



Clark County Legislative Report
83rd Session of the Nevada Legislature
2023

Background:

The Clark County team monitored more than 1000 measures over the course of the 2023 Legislative Session (“the Session”). The County’s positions included opposition, support and neutral.

Clark took a neutral position on the largest volume of tracked bills. Even though a position was considered neutral, the bill was carefully monitored as the bill’s title/subject was of interest to Clark County and an amendment at any step of the process could have resulted in shifting the County’s position to opposition or support.

At the close of the Session, the team worked to move over fifty-nine (59) bills from oppose to neutral, generally through successful negotiation of amendatory language either via an amendment directly from Clark County or as part of a coalition, to address concerns in previous versions of the bill. Four (4) bills were moved from oppose to support. In total, the Clark team successfully negotiated 57 amendments to bills reflecting County input. Approximately seventy-two (72) of the bills monitored by the team did not survive Sine Die.

Governor Lombardo vetoed seventy-five (75) measures in total of the over 500 bills passed out of the Legislature and sent to his desk. One of those vetoes was of **Assembly Bill 160**, sponsored by Assemblyman C.H. Miller, proposing a process for automatic record sealing. Clark County’s lobby team, specifically Ashley Garza Kennedy and our colleague John Piro from the Clark County Office of Public Defender helped to present this bill and the various amendments made throughout the process.

In total, Clark County reviewed approximately 200 bills for potential fiscal notes during the 2023 Legislative Session. Clark initially identified approximately \$616.7 million in fiscal impacts to the County over the forthcoming biennium from legislation introduced this session. At the close of the session, the fiscal impact to the County was reduced to an estimated \$15.1 million over the next biennium. The Clark team worked on amendments to reduce impact and to provide for the time to budget where possible. Several of the bills with potential fiscal impact were vetoed by the Governor. The lobby team worked to advocate for funding and against unfunded mandates. These efforts are summarized below.

County Bill Package

The County received four (4) bills during the 2023 Legislative Session. In addition, the team worked on five (5) other County-led initiatives, introduced through committee bill sponsorship, individual bill sponsors and with NACO. Five (5) of these nine (9) bills were signed into law. Ultimately, the County team was able to pass (6) bills through both houses, but one bill, AB160, was vetoed by the Governor as noted above.

County Sponsored and Supported Bills Signed into Law

- **SB19** – sponsored by the Senate Government Affairs Committee, passed both houses via unanimous vote and was signed by the Governor on May 29, 2023.
 - This bill will allow the County to create a new unincorporated town in the area designed for the Supplemental Southern Nevada Airport and the surrounding federal noise mitigation area.

- **SB42** – sponsored by the Senate Health and Human Services Committee, passed both houses unanimously and was signed by the Governor and became effective on July 1, 2023.
 - This bill will allow the County to use its indigent care funding to support supplemental payment programs benefitting UMC through either enhanced federal reimbursement rates or increased federal funding.
- **SB247** – sponsored by the Senate Government Affairs Committee, passed the Senate via unanimous vote and through the Assembly on a vote of 35-7. The bill was signed by Governor Lombardo on May 31, 2023 and will become effective on October 1, 2023.
 - This bill provides flexibility for our Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition to make the current mandatory provisions permissive.
- **AB136** – sponsored by the interim Joint Standing Legislative Committee on Health Care on Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice, was signed by the Governor on and will be effective on October 1, 2023.
 - This bill amends Nevada’s definition of child care institution to include facilities meeting the federal definition of qualified residential treatment programs. This provides a path to state licensure needed to conform with federal IV-E requirements and will allow the County eventually to offset some of the County’s child welfare costs with federal IV-E funding.
- **AB408** – sponsored by Assemblywoman Tracey Brown-May, was signed by Governor Lombardo on June 6, 2023, and will become effective on October 1, 2023.
 - This bill permits law enforcement to ticket and tow for trick driving offenses and creates parity amongst all the reckless driving statutes for enforcement of trick driving offenses in areas in which the public can access (e.g., shopping centers and parking lots.)
 - In a negotiated amendment, the bill also allows tow companies to deviate from the state-imposed fees if they want to work with a constituent who may be facing an economic hardship.

County Sponsored and County-Led Bills that Failed

- **AB8** (*died at second committee passage deadline*) - this bill would have added one County seat and one additional public member to the Metro Fiscal Affairs Committee.
- **AB160** (*passed both Assembly and Senate; vetoed by the Governor*) - this bill, sponsored by Assemblyman C.H. Miller, would have provided for a framework for automatic record sealing for misdemeanor and Category E drug offenses by 2027, and would have created a task force to study statewide processes needed to meet that deadline.
- **SB41** (*died at Sine Die*) - this was the NACO-sponsored bill proposing to streamline the child welfare incentive grant to Washoe and Clark counties and would have mandated a study on child welfare funding and the impacts of unfunded mandates.
- **SB48** (*died at first committee passage deadline*) – this bill would have allowed the County Commission to use funding allocated from our air quality permit violations either to support Clark County School District programming or to support County community programs intended to improve air quality.

UMC:

The County lobbying team supported UMC staff in their advocacy for the following successful bills, both of which passed and have been signed by Governor Lombardo.

- **SB192** – Allows for closed session meetings of the governing board to consider peer review and quality measures. Additionally, the bill allows UMC to employ dentists and codifies the governing board and Board of Trustees framework.
- **SB289** – UMC and HCA Healthcare worked on this bill providing for enhanced penalties for assault and battery on health care workers on hospital property, including in the parking facilities.

Approved Bills (Highlights)

Assembly Bills

AB2 – Allows local governments to utilize non-flashing blue lights for all maintenance vehicles.

AB47 – Authorizes local governments to construct, operate, or maintain trails for off-highway vehicles. (*NACO bill).

AB52 – This bill, sponsored by the Office of the Attorney General, clarifies that should a vacancy occur in a 100% non-elected board the quorum and the number of votes to take action is reduced by the vacancy. Further clarification is included to the definition of meeting, to provide that a “meeting” under the Open Meeting Law does not include any gathering or series of gatherings of members of a public body if the members do not deliberate toward a decision or take action on any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power.

AB112 – Establishes a Wildlife Crossings Account for the design, construction, identification, restoration, and protection of wildlife crossings. Additionally, requires the Department of Wildlife to develop an inventory of connectivity needs on the state highway system for improving wildlife crossings.

AB131 – Created urban community forestry program and authorizes grants to political subdivisions for certain related activities such as planting trees in underserved communities.

AB132 – Requires the Clark County Board of County Commissioners to establish a Regional Opioid Task Force to review data about opioid fatalities and near fatalities in our community and identify gaps in services. After review of this data, the committee may elect to review opioid fatalities after October 1, 2023 to review the effectiveness of our community response and to identify any social determinants of health relating to opioid overdoses and opportunities to collaborate and leverage resources to address overdoses, substance misuse and recovery initiatives. This Committee is a pilot program will report to the State any of its results by December 2024 and sunsets on December 31, 2024.

AB158 – Ratifies the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact, allowing for license portability within and between any other state signatory to the Compact.

AB183 – This bill requires that each child taken into custody in a local detention facility for children and or a local child welfare agency be screened to determine if the child is a victim of commercial sexual exploitation. If a child is found to be a victim, an agency that provides child welfare shall be notified.

AB213 – This bill will require the County to post information about all applications related to land use planning on a monthly basis, starting January 1, 2024, to track processing times. Additionally, the bill requires annual reporting to the Nevada State Housing Division of an inventory of housing conditions, needs, plans, and procedures for improving housing standards and an inventory of all existing affordable housing. The bill also requires land use planning applications be reviewed and accepted within 10 working days and corrected applications shall be reviewed within 5 working days. Also, the bill requires preliminary applications to be completed within 15 business days after the applicant's request.

AB219 – Revises Open Meeting Law to provide that if a meeting does not have a physical location the agenda/notice of meeting must have clear and complete instructions for the public to call in and make public comment. The bill also requires that for 100% remote meetings with no physical location for public comment that the agenda and notice of meeting need to include the call in instructions and those instructions will need to be read before the meeting starts. Additionally, if the meeting has a physical location the public notice of the meeting must be posted at the meeting location, which will apply to all meetings not held at the Clark County Government Center. The notice of meeting will need to be posted at the building where the meeting is occurring. The bill also requires that for meetings lasting more than one day that public comment must be offered at either the beginning of each day of the meeting or after each item on the agenda.

AB220 – In its final amended form, Southern Nevada Water Authority's bill will:

- Allow the Health District to establish a voluntary financial assistance program to pay 100 percent of the cost for a septic conversion, regardless of the property owner's income. This includes on-site and off-site costs including landscaping and roadwork repair associated with a conversion.
- Allow the Health District to create a voluntary fee to help fund septic conversions, but the fee is capped and cannot exceed the annual sewer rate of the Clark County Water Reclamation District (roughly \$250). Septic owners who do not want financial assistance do not have to pay the fee.
- Authorizes the SNWA to operate a voluntary septic conversion program for well owners and allows the SNWA to use existing groundwater management fees to fund it.
- AB220 also gives local elected officials the power to restrict water use should the federal government cut Nevada's water allocation from the Colorado River to 270,000 acre-feet.

AB225 – Sets up a process by which individuals who feel threatened may apply to the district court for an order of confidentiality for their personal information, and that order may then be used to provide for the confidentiality of their information held by county offices for a five-year period.

AB257 – This bill began as a mandate for each county to pay for the cost of forensic medical examinations for victims of domestic violence by strangulation. In its original form, the bill allowed counties to seek funding from the State. Later in the session, the bill was amended to provide a specific appropriation off \$1.08M per fiscal year to DCFS to reimburse counties for the cost of complying with the mandate; this was the result of county advocacy efforts after DCFS indicated they did not have existing funding to cover costs.

AB266 – This bill will require local governments to (1) translate planning commission agendas into Spanish and Tagalog and post translated versions online and (2) create a language access

plan to provide information about services in multiple languages and report this plan annually to the State's Office for New Americans and the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

AB310 – Creates a \$32 million Nevada Supportive Housing Development Fund, intended to provide funding for grants to support the development of supportive housing and to fund the accompanying services. This bill will be administered through the Nevada State Housing Division.

AB316 – Reduces the penalty of having more than one unregistered vehicle on real property from a misdemeanor to a civil penalty.

AB391 – Gives local governments sponsoring or financing a public works project the authority (permissive) to enter into a prehire agreement containing a preference for hiring local labor on the job. This local area can be: (1) within the local government's jurisdiction (i.e., Clark County resident or resident within a specific unincorporated area of Clark County); or (2) within a certain specified distance of the boundaries (i.e., could extend over the borders). Any preference would not apply if it would preclude or reduce federal funding under any federal statute or regulation.

AB396 – Appropriates \$6 million per fiscal year (\$12 million total) to Clark County over the forthcoming biennium to be used for rental assistance for the elderly, persons with a disability or families facing an unanticipated emergency.

AB342 – Codifies a current regulation that requires all cannabis establishments to verify the age of a consumer by checking a government-issued identification using an identification scanner.

AB426 – Allows local authorities to permit commercial advertising for special events on or over highways for 14 days.

AB528 – Creates a \$100 million state matching fund for which a lead nonprofit could apply once meeting a threshold for a qualified capital project defined in the bill to fund acquisition, construction, installation and equipping a facility intended to reduce the incidence of acute homelessness, and to increase access to resources to reduce long-term reliance on social service systems and to move toward self-reliance. Creates a technical advisory committee to advise the lead applicant on critical community needs; local governments and social service representatives will have a seat. This bill also authorizes the local government in which the project is located to grant an abatement of any permitting or licensing fees. Local governments are also allowed to partner with the lead nonprofit if the local government meets certain requirements, including the requirement to have a navigation center, or other intake/screening process for homeless residents, and an approved plan to provide affordable attainable workforce development and permanent supportive housing programs.

AJR5 – Amends the state constitution to allow for a state lottery. AJR5 must pass again in the 2025 legislative session before going to a vote of the people.

AJR6 – Amends the state constitution to adopt the National Popular Vote Compact. AJR6 must pass again in the 2025 legislative session before going to a vote of the people.

Senate Bills

SB22 – Authorizes the additional publication of legal notices to allow for electronic posting via a website of a newspaper of general circulation. (*NACO bill.)

SB11 – Allows local governments to use drones to conduct scheduled building and fire inspections. (*League of Cities bill.)

SB35 – This bill increases criminal penalties for the trafficking of fentanyl as well as the selling of controlled substances containing fentanyl where the seller did not inform the buyer of the mixture. The bill also required criminal justice agencies to report biennially the number of persons charged with the trafficking of fentanyl and the selling of controlled substances with a fentanyl mixture. The reporting must include various demographic information as well as the number of deaths caused by an overdose due to a fentanyl that occurred in a prison or jail, and any developments on any treatment programs implemented in a prison or jail. Finally, to the extent that money is available, local jails or detention facilities shall establish a program to provide for the treatment of prisoners with a substance use disorder using medication-assisted treatment.

SB92 – This bill requires local governments to regulate sidewalk vendors in Clark and Washoe counties and generally will prohibit criminal penalties for the act of sidewalk vending except in the designated resort corridor area described in the bill. There are three main components of this bill: (1) the County will need to enact an ordinance prohibiting sidewalk vending in the resort corridor by October 15, 2023; (2) then the County will have one year to enact an ordinance to allow sidewalk vending in unincorporated Clark County; criminal penalties are specifically prohibited in the residential areas. The third component of the bill is a statewide Task Force to study the regulation of sidewalk vending statewide, measures to reduce barriers to sidewalk vending, while providing for approaches to protect the public health by ensuring vendors follow clear and narrowly tailored laws to address health, safety, and welfare risk. The Task Force's goal is to work toward a streamlined approach to regulation and enforcement amongst agencies with a requirement to report back to the 2025 legislative session with any recommended legislative approaches.

SB155 – In its first version, this bill would have originally prohibited local governments from enacting anti-camping ordinances and would have voided any ordinance that had been in effect as of October 1, 2023. As amended, this bill now enables justice courts to establish a diversion program to assist homeless persons.

SB259 – Increases the number of premises a winery may sell wine at retail or serve by the glass on its premises and the number of cases a winery may sell at retail or serve. Additionally, allows wineries to sell at retail or by glass not more than 150 barrels of cider produced by the winery. Finally, regarding any complaints against a licensee – the local government body must conduct a hearing and subsequent decision within 60 days of a citation being issued.

SB261 – Made several changes to the local government business impact statement process. The bill clarifies that certain “quasi municipal” agencies such as a local health district, regional transportation committee, municipal utility and special improvement district are subject to the business impact statement requirements. The bill will further require local governments to hold a workshop on a proposed ordinance if two or more trade associations or chambers of commerce (or any combination thereof) submit a workshop request within the allotted comment period. Local governments are required to maintain an e-email list of the chambers of commerce, trade association and their officers; this list will have to be updated on or before January 31 of each year.

SB277 – This bill makes various changes to the cannabis industry. First, this bill eliminates the separate licensing for medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis establishments, creating dual license for both purposes. Additionally, SB277 prohibits the sale of more than 2.5 ounces of usable cannabis or more than ¼ of an ounce of concentrated cannabis in one transaction. This bill also allows the Cannabis Compliance Board to develop a process for those with a felony conviction that has prevented them from owning a cannabis establishment may petition the board for an exemption. The bill also removes the requirement that someone who holds less than 5% of an ownership interest in a cannabis establishment obtain an agent registration card. Additionally, overall license fees for cultivation, production, testing, and renewal fees for cannabis retail stores have been reduced. Finally, the measure allows cannabis stores to have more than one secure entrance.

SB331 – Requires an emergency management plan to address the needs of people with pets during and after an emergency. Also requires at least one shelter to be designated to accommodate people with pets and include provisions for evacuation, shelter, and transport of people with pets to the extent practicable.

SB338 – Refines the term "large all-terrain vehicle" to mean any all-terrain vehicles that have seating capacity for at least two people.

SB380 – This bill extends the implementation date of 2021 legislation to extend foster care up to the age of 21, intended to help the County find federal funding for our extended youth support (Step Up) program. Instead, the bill now requires the State to report to the Interim Finance Committee on progress toward implementing a total extension of foster care and adoption supports up to the age of 21, and in a late-session amendment, appropriates funding to the State, Washoe, and Clark counties to ramp up staffing to get ready for implementation of a possible expansion by July 1, 2025.

SB406 – Establishes criminal penalties for threatening and or intimidating election officials. Also, creates penalties for anyone who disseminates any personal identifying information of an election official with the intent to assist or encourage harm to an election official.

SB422 – Allows personal delivery devices to be operated on public sidewalks and crosswalks while servicing an NSHE institution. Local governments have the authority via ordinance to determine time, place, and manner, including additional safety standards.

SB485 – Appropriates over \$16M to the Office of the Secretary of State to improve and modernize the business registration and filing system (SilverFlume).

SJR3 – Urges the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to consider certain actions, alternatives, and measures for the protection and management of the Colorado River, including recommendations submitted by the Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Additional Bills of Possible Interest for County Programs and Constituents

AB135 – Will remove barriers for many homeless citizens to access (1) certified copies of their birth certificate without a requirement for a notarized application; (2) drivers license or duplicate copies of drivers licenses to any youth aged 25 and under without a DMV fee; and (3) removing a requirement that a homeless youth has to provide proof of their social security number to get a DMV license or ID, instead allowing proof of identity with a school identification card or a school district. In a late session amendment, this bill also now includes a provision requiring school

districts and charter schools to put the 988 number on the back of any school-issued identification card.

AB195 – Allows the DMV to waive Driver’s License fees for individuals released from prison within the immediately preceding year.

AB226 – Allows DACA, TPS, and other recipients of federal deferred action programs to access in-state college tuition after residing in Nevada for one year to align for the eligibility criteria for all students.

AB279 – Grants a tuition and fee waiver to eligible children of combat-wounded Purple Heart recipients.

AB332 – Provides for the licensing and regulation of student loan servicers and private education lenders. The bill establishes standards of business as well as rights, remedies, and penalties available to borrowers.

SB237 – Provides authority for the State Board of Health to impose a 35-cent surcharge on all phone lines; this funding is intended to fund the 988 crisis response system. The bill further allows the funding generated from this surcharge to be used to support crisis stabilization services provided at a hospital with the crisis stabilization endorsement issued by the State.

SB293 – Creates enhanced consumer protections for the purchase of residential rooftop solar to prevent deceptive trade practices and advertising.

SB317 – Provides the statutory authority to allow homeless constituents or any at risk of homelessness to use a homeless services provider’s mailing address for a period of 180 days in order to facilitate applications for public assistance, enrolling a family member in school or enrolling themselves in a NSHE institution, obtaining housing or while seeking employment. This bill is intended to assist with a variety of application types for which an individual may need to provide proof of Nevada residence.

SB322 – This bill, known as “Rex’s Law,” in honor of Clark County Civil DA Jason Patchett’s son, Rex, will tighten possible penalties for offenders convicted of reckless driving. Under the bill, offenders going over 50 mph over the posted speed limit or driving in a school or pedestrian safety zone when their reckless driving caused substantial bodily harm or death could now face a maximum prison term of ten (10) years, increased from six (6), with a possible fine of \$2,000 to \$5,000.

SB381 – Prohibits a landlord from requiring a tenant to pay for any repairs, maintenance, or other work that should be covered by a landlord to maintain the dwelling.

SB428 – Will create a sales tax exemption for diapers upon approval by the voters in a ballot question that will be on the November 2024 ballot.

State Budget Highlights

- \$20.1 million (\$13.9 million General Fund) over the 2023-25 biennium to support statewide foster care rate increases for Family Foster Care, Advanced and Specialized Foster Care, Kinship Guardianship, and Court Jurisdiction programs and \$12.7 million (\$8.6 million

General Fund) over the 2023-25 biennium to fund additional Advanced and Specialized Foster Care rate increases in Clark County.

- Medicaid rate increases for physicians and dentists (5%); APRN and Certified Nurse Midwife reimbursement parity with rates paid to physicians.
- 26.9% rate increase for providers of services to individuals with intellectual and development delay diagnoses/ (Medicaid and ASD budget companion items)
- 10% rate increase in budget for skilled nursing facilities, up from the 5% rate proposed by Governor Lombardo. This rate was increased later in the session in an amendment to AB237. Together with the budget and legislative increases, skilled nursing facilities will receive a significant rate increase, totaling 24.5%.
- Additional Medicaid services were added : (1) coverage for wearable cardiovascular defibrillators (2) dental services for individuals with IDD aged 21 and over and (3) for 6 additional Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers (CCBHCs) – providers to be selected at a later date.
- Expanded Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women with incomes up to 200% Federal Poverty Level (FPL).
- Funding to Medicaid to hire a vendor to support the implementation of an All Payers Claim Database (from passage of SB40 of the 2021 legislative session) – the anticipated implementation date of this database is January 2024.
- Increase in hourly wage for personal care services (to \$25.00 per hour)

Notable Bills that Died in the Legislative Process

AB88, AB307, and SB230 – All of these measures would have required some form of voter identification.

AB362 and SB426 – Both of these bills would have proposed a statewide approach to rent stabilization, providing that rent would be capped at no more than a 5% COLA increase from year to year. The Senate bill, sponsored by Senator Spearman, is the one that moved through the process. It would have provided that the State Housing Division administer the statewide program and would have included a process for a landlord to apply for an exemption from the cap.

AB93 – Would have required red light cameras in school zones.

AB105 – Would have treated broadband service providers as a public utility.

AB108 – Would have ratified the Nurse Licensure Compact.

AB176 – Would have prohibited housing discrimination due to source of income.

AB336 – Would have provided parity between Driver's Licenses and Driver Authorization card for expiration dates.

AB363 – Would have prevented criminal records from impacting professional licensing.

AB425 – Would have authorized regulations for net metering for low-income housing.

AB490 – Would have authorized the creation of the academic medical district within the City of Las Vegas, with a requirement for UMC to be included as well as a requirement to partner with

UNLV School of Medicine. This bill would have allowed the City of Las Vegas to appoint a board to oversee the academic medical district, and the board would have had the power to approve tax increment financing to fund activities within the proposed district.

SB75 – Would have made the Registrar of Voters an elected position.

SB142 – Would have enacted the Homeless Bill of Rights.

SB175 – Would have eliminated same-date voter registration.

SB402 – Created a Cannabis Mentorship Pilot Program to help those adversely affected by previous laws which criminalized cannabis.

SB427 – Requiring all employers to create safety plans to address heat mitigation and poor air quality.

Bills Vetoed by the Governor (Highlights)

AB74 – Would have allowed NSHE and other local governments to enter into public-private partnerships, subject to the requirement to pay prevailing wage for any construction work. NSHE would have been authorized to use this funding for any project to promote and enhance a university program or student life within the system.

AB169 – Would have required local governments to adopt a heat mitigation element to their master plan.

AB218 – Would have enacted renter protections including disclosing all mandatory fees; including a provision authorizing a cause of action against any landlord violating the provisions of the act and authorized recovery of treble damages by a plaintiff.

AB246 – Would have expanded the federal standards regarding the Voting Rights Act and required election materials to be provided in more languages.

AB251 – Would have implemented a bill from the 2021 session requiring prescriptions to be translated into the most common 10 languages spoken in Nevada.

AB298 – Would have enacted renter protections including fee transparency and rent stabilization for those on fixed incomes.

AB359 – Would have authorized the Board of County Commissioners to remove the sunset on the RTC's existing fuel tax index via ordinance without needing to go to the voters.

SB78 – This was an omnibus renter protection bill that would have prevented landlords from collecting various application fees from all prospective tenants and refunding any fees to any prospective tenants that were not selected for the available dwelling. The bill would have also improved transparency for tenants by requiring all fines, fees, and costs to a tenant be disclosed including adequate notice of any changes, requiring rental agreements to include an explanation of rights as a tenant, and require landlords to disclose to tenants any changes to property management. Additionally, the bill would have provided consumer protections in the eviction process by preventing excessive fees from a landlord by allowing a landlord to only charge fees associated with the actual and direct costs to the landlord for an eviction and preventing a

landlord from reporting a tenant to a collection agency unless the landlord adequately discloses all outstanding amounts owed and with advance notice to the tenant.

SB104 – This was an omnibus cleanup bill to last session’s civil traffic citation legislation and included provisions to clarify that courts could not suspend Nevada drivers licenses for certain traffic offenses. During the session, there were several amendments to the requirement to post bond in connection with a request for a hearing to contest imposition of a civil citation, eventually eliminating the requirement to post bond.

SB335 – Would have allowed the courts to stay a summary eviction in the event a tenant was currently waiting for a decision on an application for rental assistance. The bill would have provided guardrails to the benefit of landlords, allowing them to challenge the stay if the landlord is at risk of foreclosure, has a lien on the property, has missed three or more mortgage payments, or an application for rental assistance was made in bad faith by the tenant. Additionally, the bill would have allowed the Justice Courts to create a diversion program for tenants at risk of eviction and staying the eviction action to connect the tenant with wrap around services to pay delinquent rent.

SB275 – Would have enacted rent stabilization for manufactured home parks.

SB133 – Would have increased penalties to create or serve on a false slate of presidential electors.