

State DUI Laws: Nevada

Legal Blood Alcohol Content Level: .08

Automatic Suspension of License for Failure of Blood Alcohol Test or Refusal to Submit to Test: Yes

Ignition Interlock Requirement upon Conviction: Yes

Felony Conviction for Repeat Offenses: Yes

Nevada Revised Statutes

§ 209.429. Director to assign offender to serve term of residential confinement under certain circumstances; offender who fails to complete program of treatment or who violates terms and conditions of residential confinement forfeits credits earned to reduce sentence

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the director shall assign an offender to the custody of the division of parole and probation of the department of public safety to serve a term of residential confinement, pursuant to NRS 213.380, for not longer than the remainder of the maximum term of his sentence if:

(a) The offender has:

(1) Established a position of employment in the community;

(2) Enrolled in a program for education or rehabilitation; or

(3) Demonstrated an ability to pay for all or part of the costs of his confinement and to meet any existing obligation for restitution to any victim of his crime;

(b) The offender has successfully completed the initial period of treatment required under the program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 209.425; and

(c) The director believes that the offender will be able to:

(1) Comply with the terms and conditions required under residential confinement; and

(2) Complete successfully the remainder of the program of treatment while under residential confinement.

If an offender assigned to the program of treatment pursuant to NRS 209.427 completes the initial phase of the program and thereafter refuses to enter the remainder of the program of treatment pursuant to this section, the offender forfeits all or part of the credits earned by him to reduce his sentence pursuant to this chapter before this refusal, as determined by the director. The director may provide for a forfeiture of credits pursuant to this paragraph only after proof of the offense and notice to the offender and may restore credits forfeited for such reasons as he considers proper. The decision

of the director regarding such a forfeiture is final.

2. Before a person may be assigned to serve a term of residential confinement pursuant to this section, he must submit to the division of parole and probation a signed document stating that:

(a) He will comply with the terms or conditions of his residential confinement; and

(b) If he fails to comply with the terms or conditions of his residential confinement and is taken into custody outside of this state, he waives all his rights relating to extradition proceedings.

3. If an offender assigned to the custody of the division of parole and probation pursuant to this section escapes or violates any of the terms or conditions of his residential confinement:

(a) The division of parole and probation may, pursuant to the procedure set forth in NRS 213.410, return the offender to the custody of the department.

(b) The offender forfeits all or part of the credits earned by him to reduce his sentence pursuant to this chapter before the escape or violation, as determined by the director. The director may provide for a forfeiture of credits pursuant to this paragraph only after proof of the offense and notice to the offender and may restore credits forfeited for such reasons as he considers proper. The decision of the director regarding forfeiture of credits is final.

4. The assignment of an offender to the custody of the division of parole and probation pursuant to this section shall be deemed:

(a) A continuation of his imprisonment and not a release on parole; and

(b) For the purposes of NRS 209.341, an assignment to a facility of the department,

except that the offender is not entitled to obtain any benefits or to participate in any programs provided to offenders in the custody of the department.

5. A person does not have a right to be assigned to the custody of the division of parole and probation pursuant to this section, or to remain in that custody after such an assignment, and it is not intended that the provisions of this section or of NRS 213.371 to 213.410, inclusive, create any right or interest in liberty or property or establish a basis for any cause of action against the state, its political subdivisions, agencies, boards, commissions, departments, officers or employees.

6. The director shall not assign an offender who is serving a sentence for committing a battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 to the custody of the division of parole and probation to serve a term of residential confinement unless the director makes a finding that the offender is not likely to pose a threat to the victim of the battery.

§ 209.429. Director to assign offender to serve term of residential confinement under certain circumstances; offender who fails to complete program of treatment or who violates terms and conditions of residential confinement forfeits credits earned to reduce sentence

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the director shall assign an offender to the custody of the division of

parole and probation of the department of public safety to serve a term of residential confinement, pursuant to NRS 213.380, for not longer than the remainder of the maximum term of his sentence if:

(a) The offender has:

(1) Established a position of employment in the community;

(2) Enrolled in a program for education or rehabilitation; or

(3) Demonstrated an ability to pay for all or part of the costs of his confinement and to meet any existing obligation for restitution to any victim of his crime;

(b) The offender has successfully completed the initial period of treatment required under the program of treatment established pursuant to NRS 209.425; and

(c) The director believes that the offender will be able to:

(1) Comply with the terms and conditions required under residential confinement; and

(2) Complete successfully the remainder of the program of treatment while under residential confinement.

If an offender assigned to the program of treatment pursuant to NRS 209.427 completes the initial phase of the program and thereafter refuses to enter the remainder of the program of treatment pursuant to this section, the offender forfeits all or part of the credits earned by him to reduce his sentence pursuant to this chapter before this refusal, as determined by the director. The director may provide for a forfeiture of credits pursuant to this paragraph only after proof of the offense and notice to the offender and may restore credits forfeited for such reasons as he considers proper. The decision of the director regarding such a forfeiture is final.

2. Before a person may be assigned to serve a term of residential confinement pursuant to this section, he must submit to the division of parole and probation a signed document stating that:

(a) He will comply with the terms or conditions of his residential confinement; and

(b) If he fails to comply with the terms or conditions of his residential confinement and is taken into custody outside of this state, he waives all his rights relating to extradition proceedings.

3. If an offender assigned to the custody of the division of parole and probation pursuant to this section escapes or violates any of the terms or conditions of his residential confinement:

(a) The division of parole and probation may, pursuant to the procedure set forth in NRS 213.410, return the offender to the custody of the department.

(b) The offender forfeits all or part of the credits earned by him to reduce his sentence pursuant to this chapter before the escape or violation, as determined by the director. The director may provide for a forfeiture of credits pursuant to this paragraph only after proof of the offense and notice to the offender and may restore credits forfeited for such reasons as he considers proper. The decision of the director regarding forfeiture of credits is final.

4. The assignment of an offender to the custody of the division of parole and probation pursuant to this section shall be deemed:

- (a) A continuation of his imprisonment and not a release on parole; and
- (b) For the purposes of NRS 209.341, an assignment to a facility of the department,

except that the offender is not entitled to obtain any benefits or to participate in any programs provided to offenders in the custody of the department.

5. A person does not have a right to be assigned to the custody of the division of parole and probation pursuant to this section, or to remain in that custody after such an assignment, and it is not intended that the provisions of this section or of NRS 213.371 to 213.410, inclusive, create any right or interest in liberty or property or establish a basis for any cause of action against the state, its political subdivisions, agencies, boards, commissions, departments, officers or employees.

6. The director shall not assign an offender who is serving a sentence for committing a battery which constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 to the custody of the division of parole and probation to serve a term of residential confinement unless the director makes a finding that the offender is not likely to pose a threat to the victim of the battery.

§ 482.451. Suspension upon court order; return of license plates and registration to department; reinstatement; sale or transfer of motor vehicle

1. The department shall, upon receiving an order from a court to suspend the registration of each motor vehicle that is registered to or owned by a person pursuant to NRS 484.37975, suspend the registration of each such motor vehicle for 5 days and require the return to the department of the license plates of each such motor vehicle.

2. If the registration of a motor vehicle of a person is suspended pursuant to this section, he shall immediately return the certificate of registration and the license plates to the department.

3. The period of suspension of the registration of a motor vehicle that is suspended pursuant to this section begins on the effective date of the suspension as set forth in the notice thereof.

4. The department shall reinstate the registration of a motor vehicle that was suspended pursuant to this section and reissue the license plates of the motor vehicle only upon the payment of the fee for reinstatement of registration prescribed in subsection 9 of NRS 482.480.

5. The suspension of the registration of a motor vehicle pursuant to this section does not prevent the owner of the motor vehicle from selling or otherwise transferring an interest in the motor vehicle.

§ 482.456. Driving motor vehicle for which registration is suspended pursuant to NRS 482.451; penalty; service of term of imprisonment; consecutive sentences

1. A person who has had the registration of his motor vehicle suspended pursuant to NRS 482.451 and who drives the motor vehicle for which the registration has been suspended on a highway is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be:

(a) Punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months; or

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

The provisions of this subsection do not apply if the period of suspension has expired but the person has not reinstated his registration.

2. A person who has had the registration of his motor vehicle suspended pursuant to NRS 482.451 and who knowingly allows the motor vehicle for which the registration has been suspended to be operated by another person upon a highway is guilty of a misdemeanor.

3. A person who willfully fails to return a certificate of registration or the license plates as required pursuant to NRS 482.451 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. A term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be served intermittently at the discretion of the judge or justice of the peace, except that the full term of imprisonment must be served within 6 months after the date of conviction, and any segment of time the person is imprisoned must not consist of less than 24 hours. This discretion must be exercised after considering all the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the family and employment of the person convicted.

5. Jail sentences simultaneously imposed pursuant to this section and NRS 484.3792, 484.37937 or 484.3794 must run consecutively.

§ 483.460. Mandatory revocation of license, permit or privilege to drive; period of revocation; tolling of period of revocation during imprisonment; eligibility for restricted license; action to carry out court's order

1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Department shall revoke the license, permit or privilege of any driver upon receiving a record of his conviction of any of the following offenses, when that conviction has become final, and the driver is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive for the period indicated:

(a) For a period of 3 years if the offense is:

(1) A violation of subsection 2 of NRS 484.377.

(2) A third or subsequent violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379.

(3) A violation of NRS 484.3795 or a homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795.

The period during which such a driver is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive must be set aside during any period of imprisonment and the period of revocation must resume upon completion of the period of imprisonment or when the person is placed on residential confinement.

(b) For a period of 1 year if the offense is:

(1) Any other manslaughter resulting from the driving of a motor vehicle or felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used, including the unlawful taking of a motor vehicle.

(2) Failure to stop and render aid as required pursuant to the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or bodily injury of another.

(3) Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the Department pursuant to NRS 483.010 to 483.630, inclusive, or pursuant to any other law relating to the ownership or driving of motor vehicles.

(4) Conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated, upon three charges of reckless driving committed within a period of 12 months.

(5) A second violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379 and the driver is not eligible for a restricted license during any of that period.

(6) A violation of NRS 484.348.

(c) For a period of 90 days, if the offense is a first violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379.

2. The Department shall revoke the license, permit or privilege of a driver convicted of violating NRS 484.379 who fails to complete the educational course on the use of alcohol and controlled substances within the time ordered by the court and shall add a period of 90 days during which the driver is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive.

3. When the Department is notified by a court that a person who has been convicted of a first violation within 7 years of NRS 484.379 has been permitted to enter a program of treatment pursuant to NRS 484.37937, the Department shall reduce by one-half the period during which he is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive, but shall restore that reduction in time if notified that he was not accepted for or failed to complete the treatment.

4. The Department shall revoke the license, permit or privilege to drive of a person who is required to install a device pursuant to NRS 484.3943 but who operates a motor vehicle without such a device:

(a) For 3 years, if it is his first such offense during the period of required use of the device.

(b) For 5 years, if it is his second such offense during the period of required use of the device.

5. A driver whose license, permit or privilege is revoked pursuant to subsection 4 is not eligible for a restricted license during the period set forth in paragraph (a) or (b) of that subsection, whichever applies.

6. In addition to any other requirements set forth by specific statute, if the Department is notified that a court has ordered the revocation, suspension or delay in the issuance of a license pursuant to title 5 of NRS, NRS 176.064 or 206.330, chapter 484 of NRS or any other provision of law, the Department shall take such actions as are necessary to carry out the court's order.

7. As used in this section, "device" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 484.3941.

§ 483.461. Mandatory suspension of license of person less than 21 years of age if test shows concentration of alcohol of 0.02 percent or more but less than 0.08 in blood or breath; cancellation of suspension and credit toward subsequent revocation or suspension.

1. If the result of a test given pursuant to NRS 484.382 or 484.383 shows that a person less than 21 years of age had a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more but less than 0.08 in his blood or breath at the time of the test, his license, permit or privilege to drive must be suspended for a period of 90 days.

2. If a revocation or suspension of a person's license, permit or privilege to drive for a violation of NRS 62E.640, 484.379 or 484.3795 follows a suspension ordered pursuant to subsection 1, the Department shall:

(a) Cancel the suspension ordered pursuant to subsection 1; and

(b) Give the person credit toward the period of revocation or suspension ordered pursuant to NRS 62E.640, 484.379 or 484.3795, whichever is applicable, for any period during which the person's license, permit or privilege to drive was suspended pursuant to subsection 1.

3. This section does not preclude:

(a) The prosecution of a person for a violation of any other provision of law; or

(b) The suspension or revocation of a person's license, permit or privilege to drive pursuant to any other provision of law.

§ 483.462. Test indicating person less than 21 years of age has concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more but less than 0.08 in blood or breath; duties of peace officer and department; order for suspension of license

1. A peace officer who has received the result of a test given pursuant to NRS 484.382 or 484.383 which indicates that a person less than 21 years of age to whom the test was given had a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more but less than 0.08 in his blood or breath shall prepare a written certificate indicating whether the peace officer:

(a) Had reasonable grounds to believe that the person was driving under the influence of alcohol;

(b) Served an order of suspension on the person pursuant to subsection 2; and

(c) Issued the person a temporary license pursuant to subsection 2.

2. If a person less than 21 years of age to whom a test is given pursuant to NRS 484.382 or 484.383 is present when a peace officer receives the result of the test and the test indicates that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more but less than 0.08 in his blood or breath, the peace officer shall:

(a) Serve an order of suspension of the license, permit or privilege;

(b) Seize any license or permit of the person;

(c) Advise the person of his right to:

- (1) Administrative and judicial review of the suspension; and
- (2) Have a temporary license;

(d) If the person requests a temporary license, issue the person a temporary license on a form approved by the Department which becomes effective 24 hours after he receives the temporary license and expires 120 hours after it becomes effective; and

(e) Transmit to the Department:

- (1) Any license or permit seized pursuant to paragraph (b); and
- (2) The written certificate which the peace officer is required to prepare pursuant to subsection 1.

3. If a person less than 21 years of age to whom a test is given pursuant to NRS 484.382 or 484.383 is not present when a peace officer receives the result of the test and the test indicates that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more but less than 0.08 in his blood or breath, the peace officer shall transmit to the Department a copy of the result of the test and the written certificate which the peace officer is required to prepare pursuant to subsection 1.

4. The Department, upon receiving a copy of the result of the test and the written certificate transmitted by the peace officer pursuant to subsection 3, shall:

(a) Review the result of the test and the written certificate; and

(b) If the Department determines that it is appropriate, issue an order to suspend the license, permit or privilege to drive of the person by mailing the order to the person at his last known address.

5. An order for suspension issued by the Department pursuant to subsection 4 must:

(a) Explain the grounds for the suspension;

(b) Indicate the period of the suspension;

(c) Require the person to transmit to the Department any license or permit held by the person; and

(d) Explain that the person has a right to administrative and judicial review of the suspension.

6. An order for suspension issued by the Department pursuant to subsection 4 is presumed to have been received by the person 5 days after the order is deposited, postage prepaid, in the United States mail by the Department. The date of mailing of the order may be shown by a certificate that is prepared by an officer or employee of the Department specifying the date of mailing.

§ 483.560. Driving while license canceled, revoked or suspended; probation, suspended sentences and plea bargaining prohibited; exception; penalties

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, any person who drives a motor vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access at a time when his driver's license has been cancelled, revoked or suspended is guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the license of the person was suspended, revoked or restricted because of:

(a) A violation of NRS 484.379, 484.3795 or 484.384;

(b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795; or

(c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b),

the person shall be punished by imprisonment in jail for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months or by serving a term of residential confinement for not less than 60 days nor more than 6 months, and shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$ 500 nor more than \$ 1,000. A person who is punished pursuant to this subsection may not be granted probation, and a sentence imposed for such a violation may not be suspended. A prosecutor may not dismiss a charge of such a violation in exchange for a plea of guilty or of nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason, unless in his judgment the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at trial. The provisions of this subsection do not apply if the period of revocation has expired but the person has not reinstated his license.

3. A term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be served intermittently at the discretion of the judge or justice of the peace. This discretion must be exercised after considering all the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the family and employment of the person convicted. However, the full term of imprisonment must be served within 6 months after the date of conviction, and any segment of time the person is imprisoned must not consist of less than 24 hours.

4. Jail sentences simultaneously imposed pursuant to this section and NRS 484.3792, 484.37937 or 484.3794 must run consecutively.

5. If the Department receives a record of the conviction or punishment of any person pursuant to this section upon a charge of driving a vehicle while his license was:

(a) Suspended, the Department shall extend the period of the suspension for an additional like period.

(b) Revoked, the Department shall extend the period of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to drive for an additional 1 year.

(c) Restricted, the Department shall revoke his restricted license and extend the period of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to drive for an additional 1 year.

(d) Suspended or cancelled for an indefinite period, the Department shall suspend his license for an additional 6

months for the first violation and an additional 1 year for each subsequent violation.

6. Suspensions and revocations imposed pursuant to this section must run consecutively.

484.379. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Unlawful acts; affirmative defense; additional penalty for violation committed in work zone.

1. It is unlawful for any person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

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

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

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

2. It is unlawful for any person who:

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

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

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

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

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

Prohibited Substance	Urine		Blood	
	Nanograms Per milliliter		Nanograms Per milliliter	
(a) Amphetamine	500		100	
(b) Cocaine	150	50		
(c) Cocaine metabolite	150	50		
(d) Heroin	2,000	50		
(e) Heroin metabolite:				

(1) Morphine	2,00	50
	0	
(2) 6-monoacetyl morphine	10	10
(f) Lysergic acid diethylamide	25	10
(g) Marijuana	10	2
(h) Marijuana metabolite	15	5
(i) Methamphetamine	500	100
(j) Phencyclidine	25	10

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

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

§ 484.3791. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Civil penalty

1. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person convicted of a violation of NRS 484.379 is liable to the state for a civil penalty of \$ 35, payable to the department.

2. The department shall not issue any license to drive a motor vehicle to a person convicted of a violation of NRS 484.379 until the civil penalty is paid.

3. Any money received by the department pursuant to subsection 1 must be deposited with the state treasurer for credit to the fund for the compensation of victims of crime.

§ 484.3792. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Penalties; segregation of offender; probation, suspension of sentence and plea bargaining restricted; intermittent confinement; consecutive sentences.

1. Unless a greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 484.3795, a person who violates the provisions of NRS 484.379:

(a) For the first offense within 7 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Unless he is allowed to undergo treatment as provided in NRS 484.37937, the court shall:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (4) or subsection 6, order him to pay tuition for an educational course on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by the Department and complete the course within the time specified in the order, and the court shall notify the Department if he fails to complete the course within the specified time;

(2) Unless the sentence is reduced pursuant to NRS 484.37937, sentence him to imprisonment for not less than 2 days nor more than 6 months in jail, or to perform not less than 48 hours, but not more than 96 hours, of community service while dressed in distinctive garb that identifies him as having violated the provisions of NRS 484.379;

(3) Fine him not less than \$ 400 nor more than \$ 1,000; and

(4) If he is found to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath, order him to attend a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs pursuant to the provisions of NRS 484.37945.

(b) For a second offense within 7 years, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Unless the sentence is reduced pursuant to NRS 484.3794, the court shall:

(1) Sentence him to:

(I) Imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months in jail; or

(II) Residential confinement for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, in the manner provided in NRS 4.376 to 4.3766, inclusive, or 5.0755 to 5.078, inclusive;

(2) Fine him not less than \$ 750 nor more than \$ 1,000, or order him to perform an equivalent number of hours of community service while dressed in distinctive garb that identifies him as having violated the provisions of NRS 484.379; and

(3) Order him to attend a program of treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs pursuant to the provisions of NRS 484.37945.

A person who willfully fails or refuses to complete successfully a term of residential confinement or a program of treatment ordered pursuant to this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) For a third or subsequent offense within 7 years, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, and shall be further punished by a fine of not less than \$ 2,000 nor more than \$ 5,000. An offender so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum security.

2. An offense that occurred within 7 years immediately preceding the date of the principal offense or after the principal offense constitutes a prior offense for the purposes of this section when evidenced by a conviction, without regard to the sequence of the offenses and convictions. The facts concerning a prior offense must be alleged in the complaint, indictment or information, must not be read to the jury or proved at trial but must be proved at the time of sentencing and, if the principal offense is alleged to be a felony, must also be shown at the preliminary examination or presented to

the grand jury.

3. A person convicted of violating the provisions of NRS 484.379 must not be released on probation, and a sentence imposed for violating those provisions must not be suspended except, as provided in NRS 4.373, 5.055, 484.37937 and 484.3794, that portion of the sentence imposed that exceeds the mandatory minimum. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of NRS 484.379 in exchange for a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial.

4. A term of confinement imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be served intermittently at the discretion of the judge or justice of the peace, except that a person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense within 7 years must be confined for at least one segment of not less than 48 consecutive hours. This discretion must be exercised after considering all the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the family and employment of the offender, but any sentence of 30 days or less must be served within 6 months after the date of conviction or, if the offender was sentenced pursuant to NRS 484.37937 or 484.3794 and the suspension of his sentence was revoked, within 6 months after the date of revocation. Any time for which the offender is confined must consist of not less than 24 consecutive hours.

5. Jail sentences simultaneously imposed pursuant to this section and NRS 482.456, 483.560 or 485.330 must run consecutively.

6. If the person who violated the provisions of NRS 484.379 possesses a driver's license issued by a state other than the State of Nevada and does not reside in the State of Nevada, in carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1, the court shall:

(a) Order the person to pay tuition for and submit evidence of completion of an educational course on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by a governmental agency of the state of his residence within the time specified in the order; or

(b) Order him to complete an educational course by correspondence on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances approved by the Department within the time specified in the order,

and the court shall notify the Department if the person fails to complete the assigned course within the specified time.

7. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

8. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath" means 0.18 gram or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his breath.

(b) "Offense" means:

(1) A violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795;

(2) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of

intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795;
or

(3) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in subparagraph (1) or (2).

§ 484.3793. Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Definitions

As used in NRS 484.3793 to 484.37947, inclusive:

1. "Evaluation center" means a facility which is approved by the health division of the department of human resources to provide an evaluation of an offender to a court to determine if the offender is an abuser of alcohol or another drug. The term includes a facility operated by a court or other governmental agency.

2. "Treatment facility" means a facility for the treatment of abuse of alcohol or drugs, which is certified by the health division of the department of human resources.

§ 484.37937. Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Application by first-time offender to undergo program of treatment; sentencing of offender and conditional suspension of sentence; notice to department

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person who is found guilty of a first violation of NRS 484.379, other than a person who is found to have a concentration of alcohol of 0.18 or more in his blood or breath, may, at that time or any time before he is sentenced, apply to the court to undergo a program of treatment for alcoholism or drug abuse which is certified by the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources for at least 6 months. The court shall authorize that treatment if:

(a) The person is diagnosed as an alcoholic or abuser of drugs by:

(1) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified pursuant to chapter 641C of NRS to make that diagnosis; or

(2) A physician who is certified to make that diagnosis by the Board of Medical Examiners;

(b) He agrees to pay the cost of the treatment to the extent of his financial resources; and

(c) He has served or will serve a term of imprisonment in jail of 1 day, or has performed or will perform 24 hours of community service.

2. A person may not apply to the court to undergo a program of treatment pursuant to subsection 1 if, within the immediately preceding 7 years, he has been found guilty of:

(a) A violation of NRS 484.3795;

(b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795;

or

(c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b).

3. For the purposes of subsection 1, a violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as NRS 484.379 constitutes a violation of NRS 484.379.

4. A prosecuting attorney may, within 10 days after receiving notice of an application for treatment pursuant to this section, request a hearing on the question of whether the offender is eligible to undergo a program of treatment for alcoholism or drug abuse. The court shall order a hearing on the application upon the request of the prosecuting attorney or may order a hearing on its own motion. The hearing must be limited to the question of whether the offender is eligible to undergo such a program of treatment.

5. At the hearing on the application for treatment, the prosecuting attorney may present the court with any relevant evidence on the matter. If a hearing is not held, the court shall decide the matter upon affidavits and other information before the court.

6. If the court grants an application for treatment, the court shall:

(a) Immediately sentence the offender and enter judgment accordingly.

(b) Suspend the sentence of the offender for not more than 3 years upon the condition that the offender be accepted for treatment by a treatment facility, that he complete the treatment satisfactorily and that he comply with any other condition ordered by the court.

(c) Advise the offender that:

(1) If he is accepted for treatment by such a facility, he may be placed under the supervision of the facility for a period not to exceed 3 years and during treatment he may be confined in an institution or, at the discretion of the facility, released for treatment or supervised aftercare in the community.

(2) If he is not accepted for treatment by such a facility or he fails to complete the treatment satisfactorily, he shall serve the sentence imposed by the court. Any sentence of imprisonment must be reduced by a time equal to that which he served before beginning treatment.

(3) If he completes the treatment satisfactorily, his sentence will be reduced to a term of imprisonment which is no longer than that provided for the offense in paragraph (c) of subsection 1 and a fine of not more than the minimum fine provided for the offense in NRS 484.3792, but the conviction must remain on his record of criminal history.

7. The court shall administer the program of treatment pursuant to the procedures provided in NRS 458.320 and 458.330, except that the court:

(a) Shall not defer the sentence, set aside the conviction or impose conditions upon the election of treatment except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) May immediately revoke the suspension of sentence for a violation of any condition of the suspension.

8. The court shall notify the Department, on a form approved by the Department, upon granting the application of the offender for treatment and his failure to be accepted for or complete treatment.

§ 484.3794. Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Application by second-time offender to undergo program of treatment; sentencing of offender and conditional suspension of sentence; notice to department

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person who is found guilty of a second violation of NRS 484.379 within 7 years may, at that time or any time before he is sentenced, apply to the court to undergo a program of treatment for alcoholism or drug abuse which is certified by the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources for at least 1 year if:

(a) He is diagnosed as an alcoholic or abuser of drugs by:

(1) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified pursuant to chapter 641C of NRS to make that diagnosis; or

(2) A physician who is certified to make that diagnosis by the Board of Medical Examiners;

(b) He agrees to pay the costs of the treatment to the extent of his financial resources; and

(c) He has served or will serve a term of imprisonment in jail of 5 days, and if required pursuant to NRS 484.3792, has performed or will perform not less than one-half of the hours of community service.

2. A person may not apply to the court to undergo a program of treatment pursuant to subsection 1 if, within the immediately preceding 7 years, he has been found guilty of:

(a) A violation of NRS 484.3795;

(b) A homicide resulting from driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or resulting from any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795; or

(c) A violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as set forth in paragraph (a) or (b).

3. For the purposes of subsection 1, a violation of a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct as NRS 484.379 constitutes a violation of NRS 484.379.

4. A prosecuting attorney may, within 10 days after receiving notice of an application for treatment pursuant to this section, request a hearing on the matter. The court shall order a hearing on the application upon the request of the prosecuting attorney or may order a hearing on its own motion.

5. At the hearing on the application for treatment, the prosecuting attorney may present the court with any relevant

evidence on the matter. If a hearing is not held, the court shall decide the matter upon affidavits and other information before the court.

6. If the court determines that an application for treatment should be granted, the court shall:

(a) Immediately sentence the offender and enter judgment accordingly.

(b) Suspend the sentence of the offender for not more than 3 years upon the condition that the offender be accepted for treatment by a treatment facility, that he complete the treatment satisfactorily and that he comply with any other condition ordered by the court.

(c) Advise the offender that:

(1) If he is accepted for treatment by such a facility, he may be placed under the supervision of the facility for a period not to exceed 3 years and during treatment he may be confined in an institution or, at the discretion of the facility, released for treatment or supervised aftercare in the community.

(2) If he is not accepted for treatment by such a facility or he fails to complete the treatment satisfactorily, he shall serve the sentence imposed by the court. Any sentence of imprisonment must be reduced by a time equal to that which he served before beginning treatment.

(3) If he completes the treatment satisfactorily, his sentence will be reduced to a term of imprisonment which is no longer than that provided for the offense in paragraph (c) of subsection 1 and a fine of not more than the minimum provided for the offense in NRS 484.3792, but the conviction must remain on his record of criminal history.

7. The court shall administer the program of treatment pursuant to the procedures provided in NRS 458.320 and 458.330, except that the court:

(a) Shall not defer the sentence, set aside the conviction or impose conditions upon the election of treatment except as otherwise provided in this section.

(b) May immediately revoke the suspension of sentence for a violation of a condition of the suspension.

8. The court shall notify the Department, on a form approved by the Department, upon granting the application of the offender for treatment and his failure to be accepted for or complete treatment.

§ 484.37943. Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Evaluation of certain offenders; evaluation to be conducted at evaluation center; exceptions; offender to pay cost of evaluation

1. If a person is found guilty of a first violation, if the concentration of alcohol in the defendant's blood or breath at the time of the offense was 0.18 or more, or any second violation of NRS 484.379 within 7 years, the court shall, before sentencing the offender, require an evaluation of the offender pursuant to subsection 3, 4 or 5 to determine whether he is an abuser of alcohol or other drugs.

2. If a person is convicted of a first violation of NRS 484.379 and he is under 21 years of age at the time of the violation, the court shall, before sentencing the offender, require an evaluation of the offender pursuant to subsection 3, 4 or 5 to

determine whether he is an abuser of alcohol or other drugs.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 or 5, the evaluation of an offender pursuant to this section must be conducted at an evaluation center by:

(a) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified pursuant to chapter 641C of NRS to make that evaluation; or

(b) A physician who is certified to make that evaluation by the board of medical examiners,

who shall report to the court the results of the evaluation and make a recommendation to the court concerning the length and type of treatment required for the offender.

4. The evaluation of an offender who resides more than 30 miles from an evaluation center may be conducted outside an evaluation center by a person who has the qualifications set forth in subsection 3. The person who conducts the evaluation shall report to the court the results of the evaluation and make a recommendation to the court concerning the length and type of treatment required for the offender.

5. The evaluation of an offender who resides in another state may, upon approval of the court, be conducted in the state where the offender resides by a physician or other person who is authorized by the appropriate governmental agency in that state to conduct such an evaluation. The offender shall ensure that the results of the evaluation and the recommendation concerning the length and type of treatment for the offender are reported to the court.

6. An offender who is evaluated pursuant to this section shall pay the cost of the evaluation. An evaluation center or a person who conducts an evaluation in this state outside an evaluation center shall not charge an offender more than \$ 100 for the evaluation.

§ 484.37945. Evaluation and treatment for alcohol or drug abuse: Placement of offender under clinical supervision of treatment facility; payment of charges for treatment; liability of facility limited

1. When a program of treatment is ordered pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 484.3792, the court shall place the offender under the clinical supervision of a treatment facility for treatment for a period not to exceed 1 year, in accordance with the report submitted to the court pursuant to subsection 3, 4 or 5 of NRS 484.37943. The court shall:

(a) Order the offender confined in a treatment facility, then release the offender for supervised aftercare in the community; or

(b) Release the offender for treatment in the community,

for the period of supervision ordered by the court.

2. The court shall:

(a) Require the treatment facility to submit monthly progress reports on the treatment of an offender pursuant to this section; and

(b) Order the offender, to the extent of his financial resources, to pay any charges for his treatment pursuant to this section. If the offender does not have the financial resources to pay all those charges, the court shall, to the extent possible, arrange for the offender to obtain his treatment from a treatment facility that receives a sufficient amount of federal or state money to offset the remainder of the charges.

3. A treatment facility is not liable for any damages to person or property caused by a person who:

(a) Drives, operates or is in actual physical control of a vehicle or a vessel under power or sail while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engages in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379, 484.3795, subsection 2 of NRS 488.400, NRS 488.410 or 488.420 or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct,

after the treatment facility has certified to his successful completion of a program of treatment ordered pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 484.3792.

§ 484.3795. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Penalty if death or substantial bodily harm results; segregation of offender; plea bargaining prohibited; affirmative defense; aggravating factor.

1. A person who:

(a) Is under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

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

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

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

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

(f) Has a prohibited substance in his blood or urine in an amount that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 of NRS 484.379,

and does any act or neglects any duty imposed by law while driving or in actual physical control of any vehicle on or off the highways of this state, if the act or neglect of duty proximately causes the death of, or substantial bodily harm to, a person other than himself, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years and must be further punished by a fine of not less than \$ 2,000 nor more than \$ 5,000. A person so imprisoned must, insofar as practicable, be segregated from offenders whose crimes were violent and, insofar as practicable, be assigned to an institution or facility of minimum

security.

2. A prosecuting attorney shall not dismiss a charge of violating the provisions of subsection 1 in exchange for a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless he knows or it is obvious that the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at the time of trial. A sentence imposed pursuant to subsection 1 may not be suspended nor may probation be granted.

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

4. If the defendant was transporting a person who is less than 15 years of age in the motor vehicle at the time of the violation, the court shall consider that fact as an aggravating factor in determining the sentence of the defendant.

§ 484.3796. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Evaluation of certain offenders before sentencing; persons qualified to conduct evaluation; result of evaluation to be forwarded to director of department of corrections

1. Before sentencing an offender pursuant to NRS 484.3795 or paragraph (c) of subsection 1 of NRS 484.3792, the court shall require that the offender be evaluated to determine whether he is an abuser of alcohol or drugs and whether he can be treated successfully for his condition.

2. The evaluation must be conducted by:

(a) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor who is licensed or certified pursuant to chapter 641C of NRS to make such an evaluation;

(b) A physician who is certified to make such an evaluation by the board of medical examiners; or

(c) A psychologist who is certified to make such an evaluation by the board of psychological examiners.

3. The alcohol and drug abuse counselor, physician or psychologist who conducts the evaluation shall immediately forward the results of the evaluation to the director of the department of corrections.

§ 484.3797. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Offender to attend meeting of panel of victims and provide proof of attendance to court

1. The judge or judges in each judicial district shall cause the preparation and maintenance of a list of the panels of persons who:

(a) Have been injured or had members of their families or close friends injured or killed by a person who was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or who was engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the

same or similar conduct; and

(b) Have, by contacting the judge or judges in the district, expressed their willingness to discuss collectively the personal effect of those crimes.

The list must include the name and telephone number of the person to be contacted regarding each such panel and a schedule of times and locations of the meetings of each such panel. The judge or judges shall establish, in cooperation with representatives of the members of the panels, a fee, if any, to be paid by defendants who are ordered to attend a meeting of the panel. The amount of the fee, if any, must be reasonable. The panel may not be operated for profit.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a defendant pleads guilty to or is found guilty of any violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795, the court shall, in addition to imposing any other penalties provided by law, order the defendant to:

(a) Attend, at the defendant's expense, a meeting of a panel of persons who have been injured or had members of their families or close friends injured or killed by a person who was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or who was engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 or a law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct, in order to have the defendant understand the effect such a crime has on other persons; and

(b) Pay the fee, if any, established by the court pursuant to subsection 1.

The court may, but is not required to, order the defendant to attend such a meeting if one is not available within 60 miles of the defendant's residence.

3. A person ordered to attend a meeting pursuant to subsection 2 shall, after attending the meeting, present evidence or other documentation satisfactory to the court that he attended the meeting and remained for its entirety.

§ 484.37975. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Mandatory suspension of registration of each motor vehicle registered to person convicted of second or subsequent violation; duration of suspension; court to forward copy of order to department; contents of order; limited exceptions

1. If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 within 7 years, the court shall issue an order directing the department to suspend the registration of each motor vehicle that is registered to or owned by the person for 5 days.

2. If a court issues an order directing the department to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle pursuant to subsection 1, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the department within 5 days after issuing the order. The order must include, without limitation, information concerning each motor vehicle that is registered to or owned by the person, including, without limitation, the registration number of the motor vehicle, if such information is available.

3. A court shall provide for limited exceptions to the provisions of subsection 1 on an individual basis to avoid undue hardship to a person other than the person to whom that provision applies. Such an exception must be provided if the court determines that:

(a) A member of the immediate family of the person whose registration is suspended needs to use the motor vehicle:

(1) To travel to or from work or in the course and scope of his employment;

(2) To obtain medicine, food or other necessities or to obtain health care services for himself or another member of his immediate family; or

(3) To transport himself or another member of his immediate family to or from school; or

(b) An alternative means of transportation is not available to a member of the immediate family of the person whose registration is suspended.

§ 484.3798. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Fee for chemical analysis

1. If a defendant pleads guilty to or is found guilty of any violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 and a chemical analysis of his blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance was conducted, the court shall, in addition to any penalty provided by law, order the defendant to pay the sum of \$ 60 as a fee for the chemical analysis. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, any money collected for the chemical analysis must not be deducted from, and is in addition to, any fine otherwise imposed by the court and must be:

(a) Collected from the defendant before or at the same time that the fine is collected.

(b) Stated separately in the judgment of the court or on the court's docket.

2. All money collected pursuant to subsection 1 must be paid by the clerk of the court to the county or city treasurer, as appropriate, on or before the fifth day of each month for the preceding month.

3. The treasurer shall deposit all money received by him pursuant to subsection 2 in the county or city treasury, as appropriate, for credit to the fund for forensic services created pursuant to NRS 453.575. The money must be accounted for separately within the fund.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each month the treasurer shall, from the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3, pay any amount owed for forensic services and deposit any remaining money in the county or city general fund, as appropriate.

5. In counties that do not receive forensic services under a contract with the State, the money credited to the fund pursuant to subsection 3:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), must be:

(1) Expended to pay for the chemical analyses performed within the county;

(2) Expended to purchase and maintain equipment to conduct such analyses;

(3) Expended for the training and continuing education of the employees who conduct such analyses; and

(4) Paid to law enforcement agencies which conduct such analyses to be used by those agencies in the manner provided in this subsection.

(b) May only be expended to cover the costs of chemical analyses conducted by, equipment used by, or training for employees of an analytical laboratory that is approved by the Committee on Testing for Intoxication created in NRS 484.388.

§ 484.382. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Implied consent to preliminary test; failure to submit to test; use of results of test

1. Any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access shall be deemed to have given his consent to a preliminary test of his breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in his breath when the test is administered at the direction of a police officer at the scene of a vehicle accident or collision or where he stops a vehicle, if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795.

2. If the person fails to submit to the test, the officer shall seize his license or permit to drive as provided in NRS 484.385 and arrest him and take him to a convenient place for the administration of a reasonably available evidentiary test under NRS 484.383.

3. The result of the preliminary test must not be used in any criminal action, except to show there were reasonable grounds to make an arrest.

§ 484.383. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Implied consent to evidentiary test; exemption from blood test; choice of test; circumstances in which police officer may direct person to submit to blood test; restrictions on requiring urine test; failure to submit to test; notification of parent or guardian of minor directed to submit to test

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle on a highway or on premises to which the public has access shall be deemed to have given his consent to an evidentiary test of his blood, urine, breath or other bodily substance to determine the concentration of alcohol in his blood or breath or to determine whether a controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another prohibited substance is present, if such a test is administered at the direction of a police officer having reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795.

2. If the person to be tested pursuant to subsection 1 is dead or unconscious, the officer shall direct that samples of blood from the person be tested.

3. Any person who is afflicted with hemophilia or with a heart condition requiring the use of an anticoagulant as determined by a physician is exempt from any blood test which may be required pursuant to this section but must, when appropriate pursuant to the provisions of this section, be required to submit to a breath or urine test.

4. If the concentration of alcohol in the blood or breath of the person to be tested is in issue:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the person may refuse to submit to a blood test if means are reasonably available to perform a breath test.

(b) The person may request a blood test, but if means are reasonably available to perform a breath test when the blood test is requested, and the person is subsequently convicted, he must pay for the cost of the blood test, including the fees and expenses of witnesses in court.

(c) A police officer may direct the person to submit to a blood test if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person:

(1) Caused death or substantial bodily harm to another person as a result of driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or as a result of engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795; or

(2) Has been convicted within the previous 7 years of:

(I) A violation of NRS 484.379, 484.3795, subsection 2 of NRS 488.400, NRS 488.410 or 488.420 or a law of another jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct; or

(II) Any other offense in this state or another jurisdiction in which death or substantial bodily harm to another person resulted from conduct prohibited by a law set forth in sub-subparagraph (I).

5. If the presence of a controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another prohibited substance in the blood or urine of the person is in issue, the officer may direct him to submit to a blood or urine test, or both, in addition to the breath test.

6. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 5, a police officer shall not direct a person to submit to a urine test.

7. If a person to be tested fails to submit to a required test as directed by a police officer pursuant to this section and the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be tested was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795,

the officer may direct that reasonable force be used to the extent necessary to obtain samples of blood from the person to be tested. Not more than three such samples may be taken during the 5-hour period immediately following the time of the initial arrest. In such a circumstance, the officer is not required to provide the person with a choice of tests for

determining the concentration of alcohol or presence of a controlled substance or another prohibited substance in his blood.

8. If a person who is less than 18 years of age is directed to submit to an evidentiary test pursuant to this section, the officer shall, before testing the person, make a reasonable attempt to notify the parent, guardian or custodian of the person, if known.

§ 484.384. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor: Test showing concentration of alcohol of 0.08 percent or more in blood or breath; revocation of license, permit or privilege; periods of ineligibility to run consecutively.

1. If the result of a test given under NRS 484.382 or 484.383 shows that a person had a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath at the time of the test, his license, permit or privilege to drive must be revoked as provided in NRS 484.385 and he is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege for a period of 90 days.

2. If a revocation of a person's license, permit or privilege to drive under NRS 62E.640 or 483.460 follows a revocation under subsection 1 which was based on his having a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath, the Department shall cancel the revocation under that subsection and give the person credit for any period during which he was not eligible for a license, permit or privilege.

3. Periods of ineligibility for a license, permit or privilege to drive which are imposed pursuant to this section must run consecutively.

§ 484.386. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor: Requirements for evidentiary test of breath to determine concentration of alcohol in breath; use of reasonable force to obtain sample or conduct test

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, an evidentiary test of breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in a person's breath may be used to establish that concentration only if two consecutive samples of the person's breath are taken and:

(a) The difference between the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath indicated by the two samples is less than or equal to 0.02;

(b) If the provisions of paragraph (a) do not apply, a third evidentiary test of breath is administered and the difference between the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath indicated by the third sample and one of the first two samples is less than or equal to 0.02; or

(c) If the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply, a fourth evidentiary test is administered. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 484.383, the fourth evidentiary test must be a blood test.

2. If the person fails to provide the second or third consecutive sample, or to submit to the fourth evidentiary test, the results of the first test may be used alone as evidence of the concentration of alcohol in the person's breath. If for some other reason a second, third or fourth sample is not obtained, the results of the first test may be used with all other evidence presented to establish the concentration.

3. If a person refuses or otherwise fails to provide a second or third consecutive sample or submit to a fourth evidentiary test, a police officer may direct that reasonable force be used to obtain a sample or conduct a test pursuant to NRS 484.383.

§ 484.387. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or prohibited substance: Hearing by department; additional temporary license; judicial review; cancellation of temporary license.

1. At any time while a person is not eligible for a license, permit or privilege to drive following an order of revocation issued pursuant to NRS 484.385, he may request in writing a hearing by the Department to review the order of revocation, but he is only entitled to one hearing. The hearing must be conducted within 15 days after receipt of the request, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, in the county where the requester resides unless the parties agree otherwise. The Director or his agent may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers and may require a reexamination of the requester. The Department shall issue an additional temporary license for a period which is sufficient to complete the administrative review.

2. The scope of the hearing must be limited to the issue of whether the person, at the time of the test, had a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his blood or breath or a detectable amount of a prohibited substance in his blood or urine. Upon an affirmative finding on this issue, the Department shall affirm the order of revocation. Otherwise, the order of revocation must be rescinded.

3. If, after the hearing, the order of revocation is affirmed, the person whose license, privilege or permit has been revoked is entitled to a review of the same issues in district court in the same manner as provided by chapter 233B of NRS. The court shall notify the Department upon the issuance of a stay, and the Department shall issue an additional temporary license for a period which is sufficient to complete the review.

4. If a hearing officer grants a continuance of a hearing at the request of the person whose license was revoked, or a court does so after issuing a stay of the revocation, the officer or court shall notify the Department, and the Department shall cancel the temporary license and notify the holder by mailing the order of cancellation to his last known address.

§ 484.389. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Admissibility of evidence of refusal to submit to evidentiary test and results of test; availability of results of test

1. If a person refuses to submit to a required chemical test provided for in NRS 484.382 or 484.383, evidence of that refusal is admissible in any criminal or administrative action arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was:

(a) Driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance; or

(b) Engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of NRS 484.382, a court or hearing officer may not exclude evidence of a required test or failure to submit to such a test if the police officer or other person substantially complied with the provisions of NRS 484.382 to 484.393, inclusive.

3. If a person submits to a chemical test provided for in NRS 484.382 or 484.383, full information concerning that test must be made available, upon his request, to him or his attorney.

4. Evidence of a required test is not admissible in a criminal or administrative proceeding unless it is shown by documentary or other evidence that the law enforcement agency calibrated the breath-testing device and otherwise maintained it as required by the regulations of the committee on testing for intoxication.

§ 484.391. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Opportunity of arrested person to choose qualified person to administer test; substitution of test prohibited

1. A person who is arrested for driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or for engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 must be permitted, upon his request and at his expense, reasonable opportunity to have a qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests to determine:

(a) The concentration of alcohol in his blood or breath; or

(b) Whether a controlled substance, chemical, poison, organic solvent or another prohibited substance is present in his blood or urine.

2. The failure or inability to obtain such a test or tests by such a person does not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the refusal to submit to a test or relating to a test taken upon the request of a police officer.

3. A test obtained under the provisions of this section may not be substituted for or stand in lieu of the test required by NRS 484.383.

§ 484.393. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or controlled or prohibited substance: Results of blood test not admissible in hearing or criminal action unless blood test and procedure for withdrawing blood meet certain requirements; immunity from liability for person administering blood test in certain circumstances

1. The results of any blood test administered under the provisions of NRS 484.383 or 484.391 are not admissible in any hearing or criminal action arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by a person who was driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance or who was engaging in any other conduct prohibited by NRS 484.379 or 484.3795 unless:

(a) The blood tested was withdrawn by a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, emergency medical technician or a technician, technologist or assistant employed in a medical laboratory;

(b) The test was performed on whole blood, except if the sample was clotted when it was received by the laboratory, the test may be performed on blood serum or plasma; and

(c) The person who withdrew the blood was authorized to do so by the appropriate medical licensing or certifying agency.

2. The limitation contained in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 does not apply to the taking of a chemical test of the urine, breath or other bodily substance.

3. No person listed in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 incurs any civil or criminal liability as a result of the administering of a blood test when requested by a police officer or the person to be tested to administer the test.

§ 484.3941. Device to prevent person who has consumed alcohol from starting vehicle: "Device" defined

As used in NRS 484.3941 to 484.3947, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, "device" means a mechanism that:

1. Tests a person's breath to determine the concentration of alcohol in his breath; and
2. If the results of the test indicate that the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.02 or more in his breath, prevents the motor vehicle in which it is installed from starting.

§ 484.3943. Device to prevent person who has consumed alcohol from starting vehicle: Imposition by court order; installation and inspection; exceptions

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, a court:
 - (a) May order a person convicted of a first violation of NRS 484.379, for a period of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months; and
 - (b) Shall order a person convicted of a third or subsequent violation of NRS 484.379 or a violation of NRS 484.3795, for a period of not less than 12 months nor more than 36 months, to install at his own expense a device in any motor vehicle which he owns or operates as a condition to obtaining a restricted license pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 483.490.

2. A court may order a person convicted of a violation of NRS 484.379 or 484.3795, for a period determined by the court, to install at his own expense a device in any motor vehicle which he owns or operates as a condition of reinstatement of his driving privilege.

3. If the court orders a person to install a device pursuant to subsection 1 or 2:

(a) The court shall immediately prepare and transmit a copy of its order to the director. The order must include a statement that a device is required and the specific period for which it is required. The director shall cause this information to be incorporated into the records of the department and noted as a restriction on the person's driver's license.

(b) The person who is required to install the device shall provide proof of compliance to the department before he may receive a restricted license or before his driving privilege may be reinstated, as applicable. Each model of a device installed pursuant to this section must have been certified by the committee on testing for intoxication.

4. A person whose driving privilege is restricted pursuant to this section shall:

(a) If he was ordered to install a device pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1, have the device inspected by the manufacturer of the device or its agent at least one time during the period in which he is required to use the device; or

(b) If he was ordered to install a device pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1, have the device inspected by the manufacturer of the device or its agent at least one time each 90 days, to determine whether the device is operating properly. An inspection required pursuant to this subsection must be conducted in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 484.3888. The manufacturer or its agent shall submit a report to the director indicating whether the device is operating properly and whether it has been tampered with. If the device has been tampered with, the director shall notify the court that ordered the installation of the device.

5. If a person is required to operate a motor vehicle in the course and scope of his employment and the motor vehicle is owned by his employer, the person may operate that vehicle without the installation of a device, if:

(a) The employee notifies his employer that the employee's driving privilege has been so restricted; and

(b) The employee has proof of that notification in his possession or the notice, or a facsimile copy thereof, is with the motor vehicle.

This exemption does not apply to a motor vehicle owned by a business which is all or partly owned or controlled by the person otherwise subject to this section.

§ 484.3945. Device to prevent person who has consumed alcohol from starting vehicle: Penalties for tampering with or driving without device; probation and suspension of sentence prohibited; plea bargaining restricted

1. A person required to install a device pursuant to NRS 484.3943 shall not operate a motor vehicle without a device or tamper with the device.

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

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

(b) Shall be:

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

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

No person who is punished pursuant to this section may be granted probation, and no sentence imposed for such a violation may be suspended. No prosecutor may dismiss a charge of such a violation in exchange for a plea of guilty or of nolo contendere to a lesser charge or for any other reason unless, in his judgment, the charge is not supported by probable cause or cannot be proved at trial.

