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## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 444 FIRST REPRINT

PREPARED FOR SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

MAY 1. 2003

## PREPARED BY THE RESEARCH DIVISION

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT SHOWS PROPOSED AMENDMENTS IN CONCEPTUAL FORM. THE LANGUAGE AND ITS PLACEMENT IN THE OFFICIAL AMENDMENT MAY DIFFER.

EXPLANATION: Matter in (1) blue bold italics is new language in the original bill; (2) green bold italic underlining is new language proposed in this amendment; (3) red strikethrough is deleted language in the original bill; (4) green bold double strikethrough is language proposed to be deleted in this amendment and (5) green bold dashed underlining is deleted language in the original bill that is proposed to be retained in this amendment. (6) Matter in brown underlined are sections already in statute, but not proposed to be amended in the original bill.

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

Section 1. Chapter 484 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

An authorized vehicle used by the Department of Transportation for the construction, maintenance or repair of highways may be equipped with tail lamps that emit nonflashing blue light which may be used:

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

2. For all other authorized vehicles of the Department of Transportation used in the construction, maintenance or repair of highways:

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

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(b) At a time when the workers who are performing the construction, maintenance or repair of the highway are present.

Sec. 1.5 NRS 484.254 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.254 l. It is unlawful for a driver of a vehicle to fail or refuse to comply with any signal of an authorized flagman serving in a traffic control capacity in a clearly marked area of highway construction or maintenance.
- 2. Absent good cause for not pursuing a prosecution, & a district attorney shall prosecute all violations if a driver violates the provisions of this section and the violation results in injury to any person performing highway construction or maintenance. of subsection I which occur in his jurisdiction. In addition to any other penalty, if a driver violates the provisions of this section and the violation results in injury to any person performing highway construction or maintenance, or in damage to property in an amount of not less than \$1,000, the driver shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000, and ordered to perform 120 hours of community service.

3. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1 may be

subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

4. As used in this section, "authorized flagman serving in a traffic

control capacity" means [an]:

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

(b) An employee of any other governmental entity or of a contractor performing highway construction or maintenance for the governmental

entity while he is carrying out the duties of his employment; or

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

Sec. 2. NRS 484.278 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.278 1. It is unlawful for any driver to disobey the instructions of any official traffic-control device placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless at the time otherwise directed by a police officer.
- 2. No provision of this chapter for which such devices are required [shall] may be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation [such] the device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular provision of this chapter does not state that such devices are required, [such provision shall be] the provision is effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

Proposed by Sen. Terry Care Intent: To provide the district attorney flexibility in prosecution.

Proposed by Skip Daly (Laborers Union Local 169) Intent: To require prosecution of violations resulting in injury to a worker.

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

4. Any device placed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices (shall be) is presumed to comply with the requirements of this

chapter unless the contrary is established by competent evidence.

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43 44 5. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1 may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 3. NRS 484.289 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.289 1. A person shall not, without lawful authority, attempt to or alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield or insigne thereon, or any other part thereof.
- 2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 4. NRS 484.291 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.291 1. Upon all highways of sufficient width a vehicle [shall] must be driven upon the right half of the highway, except as follows:
- [1.] (a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the laws governing such movements; [2.] (b) When the right half of the highway is closed to traffic;

- 13.1 (c) Upon a highway divided into three lanes for traffic under the laws applicable thereon;
  - [4.] (d) Upon a highway designated and posted for one-way traffic; or

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

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

Sec. 5. NRS 484.293 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.293 1. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other keeping to the right, and upon highways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the paved portion of the highway as nearly as possible.
- 2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484,3667.

Sec. 6. NRS 484.295 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.295 1. The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the highway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.
- 2. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle upon observing the overtaking vehicle or hearing a

signal. The driver of an overtaken vehicle shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

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

Sec. 7. NRS 484.297 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

(a) When the driver of the vehicle overtaken is making or signaling to

make a left turn.

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- (b) Upon a highway with unobstructed pavement, not occupied by parked vehicles, of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction.
- (c) Upon any highway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the highway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.

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

- 3. The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right when such movement requires driving off the paved portion of the highway.
- 4. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484,3667.

Sec. 8. NRS 484.299 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.299 1. A vehicle (shall) must not be driven to the left side of the center of a two-lane, two-directional highway and overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken.

2. A vehicle [shall] must not be driven to the left side of the highway

at any time:

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

(b) When approaching within 100 feet or traversing any intersection or

38 railroad grade crossing. 39

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

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

- 4. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.
  - Sec. 9. NRS 484.301 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

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

throughout its length.

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

- 4. Except where otherwise provided, a driver may drive across a pavement striping marking such a zone to make a left-hand turn if he has first given the appropriate turn signal in compliance with NRS 484.343, if it is safe and if it would not be an impediment to oncoming or following traffic.
- 5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 10. NRS 484.305 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.305 1. If a highway has two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic traveling in one direction, vehicles must:

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

- (b) Not be moved from that lane until the driver has given the appropriate turn signal and ascertained that such movement can be made
- 2. Upon a highway which has been divided into three clearly marked lanes a vehicle must not be driven in the extreme left lane at any time. A vehicle on such a highway must not be driven in the center lane except:
- (a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle where the highway is clearly visible and the center lane is clear of traffic for a safe distance;

(b) In preparation for a left turn; or

- (c) When the center lane is allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding and a sign is posted to give notice of such allocation.
- 3. If a highway has been designed to provide a single center lane to be used only for turning by traffic moving in both directions, the following rules apply:
- (a) A vehicle may be driven in the center turn lane only for the purpose of making a left-hand turn.
- (b) A vehicle must not travel more than 200 feet in a center turn lane before making a left-hand turn.

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- 4. If a highway has been designed to provide a single right lane to be used only for turning, a vehicle must:
- (a) Be driven in the right turn lane only for the purpose of making a
- (b) While being driven in the right turn lane, not travel through an intersection.
- 5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

- Sec. 11. NRS 484.309 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.309 *I.* Every vehicle driven upon a divided highway [shall] must be driven only upon the right-hand roadway and [shall] must not be driven over, across or within any dividing space, barrier or section for make any left turn, semicircular turn or U-turn, except through an opening in the barrier or dividing section or space or at a crossover or intersection established by a public authority.
- 2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 12. NRS 484.311 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.311 1. When official traffic-control devices are erected giving notice thereof, a person shall not drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access highway except at those entrances and exits which are indicated by such devices.
- 2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 13. NRS 484.335 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.335 I. Whenever official traffic-control devices are erected indicating that no right or left turn is permitted, it is unlawful for any driver of a vehicle to disobey the directions of any such [sign.] devices.
- 2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

- Sec. 14. NRS 484.337 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.337 1. A U-turn may be made on any road where the turn can be made with safety, except as prohibited by this section and by the provisions of NRS 484.309 and 484.339.
- 2. If an official traffic-control device indicates that a U-turn is prohibited, the driver shall obey the directions of the device.
- 3. The driver of a vehicle shall not make a U-turn in a business district, except at an intersection or on a divided highway where an appropriate opening or crossing place exists.
- 4. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, local authorities and the Department of Transportation may prohibit U-turns at any location within their respective jurisdictions.
- 5. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.
  - Sec. 15. NRS 484.361 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

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

[2.] (b) Such a rate of speed as to endanger the life, limb or property of

any person.

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

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

2. A person who violates any provision of this section may be

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

Sec. 16. NRS 484.363 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

2. Any person who fails to use due care as required by subsection 1 may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484,3667.

Sec. 17. NRS 484.3667 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484.3667 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person who is convicted of a violation of a speed limit [:], or of NRS 484.254, 484.278, 484.289, 484.291 to 484.301, inclusive, 484.305, 484.309, 484.311, 484.335, 484.337, 484.361, 484.363, 484.3765, 484.377, 484.379, 484.448, 484.453 or 484.479, that occurred:

(a) In an area designated as a temporary traffic control zone in which

construction, maintenance or repair of a highway is conducted; and

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

shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine, or both, for a term or an amount equal to and in addition to the term of imprisonment or amount of

the fine, or both, that the court imposes for the primary offense. Any term

of imprisonment imposed pursuant to this subsection runs consecutively

with the sentence prescribed by the court for the crime. This subsection does not create a separate offense, but provides an additional penalty for the primary offense, whose imposition is contingent upon the finding of the prescribed fact.

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

- 3. A governmental entity that designates an area as a temporary traffic control zone in which construction, maintenance or repair of a highway is conducted, or the person with whom the governmental entity contracts to provide such service shall cause to be erected:
- (a) A sign located before the beginning of such an area which states that states "double penalties in work zones" indicating a double penalty [will] may be imposed [upon a person who is convicted of violating the speed limit within the temporary traffic control zone;] pursuant to this section;
- (b) A sign to mark the beginning of the temporary traffic control zone; and
  - (c) A sign to mark the end of the temporary traffic control zone.

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

Sec. 18. NRS 484.367 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484.367 1. Except as *otherwise* provided in subsection 2 and pursuant to the power granted in NRS 269.185, the town board or board of county commissioners may, by ordinance, limit the speed of motor vehicles in any unincorporated town in the county as may be deemed proper.

2. The Department of Transportation may establish the speed limits for motor vehicles on highways within the boundaries of any unincorporated town which are constructed and maintained under the authority granted by chapter 408 of NRS.

3. A person who violates any speed limit established pursuant to this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 19. NRS 484.368 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484.368 1. The Department of Transportation may establish the speed limits for motor vehicles on highways which are constructed and maintained by the Department of Transportation under the authority granted to it by chapter 408 of NRS.

Proposed by Skip Daly (Laborers Union Local 169) Intent: to maintain uniformity in the signage utilized throughout the state.

2. Except as otherwise provided by federal law, the Department of Transportation may establish a speed limit on such highways not to exceed 75 miles per hour and may establish a lower speed limit:

(a) Where necessary to protect public health and safety.

- (b) For trucks, overweight and oversized vehicles, trailers drawn by motor vehicles and buses.
- 3. A person who violates any speed limit established pursuant to this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 20. NRS 484.3765 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.3765 1. A driver commits an offense of aggressive driving if, during any single, continuous period of driving within the course of 1 mile, the driver does all the following, in any sequence:
- (a) Commits one or more acts of speeding in violation of NRS 484.361 or 484.366.

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- (b) Commits two or more of the following acts, in any combination, or commits any of the following acts more than once:
- (1) Failing to obey an official traffic-control device in violation of NRS 484.278.
- (2) Overtaking and passing another vehicle upon the right by driving off the paved portion of the highway in violation of NRS 484.297.
- (3) Improper or unsafe driving upon a highway that has marked lanes for traffic in violation of NRS 484.305.
- (4) Following another vehicle too closely in violation of NRS 484.307.
- (5) Failing to yield the right-of-way in violation of any provision of NRS 484.315 to 484.323, inclusive.
- (c) Creates an immediate hazard, regardless of its duration, to another vehicle or to another person, whether or not the other person is riding in or upon the vehicle of the driver or any other vehicle.
- 2. A driver may be prosecuted and convicted of an offense of aggressive driving in violation of subsection 1 whether or not the driver is prosecuted or convicted for committing any of the acts described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection 1.
- 3. A driver who commits an offense of aggressive driving in violation of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor. In addition to any other
- (a) For the first offense within 2 years, the court shall order the driver to attend, at his own expense, a course of traffic safety approved by the Department and may issue an order suspending the driver's license of the driver for a period of not more than 30 days.
- (b) For a second or subsequent offense within 2 years, the court shall issue an order revoking the driver's license of the driver for a period of 1 vear.

- 4. To determine whether the provisions of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 3 apply to one or more offenses of aggressive driving, the court shall use the date on which each offense of aggressive driving was committed.
- 5. If the driver is already the subject of any other order suspending or revoking his driver's license, the court shall order the additional period of suspension or revocation, as appropriate, to apply consecutively with the

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

licenses and a copy of the order to the Department.

7. If the driver successfully completes a course of traffic safety ordered pursuant to this section, the Department shall cancel three demerit points from his driving record in accordance with NRS 483.475, unless the driver would not otherwise be entitled to have those demerit points cancelled pursuant to the provisions of that section.

8. This section does not preclude the suspension or revocation of the

driver's license of the driver pursuant to any other provision of law.

9. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1 may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 21. NRS 484.377 is hereby amended to read as follows: 484.377 1. It is unlawful for a person to:

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

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

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42 43 A violation of this subsection or subsection 1 of NRS 484.348 constitutes

reckless driving.

- 2. A person who does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while driving or in actual physical control of any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard of the safety of persons or property, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the death of or substantial bodily harm to a person other than himself, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.
- 3. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 22. NRS 484.379 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484.379 1. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

44 (b) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or 45 breath; or

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

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

2. It is unlawful for any person who:

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

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

(c) Inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving or exercising actual physical control of a vehicle,

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

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

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

4. If consumption is proven by a preponderance of the evidence, it is an affirmative defense under paragraph (c) of subsection 1 that the defendant consumed a sufficient quantity of alcohol after driving or being in actual physical control of the vehicle, and before his blood or breath was tested, to cause him to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.10 or more in his blood or breath. A defendant who intends to offer this defense at a trial

or preliminary hearing must, not less than 14 days before the trial or hearing or at such other time as the court may direct, file and serve on the prosecuting attorney a written notice of that intent.

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

Sec. 23. NRS 484.448 is hereby amended to read as follows:

484.448 1. It is unlawful for a person to drink an alcoholic beverage while he is driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, it is unlawful for a person to have an open container of an alcoholic beverage within the passenger area of a motor vehicle while the motor vehicle is upon a highway. This subsection does not apply to a motor vehicle which is designed, maintained or used primarily for the transportation of persons for compensation, or to the living quarters of a house coach or house trailer.
- 3. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.
  - 4. As used in this section:

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- (a) "Alcoholic beverage" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 202.015.
- (b) "Open container" means a container which has been opened or the seal of which has been broken.
- (c) "Passenger area" means that area of a vehicle which is designed for the seating of the driver or a passenger.

Sec. 24. NRS 484.453 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.453 1. A person shall not drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.
- 2. A passenger in a vehicle shall not ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 484.6195, a vehicle must not be operated upon any highway unless the driver's vision through any required glass equipment is normal.
- 4. A person who violates any provision of this section may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

Sec. 25. NRS 484.479 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 484.479 1. It <del>[shall-be]</del> is unlawful for any person to remove any barrier or sign stating that a highway is closed to traffic.
- 2. It [shall be] is unlawful to pass over a highway that is marked, signed or barricaded to indicate that it is closed to traffic. A person who violates any provision of this subsection may be subject to the additional penalty set forth in NRS 484.3667.

NRS 484.287 Display of unauthorized signs, signals or markings; removal as public nuisance; exception.

It is unlawful for any person to place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway any unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any such device, sign or signal, and except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person shall not place or maintain nor may any public authority permit upon any highway any sign, signal or marking bearing thereon any commercial advertising except on benches and stations for passengers of public mass transportation for which a franchise has been granted pursuant to NRS 244.187 and 244.188, 268.081 and 268.083 or 269.128 and 269.129 or 705.695.

Proposed by Morgan Baumgartner (Las Vegas Monorail) Intent: To permit certain advertisement at monorail stations.

NRS 405.030 Unlawful placement of certain outdoor advertisements; exceptions.

I. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 and except within the limits of any city or town through which the highway may run, and on benches and shelters and stations for passengers of public mass transportation built pursuant to a franchise granted pursuant to NRS 244.187 and 244.188, 268.081 and 268.083 or 269.128 and 269.129, or 705.695, it is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to paste, paint, print or in any manner whatever place or attach to any building, fence, gate, bridge, rock, tree, board, structure or anything whatever, any written, printed, painted or other outdoor advertisement, bill, notice, sign, picture, card or poster:

(a) Within any right of way of any state highway or road which

(a) Within any right of way of any state highway or road which is owned or controlled by the department of transportation.
(b) Within 20 feet of the main traveled way of any unimproved

highway.

(c) On the property of another within view of any such highway, without the owner's written consent.

NRS 405.110 Unlawful advertising on or near highway or on bridge; exceptions: removal; penalty: liability.

exceptions; removal; penalty; liability.

1. Except on benches and shelters, and stations for passengers of public mass transportation for which a franchise has been granted pursuant to NRS 244.187 and 244.188, 268.081 and 268.083 or 269.128 and 269.129, or 705.695, no advertising signs, signboards, boards or other materials containing advertising matter may:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, be placed

upon or over any state highway.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, be placed within the highway right of way.

\*PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO AB444\_R1\*

1 (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, be placed upon any bridge or other structure thereon.
2 (d) Be so situated with respect to any public highway as to obstruct clear vision of an intersecting highway or highways or otherwise so situated as to constitute a hazard upon or prevent the safe use of the state highway.

Include language requiring Las Vegas Monorail Company advertisement revenue to be used to make repayment to the bonds, which financed the monorail and were issued by the Sate of Nevada. Additionally, require that such revenue must be used to augment and must not be used to supplant any funding currently designated for the purpose of repayment of the bonds.

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allocation.

highway

Proposed by Senator Dennis Nolan Intent: Ensure advertisement revenue is used for the repayment of certain bonds and does not supplant other funds designated by the Company for this purpose.

NRS 484.305 Driving on highway having lanes for traffic.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) In preparation for a left turn; or

(c) When the center lane is allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction in which the vehicle is

Proposed by Assemblyman Ron Knecht Intent: Authorizes the use of the single center lane to make a left-hand turn onto a highway.

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

(c) A vehicle must not travel more than 200 feet in a center

3. If a highway has been designed to provide a single center lane to be used only for turning by traffic moving in

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

proceeding and a sign is posted to give notice of such

both directions, the following rules apply:

| 1   | turn lane after making a left-hand turn onto the highway    |
|-----|---|
| 2 _ | before merging with traffic.                                |
| 3   |   |
| 4   | 4. If a highway has been designed to provide a single right |
| 5   | lane to be used only for turning, a vehicle must:           |
| 6   | (a) Be driven in the right turn lane only for the           |
| 7   | purpose of making a right turn; and                         |
| 8   | (b) While being driven in the right turn lane, not travel   |
| 9   | through an intersection.                                    |
| 10  |   |

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