**IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF LAS VEGAS**

**IN THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA**

**IN RE: IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER OF THE ADOPTION OF COURT RULES FOR THE LAS VEGAS MUNICIPAL COURT REGARDING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS**

Reference: AB116 (2021 Session); NRS 484A.703 - 484A.705

**JUDICIAL/ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER**

**REF: JO- 2_73**
**RESCIND: JO 2_70**

**EFFECTIVE DATE: 09/01/2025**

**WHEREAS,** Assembly Bill 116 of the 2021 (81st) Legislative Session established civil penalties for certain traffic related violations, designated certain other traffic related offenses as misdemeanors, and requires justice and municipal courts in the State of Nevada to adopt rules governing the practice and procedure for civil infractions before January 1, 2023; and

**WHEREAS**, The Las Vegas Municipal Court previously adopted rules governing the processing of civil infractions, and

**WHEREAS**, on November 5, 2024 in ADKT 0620, the Nevada Supreme Court adopted Nevada Rules for Civil Traffic Infractions (NRCTI), and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill 359 of the of the 2025 (83rd) Legislative Session established laws and procedures governing the process of civil infractions and misdemeanors offenses to be consolidated on the same, that criminal rules apply to such situations, that hearings pursuant to NRS 484A.7041 are informal proceeding, and further established that the cash bond for the hearing to contest the civil infraction not be more than of the monetary penalty; and

**WHEREAS**, Senate Bill 359 provides for the dismissal or reduction of misdemeanor and civil traffic offenses, including that under certain circumstances a court may in its own

discretion reduce a traffic offenses for a moving violation to a non-moving violation so long as the person admits to the violation, pays the entirety of the fines, and provides a copy of their 10-year driver record that demonstrates that the defendant does not have a pattern of moving traffic violations.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Nevada Rules for Civil Traffic Infractions established by the Supreme Court be adopted by the Las Vegas Municipal Court; and

**IT IS FUTHER ORDERED** that the attached local rules of practice for the Las Vegas Municipal Court are also adopted and shall become effective on September 29, 2025.

**Entered this 18 day of September, 2025.**

Kelly Giordani
MUNICIPAL COURT CHIEF JUDGE

# LOCAL RULES OF PRACTICE FOR TRAFFIC LAS VEGAS MUNICIPAL COURT

**Effective September 29, 2025**

## PART 1. ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT AND ADMINISTRATION

**Rule 1.1. Title.** These rules may be known and cited as Las Vegas Municipal Court Traffic Rules, or abbreviated LVMTR.

**Rule 1.2. Application of rules.** Except as otherwise provided by specific statute or ordinance, these rules govern the procedure and administration of the Las Vegas Municipal Court of the State of Nevada for all traffic actions or proceedings cognizable therein.

**Rule 1.3. Effect of rule and subdivision headings.** Rule and subdivision headings set forth in these rules shall not in any manner affect the scope, meaning, or intent of any of the provisions of these rules.

**Rule 1.4. Non-judicial days.** Except as otherwise provided in these rules, if any day on which an act required to be done by any of these rules falls on a Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or declared state holiday, the act may be performed on the next succeeding judicial day.

**Rule 1.5. Use and construction of the rules.**

1. The term "Judge" includes a Judge or Hearing Commissioner of the Las Vegas Municipal Court or an Alternate Judge or Senior Judge assigned for the matter.

2. Whenever the judge who will preside over the case, upon motion of a party or upon the judge's own motion, determines that a case should not follow regular procedures according to these rules, the judge may make such orders as deemed advisable for all subsequent proceedings.

3. These rules shall be liberally construed to secure the proper and efficient administration of the business and affairs of the Court and to promote and facilitate the administration of justice by the Court.

4. Unless otherwise declared by a judge, a driving record with a pattern of moving traffic violations is deemed to be a driving record of 3 or more violations within a year, or 10 or more traffic violations in a 10-year period. A driving record includes:

   (a) A conviction of a traffic offense that occurred within the preceding 10 years;

   (b) A finding that a civil infraction was committed within the preceding 10 years;

   (c) Each moving violation that was amended to a non-moving violation with the preceding 10 years.

## PART 2. TRAFFIC CITATIONS – CIVIL INFRACTIONS AND TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS

**Rule 2.1. Categories of traffic citations.** There are two categories of traffic citations: civil infractions and traffic misdemeanors. Within these two categories, there are violations alleging only document/equipment violations.

1. Civil infractions include:
   (a) All citations in which the violation is punishable as a civil infraction under Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS); and

   (b) All cases in which the prosecuting attorney has elected to treat a violation of a provision of chapters 483 to 484E, inclusive, 486 or 490 of NRS as a civil infraction pursuant to NRS 484A.7049.

2. Traffic misdemeanors include:
   (a) All citations in which the violation is punishable as a misdemeanor under Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) or the Las Vegas Municipal Code (LVMC); and

   (b) All citations in which a civil infraction is committed while the person is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance and the person is instead being charged with a misdemeanor pursuant to NRS 484A.705.

3. Document/equipment violations include:
   (a) All traffic citations in which the charges relate to insurance, driver licensing, vehicle registration, or handicap parking; and

   (b) Certain correctable equipment violations (e.g., windshield violations, burned out lamps, etc.) for non-commercial vehicles.

**Rule 2.2. Resolution of traffic citations for juvenile offenders.**

1. A juvenile offender is a person who was age 16 or 17 years old at the time they received a civil infraction citation and/or misdemeanor traffic citation.

2. All juvenile offenders must appear at the Customer Service windows or before a judge with a parent or legal guardian on the date and time indicated on the traffic citation, or as ordered by the Court.

3. Attorneys representing a juvenile offender must appear with the juvenile offender and their parent or legal guardian on the date and time indicated on the traffic citation, or as ordered by the Court.

**Rule 2.3. Resolution of traffic citations by attorneys.** Except as otherwise provided in Rule 2.2, attorneys are eligible to resolve civil infractions and traffic misdemeanors on behalf of a client via the traffic negotiation process.

1. The traffic negotiation process must be completed on or before 90 calendar days after the date the traffic citation was issued, or 90 days from notification of violations from LVMC, whichever is greater. No extensions will be granted, unless ordered by a judge.

2. Failure to complete the traffic negotiation process for a civil infraction on or before the 90-day date will be treated as if the person took no action to respond to the civil infraction citation in the manner specified by NRS 484A.704. In such cases, the Court will enter an order pursuant to NRS 484A.7043 finding that the person committed the civil infraction and assessing the civil penalty, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the civil infraction. Additionally, the original violation conviction will be reported to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles if applicable.

3. Counsel must have the requisite consent of their client to accept/deny responsibility (civil infractions) or enter a plea (traffic misdemeanors) on behalf of their client.

4. For traffic misdemeanor violations, counsel must ensure that their client was fully aware of the applicable constitutional rights when the client gave consent (NRS 178.388(3)). Without such consent, counsel must ensure their client's presence on the date and time indicated on the traffic misdemeanor citation, or as ordered by the Court.

**Rule 2.4. Resolution of civil infractions.** Each civil infraction requires a "response date" that is 90 calendar days from the date the citation is issued. A person must resolve the citation by exercising one of the options below. Civil infractions will not be appointed a attorney to provide indigent defense. No court hearings will be set before a judge except as outlined in subsection 2.

1. Accept Responsibility: A person who does not contest the determination that the person has committed the civil infraction(s) set forth in the citation must indicate their intent and pay the civil penalty, administrative assessments, and any fees in full on or before the 90-day response date by paying online, paying in person or mailing in payment with response. (See Rule 2.7 for demerit point reduction options.)

2. Contest the Citation: A person who wishes to contest the determination that the person has committed the civil infraction(s) set forth in the citation must request a hearing in person on or before the 90-day response date and must post a bond in the amount not more than the total civil penalty, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the civil infraction (NRS 484A.7041).

   (a) Cases in which a civil infraction is being contested will be assigned to Traffic Court (Department 20) to conduct the hearing.

   (b) Acceptable forms of bond include cash, cashier's checks, money orders, debit/credit cards, and surety bonds. Personal checks will not be accepted

   (c) An indigent person may apply for a waiver of the bond requirement by completing an application at the Customer Service windows and providing supporting documentation. Applications and supporting documentation must be submitted to the Court at least 10 calendar days prior to the response date.

   (d) Notice of the hearing date will be provided to the person at the time the bond is posted with the Court or upon approval of a bond waiver. No further notice will be provided.

   (e) Failure to complete both the request for a hearing and post the required bond (or obtain bond waiver) on or before the 90-day response date will be treated as if the person took no action to respond to the civil infraction citation in the manner specified by NRS 484A.704. In such cases, the Court will enter an order pursuant to NRS 484A.704(4) finding that the person committed the civil infraction

and assessing the civil penalty, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the civil infraction. Additionally, the original violation conviction will be reported to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles if applicable.

(f) Unless the defendant is represented by an attorney, the defendant must appear at the contested hearing. Failure to appear at the hearing to contest a civil infraction will result in the Court entering an order pursuant to NRS 484A.7043 finding that the person committed the civil infraction and assessing the civil penalty, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the civil infraction. Additionally, the original violation conviction will be reported to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles if applicable. A person who fails to appear at the hearing may not appeal the order (NRS 484A.704).

(g) If counsel appears on behalf of the person who requested the hearing, the defendant is not required to attend, but is deemed to have stipulated to their identity as the person who received the citation.

(h) Pleadings presented for filing after the 90-day response date will not be accepted.

3. No Response: Failure to respond to a civil infraction citation will result in the Court entering an order pursuant to NRS 484A.704(4) finding that the person committed the civil infraction and assessing the civil penalty, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the civil infraction. Additionally, the original violation conviction will be reported to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles if applicable.

**Rule 2.5. Resolution of traffic misdemeanors.** Each traffic misdemeanor citation contains an arraignment date and time on the citation. A notice will be sent to the person in the event that there are changes to the arraignment date and time. Uncontested matters may be resolved at the Customer Service Windows (Front Counter) or on-line. Traffic misdemeanor citations may also be resolved as follows:

1. All mandatory appearance or contested traffic misdemeanor citations will be assigned to a Department for arraignment.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a person shall appear for arraignment before a judge on the date and time indicated on the citation (or as ordered by the Court) in the assigned department.

3. For violations with a non-mandatory court appearance, the person may waive their right to appear before a judge and resolve the citation by entering a plea and paying the fine, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the violation(s) on or before the date indicated on the citation (or as ordered by the Court). Plea entry and payment may be completed online, in person at the Customer Service windows, via phone, or U.S. mail.

4. Cases in which a person enters a plea of not guilty to a traffic misdemeanor violation will be set for trial in the assigned Department.

5. Failure to appear for arraignment on the date and time indicated on the citation, failure to appear for trial, or failure to resolve a citation in accordance with subsection 4 above may result in the issuance of a bench warrant.

**Rule 2.6 Resolution of complaints and citations with both misdemeanor and civil traffic violation:** Misdemeanor and Civil Infractions may combined on the same complaint or citation if they arise from the same facts and circumstances (NRS 484A.7033).

1. Cases that include both a misdemeanor and civil infraction charge are subject to the rules governing the criminal complaint. Cases that include charges that requires a mandatory appearance will be assigned to a Department for arraignment.

   (a) Cases in which a person enters a plea of not guilty to a misdemeanor or denies a civil infraction violation will be set for trial without a jury in the assigned Department. At trial, the court must consider the evidence and render a judgment for both the misdemeanor and civil infraction. The must consider if the civil infraction was committed based upon a preponderance of evidence (NRS 484A.7041(5)).
   (b) In a case that contains both a misdemeanor and civil infraction if a person pleads not guilty and denies a civil infraction, must post a bond for the civil infraction pursuant to LVMTR 2.4.

2. If the defendant fails to appear or respond to the complaint or citation involving a misdemeanor and civil infraction within the 90-day period, a warrant may be issued with bail for the misdemeanor charge and the civil infraction will have judgment entered pursuant to NRS 484A.7043 finding that the person committed the civil infraction and assessing the civil penalty, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the civil infraction. Additionally, the original violation conviction will be reported to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles if applicable.

   (a) If judgement has been entered pursuant to NRS 484A.704 (4) finding that the person committed the civil infraction because they failed to appear or respond to a complaint, citation, or hearing involving a civil infraction the court would only need to proceed on the misdemeanor offense.

3. If the defendant is represented by an attorney appointed to provide indigent defense services for the criminal complaint, the hearing must be bifurcated, and the attorney for the defendant may not be required to represent the defendant during the portion of the hearing addressing the civil infraction.

**Rule 2.6. Resolution of document/equipment violations.** Document/equipment violations include both civil infractions and traffic misdemeanors. A person cited for a document/equipment violation who does not wish to show evidence of correction/repair shall resolve their citation as noted above under the applicable section.

1. Evidence of correction/repair must be presented on or before the appearance/response date indicated on the citation (or as ordered by the Court) and must be presented at the time of plea entry (traffic misdemeanors) or acceptance of responsibility (civil infractions). Any evidence presented must be deemed acceptable by the Court and may vary depending on the type of violation.

2. Persons issued a civil infraction citation or traffic misdemeanor citation for document violations and/or equipment violations on non-commercial vehicles may enter a plea/accept responsibility and present evidence of correction/repair in person at the Customer Service windows, via U.S. mail, or electronically via the Court's proof e-mail.

3. Persons cited for misdemeanor document/equipment violations may elect to appear before a judge on the date and time indicated on their citation (or as ordered by the Court) to enter a plea and present evidence of correction/repair.

4. Persons cited for equipment violations for a commercial vehicle must appear before a judge on the date and time indicated on the citation (or as ordered by the Court) to enter a plea and present evidence of correction/repair.

5. Document/equipment violations are eligible for dismissal or fee reductions as follows:

   (a) Insurance - violations of NRS 485.187 if the person presents evidence to the Court on or before the appearance date that the insurance required by NRS 485.185 was in effect at the time demand was made for it;

   (b) Driver Licensing - violations of licensing requirements of NRS Chapter 483 if the person presents evidence to the Court on or before the appearance/response date that the person was the holder of a valid driver's license at the time demand was made for it;

   (c) Vehicle Registration - violations of vehicle registration requirements of NRS Chapter 482 if the person presents evidence to the Court on or before the appearance date that the motor vehicle registration was in effect at the time demand was made for it or in which the registration was obtained or reinstated within 14 calendar days of the citation issuance date the matter may qualify for a dismissal. If the person presents proof that their vehicle has been registered after the 14 calendar days of the citation issuance date and up to 60 days after their initial court date, fees may be reduced;

   (d) Handicap Parking - violations of NRS 484B.467 restricting parking in spaces designated for persons who are handicapped if the person presents evidence to the Court on or before the appearance date that the driver was eligible to park in such space as set forth in NRS 484B.187(5);

   (e) Equipment Violations - certain correctable equipment violations of NRS 484A-484E if the person presents evidence to the Court on or before the appearance/response date that the violation has been repaired or otherwise remedied. Any evidence presented must be deemed acceptable by the Court and may vary depending on the type of violation.

6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5(c), document violations in which the person presents evidence to the Court on or before the appearance date that the violation was corrected after the citation date may be eligible for a reduced penalty/fine and amendment.

7. Civil infractions for document/equipment violations in which a violation is being contested will be assigned to Department 20 to conduct the hearing.

8. Traffic misdemeanors for document/equipment violations in which a person enters a plea of not guilty will be set for trial in the assigned department.

9. Failure to appear for arraignment or otherwise resolve the traffic misdemeanor citation for document/equipment violations in accordance with Rule 2.5 by the date and time indicated on the citation (or as ordered by the Court) may result in the issuance of a bench warrant.

10. Failure to respond to a civil infraction citation for document/equipment violations by the 90-day response date will result in the Court entering an order pursuant to NRS 484A.7043 finding that the person committed the civil infraction and assessing the civil penalty, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the civil infraction. Additionally, the original violation conviction will be reported to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles if applicable.

**Rule 2.7. Demerit point reduction for civil infractions and traffic misdemeanors.** A person cited for a moving violation (civil infraction or traffic misdemeanor) that carries four (4) demerit points or less is eligible for demerit point reduction through an amendment to a non-moving violation as follows:

1. Demerit point reduction options are not available to persons with a Commercial Driver's License pursuant to 49 CFR Part 384.226.

2. The person is not contesting the civil infraction or traffic misdemeanor.

3. The person provides a copy of their 10-year driving record that does not demonstrate a pattern of moving traffic violations pursuant to LVMTR 1.5.

4. The person has paid the civil penalty/fine, administrative assessments, and any fees prescribed for the violation(s) in full on or before the 90-day response date (or as ordered by the Court).

5. In addition to the civil penalty/fine, administrative assessments, and fees prescribed for the violation(s), the person has either completed a Traffic Safety School course approved by the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and provided evidence of completion to the Court, or, in lieu of completing Traffic Safety School, has paid the demerit point reduction fee – only applicable for first occurrence, four-point violations (NRS 484A.790).

   (a) Level 1 Traffic Safety School to be completed if the person has not attended Traffic Safety School in the last 12 months. Level 2 Repeat Offender's Traffic Safety School to be completed if the person has already attended Traffic Safety School once before in the last 12 months.

   (b) Evidence of completion of Traffic Safety School or payment in full of the demerit point reduction fee must be provided to the Court on or before the 90-day appearance/response date (or as ordered by the Court).

6. Failure to provide evidence of Traffic Safety School completion or failure to pay the demerit point reduction fee, as applicable, in addition to all civil penalties/fines, administrative assessments, and fees prescribed for the violation(s) by the due date will result in the original violation conviction being reported to the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles.

**Rule 2.8. Work Program for civil infractions and traffic misdemeanors.**

1. Persons assessed a civil penalty/fine, administrative assessments, and any fees are eligible to complete Work Program in lieu of payment for civil infractions and traffic misdemeanors.

2. Persons must sign up for the Work Program at the Customer Service windows to perform Work Program hours.

**Rule 2.9. Failure to pay civil infractions.** Pursuant to NRS 484A.7047, if a civil penalty, administrative assessment, or fee is not paid as ordered by the Court, the Court may:

1. Assess a collection and late payment fee to be added to the delinquent amount;

2. Issue a writ of execution to enforce the judgment;

3. Order the suspension of the driver's license of the person; and/or

4. Refer the case to collections.

**Rule 2.10. Failure to appear traffic misdemeanors.** Pursuant to NRS 176.064 / NRS Chapter 484A, if a fine, administrative assessment, or fee is not paid as ordered by the Court, and the person failed to make an appearance on or before their due date, the Court may:

1. Issue a warrant for failure to appear; and/or

2. If the case was previously not contested, judgment entered, and fines and fees were previously assessed add a collection and late payment fee to the delinquent amount and refer the case to collections.

**Rule 2.11. Motions on traffic cases.**

1. Motions may be filed with the Court electronically or in person at the Customer Service windows.

2. Motions will not be accepted on a civil infraction case under the following circumstances:

   (a) The 90-day response date has passed;

   (b) The time to appeal has passed;

   (c) The civil penalty, administrative assessment, or any fee is delinquent;

   (d) The case has been sent to collections; or

   (e) The case is closed.