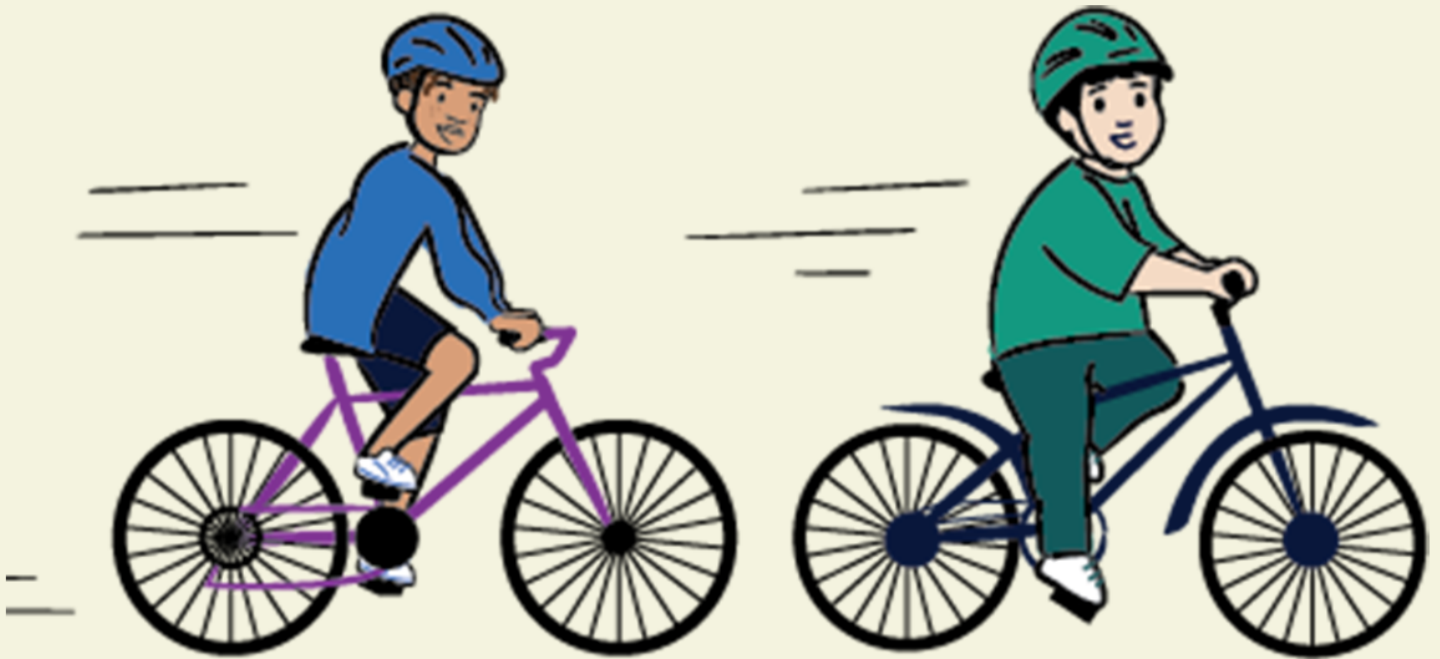


# 09



*presents*

## Government, Choices, & You



# Transportation

*Government, Choices, & You* was created thanks to funding from Nevada Humanities and the National Endowment for the Humanities



NATIONAL  
ENDOWMENT  
FOR THE  
HUMANITIES

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Edward Byrne Memorial  
Justice Assistance Grant



Attorney Admissions Fund

With support from these donors, other organizations, and individuals, Project REAL is able to provide our resources at no cost to tens of thousands of Nevadans each year.

# Government, Choices, & You

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## **Acknowledgement**

This book is inspired by and partially adapted from '*Play By the Rules: A Guide to 200 Nevadan Laws*', That publication was originally created by the Alabama Center for Civic Education in partnership with Project REAL in 2004, and then printed and produced by Project REAL with their permission from 2004 - 2018.

Nearly 100,000 students have better lives today because of the work *Play By the Rules* helped us achieve, and so we would like to thank everyone who helped make that resource such a significant success in Nevada for nearly 15 years.

*Government, Choices, & You* is what comes next,  
and we can't wait to see what happens!

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# About Project REAL

**Project REAL** reduces crime, protects students’ futures, and makes Nevada safer for everyone by engaging them in conversations about laws and the consequences of breaking them, and their Constitutional rights and how to exercise them.

Justice is rooted in knowledge, and our work brings more fairness and justice into the lives of the students we reach. We ensure that all of our resources are available at no cost to the schools, organizations, and families who wish to use them.

**Project REAL** helps the students of Nevada to become the greatest versions of themselves with respect for the law through unique activities and educational resources that engage them in critical thinking about citizenship, selfless action, democracy, and the law.

Our program helps to ensure that Nevada is populated by residents who respect the law, contribute to their community, and work to create a world they are proud to call home. By fostering actions of mutual respect and selflessness, and by encouraging commitments to local communities, we contribute to a safer Nevada for us all.

## Legacies

This book – and the many other **Project REAL** activities and publications that have preceded it – would not have been possible were it not for the vision, generous support, and championing of Irwin Molasky and **Project REAL**’s other founders.

Since 2004, **Project REAL** has been teaching the students of Nevada about the law and their rights. **Project REAL** was founded to ensure that the young residents of Nevada have consistent access to informative and empowering law related education. Because of **Project REAL**, Nevada’s students are and shall remain safer, wiser, and more informed members of the communities they live in.

## About This Book & How You Should Treat It

The book you hold in your hands has been provided to your school by **Project REAL**, a nonprofit organization that serves the students of Nevada. Where most companies exist to make money, nonprofits work to spend money in ways that make the world a better place. The money to do this kind of work comes from donations made by companies, government agencies, and people just like you.

Since we are a nonprofit, we provide these books at no cost to anyone in Nevada who requests them, when we have them in stock and are able to provide them. We are happy to do that – it’s why we exist as a nonprofit - but that also means we can only print and distribute a limited amount of books each year based on the donations we receive. Given that, we *hope* you will treat this book carefully and with respect while it is in your possession.

Even though this guide has been donated to a school or community organization, you can get your own free copy!

Free digital versions of this guide and access to other resources are available on our website and in our mobile app that can be downloaded from Google Play and iTunes.



[bit.ly/realandroid](http://bit.ly/realandroid)



[projectrealnv.org](http://projectrealnv.org)



[bit.ly/realios](http://bit.ly/realios)

## About These Lessons

*Government, Choices, & You* has been designed to help you understand scenarios in which you and other students your age (around 10 – 15 years old) might think the biggest risk you're taking is getting grounded or detention, when you're taking risks that could get you arrested or lead to other serious criminal consequences.

This isn't just a book-length lecture or a list of laws you need to learn. In fact, it isn't that at all! Even if you pay more attention than anyone else in your class, we're not expecting you to memorize the more than 200 laws in this guide (let alone the consequences of breaking them). Instead, this guide has been designed to help you avoid 'accidental crimes' by teaching you to 'think within the law'.

This also isn't just about teaching you about laws you might end up breaking – knowingly or accidentally. It's also about teaching you about laws that protect you from others, and that help give you control over your own life, safety, and happiness. Like the criminal laws that will be explained though, we won't be giving you a list to memorize. Instead, if you pay attention, you'll learn how to find the help you need when you suspect the law is on your side (without just assuming you know there's a law that helps you in a way that actually causes you more trouble than you were in before).

## Students, Parents, & Guardians: This Is Not Legal Advice

The information in this book is not intended as legal advice. **No legal advice is being given.** If you are facing legal issues, whether criminal or civil, seek professional legal counsel to get your question answered. This book is not a replacement for legal advice. Instead, *Government, Choices, & You* is designed to be a first step as adolescent readers develop an understanding of just how American Law will shape their choices and outcomes on a 24-hours 7-days-a-week rest-of-their-lives basis. Rather than serving as an index of laws and a guide to applying them, this guide can aid the reader in understanding how laws might apply to many different situations they may encounter while living their day-to-day lives.

**To be 100% clear: If you ever find yourself in a situation where your life is intersecting with the law, we highly encourage you to seek the advice and services of a licensed and practicing attorney.**

You should also keep in mind that laws are ever-changing. Consider how you are taught from an early age that The United States Constitution is a living document. Laws work similarly and each year many new laws are created while some existing laws are repealed. Given the ever-changing landscape of laws in the United States, we highly suggest that you contact an attorney if you ever find yourself with questions related to the law.

**Project REAL's** staff and volunteers worked extensively to research the book you hold in your hands. We have ensured that the information provided herein is accurate, true, and up-to-date at the time of publication (with this edition's publication occurring in September 2022). While the book will introduce you to key concepts, rights, responsibilities, and laws which you are likely to encounter throughout your life, it is neither an encyclopedia nor a replacement for sound legal advice. This is a starting point meant to empower you, however the laws which are referred to in this book may be different based on where you live and when you are reading the material. It was also written with Nevada's laws in mind. Whether you're from another state or moving away, laws can be different depending where you live, especially when it comes to issues like immigration, technology, civil law, and gun rights. Should you find yourself living outside of Nevada, be sure to familiarize yourself with local laws and statutes as they may be different from the ones detailed in this manual.

On a final note, we are committed to maintaining this guide with up-to-date information. We will update the digital version of this text regularly as the laws continue to change. You can always download the most up-to-date version we have available from our website. On our site, we've dedicated a page specific to this guide where you'll find the digital copy. Once there, you'll also be able to access a number of other links & resources you may find helpful. That page, and all the resources it contains, can be found here:

[ProjectRealNV.org/choices](https://ProjectRealNV.org/choices)

*I don't know how to ride  
a bicycle, but believe me  
well, gentlemen, today  
I regret that.*

**Josephine Baker**

Singer, civil rights activist, spy, & dancer

*From reporting on the 1933 27<sup>th</sup> Tour de France,  
1933 (via L'Auto Newspaper)*

# CHAPTER 9

## Transportation

*Every day you are on the go. You are going to school, to spend time with your friends, to team practices. There are lots of ways to get from one place to another. Maybe your parents drive you. Maybe you take your bike, your skateboard, or maybe you like to walk. In any case, as you're starting to recognize by now, there are laws that regulate transportation just like there are laws for everything else.*

*These laws exist to keep your community's roads and sidewalks safe for people going about their daily lives, to protect you from other people, and in some cases –whether you want it or not – to protect you from yourself!*

*With that out of the way, let's zoom into exploring some of the laws that manage transportation!*

## Without a Motor

You may already have some idea that you'll need special permission to drive a car – something called a license – once you are old enough to drive. Thankfully, there are other ways to get around that don't require a license, like bikes, horses, and skates! Anyone can use these things since they don't have motors! Even though they don't require licenses, there are still laws regulating them that you should know in order to protect yourself.

### CYCLES

A **cycle** is a wheeled machine that is powered by a person operating pedals. In Nevada, cycles must have permanent seats, working brakes, a light on the front, red reflectors on the back, and reflective materials that can be seen from either side. It's also a really good idea to always wear a helmet, and to choose reflective clothes if you're going to be riding at night.

If you are riding a cycle on a public street, you must follow the same laws of the road that people operating cars do. Just to be clear: there are laws about this - it's not a suggestion! To avoid tickets and other issues, ride in the bicycle lane, not the sidewalk. In a bike lane, you have the right of way, otherwise you should yield to other motorists as well as to **pedestrians** (people walking). If there isn't a bike lane, ride on the street as far to the right as you safely can. Always ride with traffic, never against it. Stop at all signals: stop lights and stop signs. If you are riding with other people, make sure you don't ride more than two across (next to each other).

### SKATEBOARDS, SKATES, SCOOTERS

The laws regulating the proper use of skateboards, roller skates, and scooters vary depending on where you live. In Las Vegas, you shouldn't ride on the street unless crossing from one side to the other using a designated crosswalk. Also pay attention to any signs that forbid skating or using a scooter on public property.

### PEDESTRIANS

A person walking along a road is called a **pedestrian**. Sidewalks are the safest place for pedestrians to walk, but if there's not a sidewalk, the rule is to stay as close to the left side of the street as possible. Always walk against traffic, never with it.

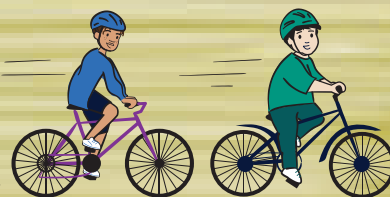
Pedestrians have the right of way in crosswalks, but that doesn't mean that you should ever cross a street without carefully checking for oncoming traffic. Never step out in front of a moving vehicle.

Crossing a road outside of a designated crosswalk is not only very dangerous, it's actually illegal. This is called **jaywalking**, and in Nevada it is a misdemeanor. Standing on the side of the road to flag down strangers and ask for a ride is called **hitchhiking**, and it is also a misdemeanor.

The most important thing to keep in mind if you are biking, skating, or walking on a public roadway with motorized traffic (people driving cars on the street) is that it requires caution and common sense.

### NO MOTOR, NO PROBLEM...? NOPE!

In many parts of Nevada, most people know that driving under the influence of alcohol is a crime commonly called a DUI. What's less known is that if you are drunk while on transportation without a motor (like a bike, skateboard, or even a horse), you can still be charged with **reckless endangerment**, which is a gross misdemeanor!





## With a Motor

Modes of transportation that are powered by a motor have their own sets of laws. These laws are strictly enforced, because people that failing to follow them can cause the road to become dangerous.

### MOTORIZED VEHICLES

Cars, trucks, buses, and motorcycles are all examples of **motor vehicles**: machines that run on their own power. Every motor vehicle must follow the same laws. It must be registered, and the driver must be legally licensed to operate it (mopeds are an exception to this).

Motorcycles have additional conditions that drivers must meet, including passing a separate driving test (you must obtain a Class M license). You have to be at least 16 years old to get this kind of license. The Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) can provide additional information concerning regulations for other kinds of motor vehicles.

You always need to have a valid vehicle registration and proof of car insurance before you can legally be on the road.

### SAFETY FIRST

There are legal requirements for motor vehicles that must be observed, including having appropriate lights, breaks, windshields, and mirrors. Your motor vehicle must meet all of these requirements before you can drive it on a public street.

Your view out of your vehicle should always be clear. Any object that makes it difficult to see out of your windshield or mirrors is against the rules.

If you are operating a motor vehicle on a public road that does not meet these standards (lights that don't work or damaged windshield) you can be stopped and given a ticket by law enforcement for driving a car that is not in a condition to be driven on a public street.

You are responsible for meeting these requirements in any vehicle you drive, even if you are just borrowing the car from a parent or a friend.

### SEAT BELTS, EVERYONE

Hopefully you know that you should always wear a seat belt while in a moving vehicle. It's not just a good idea, it's the law! Anyone over the age of five is legally required to be buckled in. Kids under six or that weigh less than 60 pounds need to be in a child seat that meets all federal regulations for size and safety. It is up to the driver to make sure that these rules are followed.

Driving a car is a massive responsibility, and as you get closer to an age where you are able to start practicing for your permit, you should keep all of these rules in mind.

# Rules of the Road

Learning to drive is exciting. It means that you'll soon have more freedom to get around, and it's a big part of growing up for many young people. There are a lot of laws that you need to study and learn before you get behind the wheel. These laws keep the streets safe, and breaking them can lead to serious consequences.

## LEARNING TO DRIVE

You can start learning how to drive when you are 15½ years old. You will need to apply for an instruction permit at the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). They will require that you provide proof of your identity and proof that you live in Nevada. You will also have to take a written knowledge test and have your vision tested.

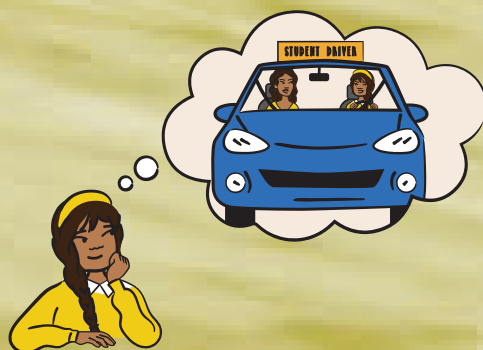
If you are under the age of 18, you will need a parent or guardian to sign your application. Signing this document means they can be held financially liable for any damage you cause in an accident.

You need to have this permit to begin learning to drive on public roads. If you are driving with an instruction permit, you need to have a licensed driver in the front seat. They must be at least 21 years old and have had a driver's license for at least a year.

You must be at least 16 years old to apply for a full driver's license. Like with an instruction permit, you will need to fill out an application at the DMV, provide proof of identity and take both a written and vision test. Unlike with an instruction permit, you will need to pass a practical test to get your full license. This means you will have to schedule a time to do a driver's test with someone at the DMV.

If you are under the age of 18 and applying for a license, you must have held an instructor's permit for at least six months, and have either completed an approved driver training program or provide proof that you have logged enough hours of supervised driving practice with a licensed driver.

Licensed drivers under the age of 18 still have some restrictions on the road. For the first six months after obtaining a license, they may not have passengers in the car that are younger than 18, unless it's an immediate family member. They are also prohibited from driving between the hours of 10:00 PM and 5:00 AM except under special circumstances.





## SPEEDING

One of the most basic rules of the road is to obey posted speed limits. The speed limit usually depends on what kind of road or street you are on. For highways, typically that's a speed up to 65 miles per hour. In residential areas (where people live) it is usually quite a bit lower: 25 miles per hour. In school crossing zones you need to drive even slower: 15 miles per hour.

There's also a basic speed law in Nevada that requires drivers to recognize the road and weather conditions of the street they are on. That means if there are elements that make it difficult to see, like heavy rain, wind, or dust, you should go slower than the posted speed limit. This rule basically means you shouldn't ever drive faster than is safe for the state of the road.

The other important road condition to remember is the construction zone. Construction zones, where people are doing work in the street, have their own posted speed limits. Speeding in a construction zone where people are working carries a fine that is double the amount of a regular speeding ticket.

## ALWAYS STOP: BUSES & EMERGENCIES

There are certain vehicles you will encounter on the road that have the right of way. This means that you will sometimes need to slow down, pull over, or stop.

Any emergency vehicle—police car, fire truck, ambulance—that has its lights on is responding to a situation that requires them to get somewhere very quickly. They will not always follow the same laws regarding speed and traffic signals that you need to while in your car.

It is very important when you driving to always slow down, safely pull over to the right side of the road (but not while you're in the middle of an intersection), and stop until the emergency vehicle has passed you.

If you are driving and encounter a school bus that stops to let students on or off, you must stop too.

## ALWAYS STOP: POLICE

If the police pull you over, it doesn't matter if you're driving, biking, or on a horse. Whatever the situations is, stop and respond to the situation appropriately.

## WHEN ACCIDENTS HAPPEN

Even when you follow the rules of the road, sometimes accidents are unavoidable. It's important to always stay calm in these situations. There are a number of things you should do if you are involved in a car wreck.

First, stop right away, and call the police as soon as you can. If someone is injured, make sure you let the 911 operator know so that they can send an ambulance as well as the police. If you know first aid and feel able to help, do so. Also try to do whatever you safely can to warn other traffic away from the wreck.

Then, trade information with the other driver or drivers involved in the accident. This includes name, address, name of the legal owner of the vehicle (if it isn't you), and car insurance information. You may also be asked to produce your driver's license. Getting the names and contact information from anyone who may have witnessed the accident is a good idea, too.

What you should not do, in the event of a car accident, is leave. If you drive away from the scene of a wreck that you were involved in before the police show up, you are committing a **hit and run**: a very serious crime. If someone was injured in the crash, you could be charged with a felony for leaving the scene.

If you hit a car that is parked with no one in it, you still need to call the police right away.

## WHEN YOU GET PULLED OVER

Getting pulled over for speeding or other traffic violations can be overwhelming. If it happens, be sure to be respectful and follow the police officer's instructions. Do not get out of your car, and keep your hands where the officer can see them. If there are other people in the car, ask them to stay quiet so that you can talk to the officer without distraction.

You may be given a citation (a ticket) for speeding or any other traffic violation you've committed. The citation will have the directions you should follow on it. You will likely need to appear in traffic court to pay any fine associated with the violation.

Failing to take care of the traffic ticket can result in serious consequences, such as additional court fines.

If you are under the age of 18, your traffic violations will go through juvenile court. A judge may issue a number of penalties. You may be fined, required to or complete community service; you may have your driver's license suspended, or be required to attend a driver's training school. If the violation was due to your car not meeting the required regulations to be on the road, you may need to provide proof that your vehicle is up to code.

You should never drive with an open container of alcohol in the car. If you get pulled over, you may face serious penalties for this.

Driving is a serious responsibility. Passengers in your car, other drivers on the road, bikers, skaters, and pedestrians are all depending on you to be cautious behind the wheel. Be sure to pay attention and follow the rules of the road to keep yourself and others in your community safe.



## Laws & Consequences

KEYWORD	CLASSIFICATION	SUMMARY + DETAILS	CODIFICATION
Applying for a Driver's License	Procedure	A person at least 16 years old with a completed application, proof of identity, passing of a vision and hearing test, and payment of a fee may apply for a license at the office of the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles.	NRS 483.250 NRS 483.290 NRS 483.330
Applying for a Driver's License (16 or 17 year olds)	Procedure	A person 16 or 17 years old applying for a driver's license must meet additional requirements in regard to driver education courses, driving record, and instructional permits.	NRS 483.2521
Bicyclist on the Road	Regulation	Every person riding a bicycle on a roadway must obey all the laws that the driver of a car must obey.	NRS 484.503
Bicycles Rules of the Road	Regulation	Bicycle riders must stop at red lights and stop signs.	NRS 484.283 NRS 484.503
Bicycle Safety	Regulation	A second person shall not ride on the handlebars or on any other part of a bicycle unless there is a second seat; a bicycle rider should always keep at least one hand on the handlebars while carrying things. Do not attach a bicycle with a rider on it to a car or other motor vehicle.	NRS 484.505 NRS 484.511 NRS 484.507
Bike Lanes	Regulation	Do not ride a bicycle on a sidewalk; if there is no bicycle lane, ride as close to the right-hand side of the road as you can, going the same direction as the cars. No more than two bicycles should ride side by side on a roadway. Bicycles have the right of way on a bike lane or path, but must otherwise yield to cars and pedestrians.	NRS 484.171 NRS 484.509 NRS 484.324
Cycle	Definition	A bicycle is a device propelled by human power upon which a person may ride, having two or three wheels.	NRS 484.019
Cell Phones While Driving	Regulation	No driver can use a handheld cell phone while driving in Nevada.	NRS 484B.165
Driving Accidents (Juveniles)	Parental Liability	Parents or guardians of minor drivers can be held financially responsible for accidents.	NRS 483.300
Driving License Application (Juvenile)	Procedure	The application of any person under the age of 18 for an instruction permit or driver's license must be signed and verified by a parent or guardian.	NRS 483.280 NRS 483.300 NRS 483.330

KEYWORD	CLASSIFICATION	SUMMARY + DETAILS	CODIFICATION
Driving Under 18	Restrictions	Drivers under the age of 18 face additional restrictions in regard to passengers and hours of day they are able to be on the road.	NRS 483.2523 NRS 484.466
Driving Without a License	Misdemeanor	Driving without a license is a misdemeanor.	NRS 483.550 NRS 483.620
Driving With Open Containers of Alcohol	Regulation	Open containers of alcohol are not allowed in a motor vehicle; penalties may be doubled in work zones.	NRS 484.448
Emergency Vehicles	Regulation	Drivers should slow down, carefully yield the right of way, and move as close to the right hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection when encountering any emergency vehicle.	NRS 484.323
Failure to Provide Proof of Insurance	Driver's License Suspension	Failure to provide proof of insurance can result in suspension of a driver's license.	NRS 482.205 NRS 485.308 NRS 485.326
Field of View	Regulation	A motor vehicle cannot be driven with any object displayed or installed that affects the driver's clear vision through the windshield, side, or rear windows.	NRS 484.619
Hit and Run	Category B Felony	Leaving the scene of a traffic accident is a Category B felony if death or personal injury occurs.	NRS 484.291 NRS 484.221
Hitchhiking	Misdemeanor	It is illegal to stand on the side of a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle.	NRS 484.331
Hitting an Unattended Vehicle	Procedure	If a driver hits an unattended vehicle, they should immediately notify the police.	NRS 484.227
Instruction Permit	Definition	An instruction permit allows a person to drive on public roads with a licensed driver 21 years of age or older in the front seat.	NRS 483.280
Jaywalking	Misdemeanor	It is illegal for pedestrians to cross a road at any point between intersections that are controlled by traffic control signal devices, except in an officially designated crosswalk.	NRS 484.327
Legal Age to Operate a Motor Vehicle	Regulation	A person must be at least 16 years of age to operate a motorcycle, and must have successfully passed a driving test or motorcycle safety course.	NRS 486.071

KEYWORD	CLASSIFICATION	SUMMARY + DETAILS	CODIFICATION
Motor Vehicle	Definition	A motor vehicle is any vehicle that runs on its own power.	NRS 482.075 NRS 482.135
Motor Vehicles on the Road	Regulation	The same laws apply to all motor vehicles; no motorized vehicle may be driven on public roads unless it is registered, and must be driven on these public roads only by a licensed driver.	NRS 482.205 NRS 482.206 NRS 482.210 NRS 483.230
Motor Vehicle Safety Specification	Regulation	All motor vehicles have to be equipped to meet the legal requirements for lights, brakes, windshields, mirrors, and horns.	NRS 484.541
Passing a School Bus	Regulation	It is illegal to pass a stopped school bus loading or unloading passengers.	NRS 484.357
Pedestrian	Regulation	When there is no sidewalk available, pedestrians should walk close to the left-hand edge of the roadway, facing oncoming traffic.	NRS 484.111 NRS 484.331
Pedestrian Right-of-Way	Regulation	Pedestrians have the right of way in crosswalks	NRS 484.325
Reckless Endangerment	Gross Misdemeanor – Category C Felony	<p>Unless there's something with a bigger penalty that can be applied, any act that ignores the safety of property or people is considered a 'wanton disregard for public safety'</p> <p>This act is a gross misdemeanor in Nevada if there is no death or serious injury resulting from the event.</p> <p>If a death or serious injury is the result of an act of reckless endangerment, that act is a Category C Felony.</p>	NRS 202.595
Seat Belts	Regulation	Everyone six years of age or older must use a seat belt whether riding in the front or back seat; children under the age of six or sixty pounds must ride in a federally approved, size appropriate, properly secured child seat. The driver is responsible for ensuring that each child is properly restrained in the vehicle; violations of the seat belt law can result in fines or community service	NRS 484.641 NRS 484.474
Speed Limits	Regulation	Nevada law generally sets a limit up to 65 miles per hour on highways and 15 or 20 miles per hour in school crossing zones; proper speeds should be acknowledged concerning weather, visibility, traffic, and surface and road conditions: speed should never be faster than posted limit.	NRS 484.361 NRS 484.363 NRS 484.368 NRS 484.366

KEYWORD	CLASSIFICATION	SUMMARY + DETAILS	CODIFICATION
Speeding in a Construction Zone	Regulation	Tickets for speeding in a construction zone require a doubled fine.	NRS 484.3667
Traffic Accident	Procedure	In the event of a traffic accident, drivers must provide their name, address, registration, name of the registered owner of the vehicle, and, if asked, driver's license.	NRS 484.223
Traffic Court	Procedure	A person must appearing in traffic court for citations, including traffic violations.	NRS 484.799
Traffic Offenses (Juveniles)	Procedure	In Nevada all traffic offenses for minors go through juvenile court unless a transfer to justice or Municipal court is ordered; once a person turns 18 years old, all traffic offenses are handled in adult court.	NRS 62B.370 NRS 62B.380
Traffic Violations	Penalties	There are a variety of penalties for violating traffic laws, including fines, suspension of driving privileges, proof that a vehicle is up to code requirements, community service, or attendance of a driver training program.	NRS 193.150 NRS 483.475 NRS 483.477



## **REAL Helpful: Reporting Your Participation**

*Project REAL's pre-tests & post-tests are a vital element of our ongoing service in Nevada!*

Project REAL relies on generous supporters who like to see how many students their contributions have reached, and the impact those gifts have had with the students we serve. The pre-tests and post-tests students take part in help us to show those supporters all of the amazing work their generosity has produced. This encourages them to continue supporting our work, allowing us to continue providing our law-related education experiences for free to all of the families, students, schools, and community partners we serve throughout Nevada. We also use the information collected from pre-tests and post-tests to continually increase the value of our materials with updates and expansions based on student feedback.

If you appreciate *this* Project REAL experience, please be sure to take part in the post-test for it (even if you didn't take the pre-test first).

### **Project REAL Pre-Tests**

<http://projectrealnv.org/pretest>

### **Project REAL Post-Tests**

<http://projectrealnv.org/posttest>

## **REAL Continued Learning**

*Our law blogs are loaded with interesting stories about the law!*

Whether you're a teacher looking to expand the experience beyond this publication, or a student who just really enjoyed the learning experience we provided in this guide, we have more material for you. On our Project REAL law blogs, we collect weird, fun, and interesting news stories involving courts, laws, and other civics-related topics. Each of our stories summarizes an interesting law-related news story, and then gets capped off with a series of questions that can be used as prompts for classroom discussions or writing exercises.

### **Project REAL Law Blogs**

<https://projectrealnv.org/connect/blog/>

## **REAL Opportunity: Contact Us For More Free Resources**

*We offer many other free resources & experiences to Nevada's schools & community partners!*

Trunks filled with costumes and giant set-pieces for our mock trials! Field trips to the courts! Lawyers, judges, and law enforcement specialists as guest speakers! Project REAL offers all of these things and more – all at no cost to the families, schools, and community partners we serve: You just need to contact us to request them!

Having served Nevada since 2004, there are a number of Project REAL books 'out in the wild'. Perhaps you're a teacher who found 15 copies of this guide shoved into a drawer of a classroom you've inherited. Maybe someone emailed you a pdf file and you'd like physical copies of this publication. You might be a teacher who's working with mock trial scripts that were printed at the school and assembled with staples, wishing you had a teacher's guide for the material you're working with.

Whatever circumstance led you to this page, know that there are many other free resources waiting for you – you just need to get in touch with us to request them. We hope to hear from you soon.

### **Requests & More**

<https://projectrealnv.org/project/requests/>

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