), inclusive, shall be punished by a civil penalty that is equal to twice the amount of the civil penalty specified in subsection 1 if that violation occurred on or after February 1 but before May 1 on a highway designated by the Director of the Department of Transportation as restricted pursuant to [NRS 408.214](#). This subsection does not create a

separate offense but provides an additional penalty for the primary offense, whose imposition is contingent upon the finding of the prescribed fact.

[Part 23:122:1925; A [1929, 349](#); [1931, 136](#); [1947, 532](#); [1951, 263](#); [1953, 628](#); [1955, 45](#)]—(NRS A [1979, 918](#); [1981, 221](#), [727](#); [1985, 1839](#); [1987, 506](#); [1991, 1694](#); [1997, 85](#); [1999, 1041](#); [2021, 3342](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.757)

NRS 484D.685 Maximum width of vehicle; permit for increased size or weight.

1. As used in this section and [NRS 484D.700](#), “special mobile equipment” means a vehicle, not self-propelled, not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property, and only incidentally operated or moved over a highway, excepting implements of husbandry.

2. The Department of Transportation with respect to highways under its jurisdiction and governing bodies of cities and counties with respect to roads under their jurisdiction may, upon application, authorize the applicant to operate or move a vehicle, combination of vehicles, special mobile equipment, or load thereon of a size or weight exceeding the legal maximum, or to use corrugations on the periphery of the movable tracks on a traction engine or tractor, the propulsive power of which is not exerted through wheels resting on the roadway but by means of a flexible band or chain, or, under emergency conditions, to operate or move a type of vehicle otherwise prohibited by law, upon any highway under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation or governing body granting that permit.

3. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484D.690](#) to [484D.725](#), inclusive, the legal maximum width of any vehicle, combination of vehicles, special mobile equipment or load thereon is 102 inches.

4. If a vehicle is equipped with pneumatic tires, the maximum width from the outside of one wheel and tire to the outside of the opposite outer wheel and tire must not exceed 108 inches, and the outside width of the body of the vehicle or the load thereon must not exceed 102 inches.

5. Lights or devices which must be mounted upon a vehicle under this chapter may extend beyond the permissible width of the vehicle to a distance not exceeding 10 inches on each side of the vehicle, but the maximum width must not exceed 126 inches.

6. Door handles, hinges, cable cinchers and chain binders may extend 3 inches on each side, but the maximum width of body and door handles, hinges, cable cinchers or chain binders must not exceed 108 inches.

7. A person shall not operate a passenger vehicle on any highway with any load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the hubcaps on its left side or more than 6 inches beyond the line of the hubcaps on its right side.

[1:154:1951]—(NRS A [1960, 334](#); [1961, 136](#); [1965, 677](#); [1971, 83](#); [1975, 292](#), [1111](#); [1979, 1005](#), [1810](#); [1981, 205](#); [1985, 661](#); [2005, 21](#); [2007, 2733](#); [2021, 38](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.759)

NRS 484D.690 Maximum width of bus. The legal maximum width of a bus is 102 inches, excluding mirrors, lights and other devices required for safety.

(Added to NRS by [1981, 205](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7595)

NRS 484D.695 Maximum width of recreational vehicle. The legal maximum width of a recreational vehicle is 102 inches, excluding:

1. Mirrors, lights and other devices required for safety; and

2. An awning and any hardware required for the awning which is attached to the recreational vehicle and which does not extend beyond any mirror specified in subsection 1 which is attached to the side of the recreational vehicle.

(Added to NRS by [2005, 21](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7598)

NRS 484D.700 Maximum width of trailer, semitrailer, special mobile equipment or equipment for construction or maintenance of highway. Subject to the provisions of subsection 2 of [NRS 484D.685](#), the following vehicles must not exceed a width of 120 inches:

1. Any trailer or semitrailer, including lift carriers and tip-bed trailers, used exclusively for the transportation of implements of husbandry by farmers or implement dealers.

2. Special mobile equipment.

3. Highway construction or maintenance equipment.

(Added to NRS by [1981, 203](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.760)

NRS 484D.705 Width of load of loosely piled agricultural products; restrictions for implement of husbandry moved over highway.

1. If a vehicle is carrying a load of loosely piled agricultural products such as hay, straw or leguminous plants in bulk but not crated, baled, boxed or sacked, the load of loosely piled material and any loading racks retaining the load must not exceed 120 inches in width.

2. The provisions of [NRS 484D.685](#) with respect to maximum widths do not apply to implements of husbandry incidentally operated, transported, moved or towed over a highway other than an interstate highway or a controlled-access highway.

3. If an implement of husbandry is transported or moved as a load on another vehicle over:

(a) An interstate highway or a controlled-access highway, and the load exceeds 102 inches in width, the movement is subject to the provisions of [NRS 484D.720](#) and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(b) Any highway other than an interstate highway or a controlled-access highway, and the load exceeds 120 inches in width, the vehicle and load must not be operated for a distance of more than 25 miles from the point of origin of the trip and must not be operated at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour.

(Added to NRS by [1981, 203](#); A [1985, 662](#); [2005, 76](#); [2007, 2734](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7605)

NRS 484D.710 Applicability of limits on width to federal highways. The provisions of [NRS 484D.700](#), subsection 2 of [NRS 484D.705](#) and [NRS 484D.715](#) and [484D.720](#) do not apply to any highway which is part of the Federal-Aid Primary System, Federal-Aid Secondary System or the Interstate System if their application would prevent this State from receiving any money for highways pursuant to section 127 of Title 23, U.S.C.

(Added to NRS by [1981, 205](#); A [1997, 2415](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7615)

NRS 484D.715 Permit for movement of oversized manufactured or mobile home or similar structure: Requirements; conditions; regulations.

1. The Department of Transportation may, upon application, if good cause appears, issue a special or multiple trip-limited time permit authorizing the applicant to move a manufactured or mobile home, or any other similar type of vehicle or structure, in excess of the maximum width, but not exceeding, except as otherwise provided in [NRS 484D.720](#), 120 inches exclusive of appendages which must not extend beyond 3 inches on either side. The Department of Transportation may establish seasonal or other limitations on the time within which the home, vehicle or structure may be moved on the highways indicated, and may require an undertaking or other security as may be considered necessary to protect the highways and bridges from injury or to provide indemnity for any injury resulting from the operation. Permits for the movement of homes, vehicles or structures as provided for in this section may be issued only to licensed manufacturers, dealers, owners and transporters and may be issued only under the following conditions:

(a) The power unit used to tow an overwidth home, vehicle or structure having a gross weight of 18,000 pounds or less must be a three-quarter-ton truck or tractor, or a truck or

tractor of greater power equipped with dual wheels.

(b) The power unit used to tow an overwidth home, vehicle or structure having a gross weight in excess of 18,000 pounds must be a one-and-one-half-ton, or larger, truck or tractor equipped with dual wheels.

(c) The mobile home for which the permit is issued must comply with the provisions of [NRS 484D.635](#) relating to maximum weight on axles.

(d) The insurer must furnish evidence of insurance verifying coverage of the overwidth home, vehicle or structure in the amount of \$100,000 because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one crash, in the amount of \$300,000 because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one crash and in the amount of \$50,000 because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one crash.

2. A permit which has been issued for the movement of a manufactured or mobile home, or a similar type of vehicle or structure, is not valid between sunset and sunrise. The Director of the Department of Transportation may establish additional reasonable regulations, consistent with this section, including regulations concerning the movement of such a home, vehicle or structure on a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, as the Director considers necessary in the interest of public safety.

(Added to NRS by [1981, 203](#); A [1985, 662](#); [1989, 798](#); [2015, 1641](#); [2021, 38](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.762)

NRS 484D.720 Permit for movement of oversized manufactured or mobile home or similar structure: Waiver; additional requirements and conditions; designation of highways; regulations.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Department of Transportation may, upon application, if good cause appears, issue a special or multiple trip-limited time permit authorizing the applicant to move a manufactured or mobile home, or any other similar type of vehicle or structure, in excess of 120 inches in width but not exceeding 192 inches in width, including any appendages and roof eaves. Upon request of the applicant, the Department of Transportation may grant a waiver from the maximum width of 192 inches, subject to any conditions prescribed by the Department of Transportation.

2. The movement of a manufactured or mobile home, or a similar type of vehicle or structure, pursuant to subsection 1 is, in addition to the conditions and requirements of [NRS 484D.715](#), subject to the following requirements and conditions:

(a) “Wide-load” signs and red flags must be on the front of the towing vehicle and on the rear of the home, vehicle or structure.

(b) The towing vehicle must be a one-and-one-half-ton or larger truck or tractor equipped with dual wheels.

(c) The applicant must present evidence satisfactory to the Department that the applicant is financially responsible and has complied or is able to comply with the equipment requirements.

(d) As an additional warning to approaching traffic, the towing vehicle must be operated with the headlights turned on low beam.

(e) The driver of the towing vehicle shall do everything possible to prevent the congestion or slowing down of traffic in either direction because of the overwidth home, vehicle or structure and shall, if necessary to maintain the normal flow of traffic, drive the towing vehicle and the home, vehicle or structure off the pavement where safe to do so, in order that traffic may pass.

(f) When two or more homes, vehicles or structures in excess of 120 inches in width are moved over the same highway in the same direction, the drivers of the towing vehicles shall maintain a distance of at least 1,000 feet between vehicles.

3. The Department of Transportation shall:

(a) Designate the highways over which manufactured or mobile homes, or other similar types of vehicles or structures, in excess of 120 inches in width may be moved, and may require a pilot car to precede or follow the load.

(b) Prescribe, by regulation, standards for moving homes, vehicles or structures, in excess of 120 inches in width, including the times and days when such moving is permitted, and additional safety precautions to be taken.

4. The regulations adopted pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 3 may establish different standards that are applicable only to the moving of a manufactured or mobile home, or other similar types of vehicle or structure, that is in excess of 168 inches, excluding any appendages and roof eaves, but does not exceed 192 inches in width, including any appendages and roof eaves.

(Added to NRS by [1981, 204](#); A [1989, 799](#); [1997, 2415](#); [2021, 39](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7625)

NRS 484D.725 Permit to operate or move vehicles with oversized loads. Upon receipt of the necessary application, the Department of Transportation shall issue a permit to operate or move a vehicle on the highways of this State which has a load that:

1. Exceeds 14 feet in height measured from the surface on which the vehicle stands;
 2. Exceeds 70 feet in length measured from the front bumper or front overhang to the rear bumper or rear overhang, whichever is longer; or
 3. Exceeds 102 inches in width measured at the widest points on each side,
- ↪ unless the Department of Transportation determines that the operation of the vehicle would be a safety hazard or impede the flow of traffic.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2732](#); A [2021, 40](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7633)

NRS 484D.730 Contents of application for permit. The application for a permit under [NRS 484D.685](#) to [484D.725](#), inclusive, must:

1. Specifically describe the vehicle or special mobile equipment and load to be operated or moved and the particular highways over which the permit to operate is requested.
2. State whether the permit is requested for a single trip, for continuous use or for multiple trips over a limited time.

[2:154:1951]—(NRS A [1975, 1114](#); [1981, 208](#); [2007, 2734](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.764)

NRS 484D.735 Continuous and multiple trip-limited time permits: Maximum weight per axle; fee for investigation; revocation; new application; Department of Transportation to consider recommendation of city or county.

1. No vehicle operated or moved upon any public highway under the authority of a continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit may exceed a maximum weight of 20,000 pounds on any single axle. Before any continuous permit is issued, the applicant shall pay a reasonable fee to be determined by the Department of Transportation to pay the costs and expenses of conducting an initial investigation of the highway or highways involved.

2. If, after issuance of a continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit, the Department of Transportation finds that the traffic authorized by such continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit has caused substantial highway distress, the permit may be revoked summarily, but the revocation does not operate to prevent a subsequent filing of a new application for another continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit.

3. The Department of Transportation shall consider the recommendation of a city or county regarding whether traffic authorized by the issuance of a continuous or multiple trip-limited time permit has caused substantial distress to a highway under the jurisdiction of that city or county, and whether the permit should be revoked.

[3:154:1951; A [1953, 360](#)]—(NRS A [1975, 1114](#); [1979, 1813](#); [2007, 2734](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.765)

NRS 484D.740 Carrying and inspection of permit. Every permit, when issued, must:

1. Be carried in the vehicle, combination of vehicles or special mobile equipment to which it refers.
2. Be open to inspection of any peace officer or traffic officer, any authorized agent of the Department of Transportation, or any other officer charged with the care or protection of the highways.

[4:154:1951]—(NRS A [1979, 1813](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.767)

Unlawful Acts; Penalties

NRS 484D.745 Penalties for operation of oversized or overweight vehicle without permit or in violation of permit.

1. It is unlawful for any person to operate or move any vehicle or equipment described in [NRS 484D.615](#) or [484D.685](#) to [484D.725](#), inclusive, over any highway without first obtaining a permit, or to violate or evade any of the terms or conditions of the permit when issued. A person violating any of the provisions of [NRS 484D.685](#) to [484D.740](#), inclusive, is guilty of a civil infraction punishable pursuant to [NRS 484A.703](#) to [484A.705](#), inclusive.

2. Any person operating or moving any vehicle or equipment described in [NRS 484D.615](#) or [484D.685](#) to [484D.725](#), inclusive, over any highway under the authorization of a permit for continuous use or multiple trips over a limited time and who violates any weight limitation in excess of the weight authorized by the permit must be punished, upon being found to have committed the violation, as provided in [NRS 484D.680](#).

[5:154:1951; A [1953, 360](#)]—(NRS A [1969, 1508](#); [1975, 1114](#); [1981, 208](#); [1987, 506](#); [2007, 2735](#); [2021, 3342](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.769)

Regional Advisement in Counties Whose Population is 700,000 or More

NRS 484D.800 Regional advisory committee: Creation; matters subject to recommendation; membership; terms of members; vacancies; members serve without compensation.

1. There is hereby created in each county whose population is 700,000 or more a regional advisory committee to make recommendations to the Department of Transportation and to affected cities and counties, as applicable, regarding the movement of oversized or overweight vehicles in this State.

2. The membership of such a committee must consist of:

(a) One member appointed by the Department of Transportation, who shall serve as the chair of the committee;

(b) One member appointed by the board of county commissioners;

(c) One member appointed by the city council of every incorporated city within the county;

(d) One member appointed by the largest construction industry association in the county; and

(e) One member appointed by the largest motor transport association in the county.

3. Each member of such a committee must be appointed for a term of 2 years. A vacancy in the membership of the committee must be filled in the same manner as the original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term. A member who is appointed to fill a vacancy must possess the same general qualifications as his or her predecessor.

4. Members of such a committee shall serve without compensation.

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2732](#); A [2011, 1290](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.770)

NRS 484D.810 Duties of regional advisory committee; duties of Department of Transportation.

1. Each committee established by [NRS 484D.800](#):

(a) Shall recommend to the Department of Transportation and the affected cities and counties establishment of certain routes by which oversized or overweight vehicles may proceed through a city or county and any modifications to those routes; and

(b) Shall recommend regulations that the Department of Transportation may adopt to limit the movement of oversized or overweight vehicles to certain:

- (1) Routes;
- (2) Hours of the day; or
- (3) Days of the week,

→ to ensure public safety.

2. The Department of Transportation and the affected cities and counties shall consider any recommendations concerning the movement of oversized or overweight vehicles made by a committee established by [NRS 484D.800](#).

(Added to NRS by [2007, 2732](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.7705)

Miscellaneous Provisions**NRS 484D.850 Load on vehicle.**

1. No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any highway unless such vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction, or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining such roadway.

2. No person shall operate on any highway any vehicle with any load unless the load and any covering thereon is securely fastened so as to prevent the covering or load from becoming loose, detached or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway.

[20.1:166:1925; added [1955, 186](#)]—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.771)

NRS 484D.855 Regulations: Loading and securing loads; safety chains and cables for combinations of vehicles. The Department shall adopt reasonable regulations providing for:

1. Minimum requirements for binders to secure loads on vehicles against dangerous displacement and governing the loading and securement of loads for transportation over public highways by vehicles, except loads containing radioactive waste.

2. Safety chains and cables for combinations of vehicles.

[20.2:166:1925; added [1955, 186](#)]—(NRS A [1957, 616](#); [1969, 1220](#); [1979, 836](#); [1981, 234](#); [1985, 1956](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.773)

NRS 484D.860 Display of red lights or flag on load. The driver of every vehicle operating a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and carrying a load extending 4 feet or more beyond the end of the vehicle shall attach at the extreme end of the load two red lights plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet from the rear and sides. At any other time the driver shall attach at the extreme end of such load a red flag or cloth at least 16 inches square.

[19:166:1925; NCL § 4368] + [Part 19 1/2:166:1925; added [1927, 78](#); NCL § 4369]—(NRS A [1963, 746](#); [1969, 1221](#))—(Substituted in revision for NRS 484.775)