



togetherforbetter

**Clark County Legislative Report
83rd Session of the Nevada Legislature
2025**

Background:

The Clark County team monitored more than 1000 measures over the course of the 2025 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 103 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. Two (2) bills were moved from oppose to support.

Of the approximately 66 bills that we still were opposed to, 60 ultimately died through the process or were vetoed.

Governor Lombardo has vetoed eighty-seven (87) measures in total of the over 600 bills passed out of the Legislature and sent to his desk. A significant number of these vetoes pertained to matters involving government administration, employment, elections and candidate requirements, health care, health insurance mandates, criminal justice, commemorative observances, housing and tenant protections, education, gun safety, and labor-related issues.

In total, Clark County reviewed approximately 200 bills for potential fiscal notes during the 2025 Legislative Session. Clark initially identified approximately \$773.3M in fiscal impacts to the County over the forthcoming biennium (FY26-27) from legislation introduced this session (FY26 \$501,247,655 + FY27 \$272,020,174).

At the close of the session, the fiscal impact to the County over that same period was reduced significantly. In FY26, the County team’s work, combined with gubernatorial vetoes, resulted in positive revenue to the County of \$13.7M due to various State appropriations, and in FY27, an estimated impact of \$9.2M.

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 appropriations to the County considered in the figures above and against unfunded mandates. These efforts are summarized below.

County Bill Package

The County received four (4) bills during the 2025 Legislative Session. In addition, the team worked on six (6) County-led initiatives, introduced through committee bill sponsorship, individual bill sponsors, and helped co-present an additional bill on multijurisdictional business licensing. Of these eleven bills, ten (10) were signed into law.

AB43 (Clark County) - effective July 1, 2025.

This bill extends the pilot program allowing for job order contracting (JOC) enacted during the 2021 Session which expedited small construction projects for maintenance, repair, and renovation projects for County buildings. In its final form, after multiple amendments, the bill:

- Requires the County to adopt its JOC policy in a public meeting;
- Adds a requirement to the quarterly reporting to the Board that the County will announce upcoming job orders about to issue; and
- Adds a requirement to the bid specifications and program that the County will ensure:
 - That all contractors and subcontractors pay prevailing wages to workers on the jobs, excluding apprentices;
 - That all workers will have a minimum of three (3) years of relevant work experience or have graduated from an apprenticeship program approved by the Labor Commissioner or by the federal Department of Labor; and
 - That at least 25% of the workers performing work under the contract be either apprentices or have graduated from an approved apprenticeship program.

AB50 (Clark County) - effective October 1, 2025.

This bill grants local authority to implement an Impacted Persons Database (IPD) to support victim identification, family reunification, and long-term support services in response to mass casualty incidents. In collaboration with local hospitals and with support from UMC, the amended version of the bill:

- Establishes a statewide framework for counties interested in adopting a similar system, including guidelines for its use and maintenance.
- Provides immunity protections for counties that choose to implement and operate the system.
- Requires hospitals to utilize the IPD during mass casualty incidents to ensure coordinated and efficient response efforts.

SB15 (Clark County) - effective July 1, 2025.

This bill updates various administrative rules impacting county operations to provide greater flexibility in serving the public, including:

- Removal of the requirement for the Clark County School District (CCSD) to report to the Board about the status of CCSD reorganization.
- Removing the requirement for the Debt Management Committee to hold an annual meeting in August and instead allowing the County to set an alternative date for the annual meeting.
- Updating the business hours for the County Treasurer to reflect County business hours.
- Revising posting requirements for franchise agreements, reducing posting requirements from three (3) to one (1) place in each impacted unincorporated town.

Also included, late in the session via conference committee, are provisions removing the statutory fee cap for the Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan (last updated in the late 1990's) and allow the Board to set the fee, with a two-thirds vote of the Board, after an economic analysis to set the fee. These provisions also permit adjustment of the fee to CPI, again with a two-thirds vote.

AB107 (Assemblymember Brown-May) - effective upon passage and approval on May 29, 2025.

This bill removes barriers to foster care licensing for individuals with past marijuana-related convictions. As amended, individuals with a marijuana possession charge or conviction—excluding those involving intent to sell—that is five (5) years or older will no longer be automatically disqualified from becoming foster parents.

AB211 (Assemblymember Considine) - effective October 1, 2025.

Clark County presented this bill with sponsor Assemblymember Venicia Considine, Chair of the Assembly Government Affairs Committee. The bill provides local governments with greater enforcement authority to handle uninhabitable residential buildings by allowing for a court process to seek appointment of a receiver. This bill was heavily negotiated and in its amended and final form added some protections to the process, including:

- Restricted the parties eligible to petition for receivership to the local governments or a nonprofit organization only; if a petition is sought by a nonprofit, it must be supported by an affidavit from the local code enforcement division on the property and efforts to address the underlying issues endangering health and safety;
- Restricted the scope of the bill to multifamily rental properties to address concerns that this could be used on a single family home;
- Strengthened the notice requirements in the bill:

- A landlord will get a mandatory notice from the cities or counties of the code violations and the notice will lay out the receivership option, and potential risks of receivership including that a lien could be placed on the property.
- The mailed 30-day notice of a petition to seek receivership will be mailed via certified mail.
- Incorporated existing NRS 32 provisions on commercial receiverships, particularly adding the requirement that the receivers in our bill have to follow the ethics rules established by the Supreme Court, standards for disqualification of a receiver, the provisions on reasonableness on fees under that Chapter and a requirement that the receiver file a budget.

AB415 (Assemblymembers Goulding and Carter) - effective October 1, 2025.

This bill will help local agencies to affix a notice to an abandoned vehicle on either public or private property if the owner is unknown, the vehicle appears likely to be appraised as a junk vehicle (less than \$500, and not roadworthy) and the vehicle is unregistered in Nevada, or it is not readily apparent that the vehicle is registered in another state. This notice must state that the vehicle will be removed within seven (7) days of the notice date; at any point prior to removal of the vehicle, an owner can request an expedited hearing from the justice court to contest the proposed ruling of the vehicle as an abandoned junk vehicle.

Under the bill, the tow operator can obtain a DMV junk certificate, using their existing criteria for abandoned vehicles that would allow the operator to tow the bill immediately to the junkyard after the expiration of the notice period. The bill also includes provisions preventing “spoofing” software that hides a tow’s true location in order to obtain a job under dispatch.

AB417 (Assemblymember Hunt) - effective October 1, 2025.

This bill expands on prior legislative efforts to address trick driving and illegal speed contests. Under the new provisions, any vehicle cited or impounded for such activities that fails to meet current safety standards must be reported to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). The DMV will temporarily cancel the vehicle’s registration, requiring the owner to bring the vehicle into compliance within 30 days. In coordination with public defenders, the final amended version of the bill allows the DMV to grant a one-time 60-day extension if the owner is actively working to complete the necessary repairs.

AB503 (Joint Interim Standing Committee on Government Affairs) - effective October 1, 2025.

The County supported this bill and advocated for its passage with evidence of the total costs to the County from copper wire theft to date. The bill establishes criminal penalties for willful tampering with, removal of, or damage to critical infrastructure that provides essential services, such as power lines, cell towers, streetlights, and traffic signals. The legislation also creates penalties for the unlawful possession of used utility wire without

a valid justification, as well as for individuals who knowingly purchase such unlawfully obtained wire.

AB515 (Submitted to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Health and Human Services by Clark County) - effective partially on June 9, 2025 (preventing reversion to the General Fund of existing funding) and for all other purposes on July 1, 2025.

This bill addresses a longstanding funding challenge to the state's child welfare agencies by:

(1) Removing the reversion of any funds appropriated to fund the Adoption Savings program to the State General fund. The federal government does not place a timeframe on when Adoption Savings funds must be spent by, so funds appropriated for this purpose should be spent and not reverted.

(2) Providing appropriations of ~\$8M over the upcoming biennium across the three child welfare agencies (Clark, Washoe, and DCFS) to begin to offset the liability. These funds must be used by the child welfare agency to provide the services required under the Adoption Savings program, including the federal mandate to spend at least 30% of the funds on post-adoption, post-guardianship and prevention services.

- Clark's portion of the total funding appropriated in FY26 \$1,820,305 and in FY27 \$770,698 **toward adoption savings reinvestment calculated for FY23 & FY24;**
- \$1,820,305 and \$770,698 in the same fiscal years **to use for the unexpended balance reported by the State to the federal government for adoption savings.**
- In total, Clark should be receiving \$3,640,610 in FY26 and 1,541,397 in FY27 for the uses specified above.

(3) Requires DCFS and the Governor's Finance Office, in consultation with the counties, to perform an audit to determine the actual unfunded liability and to prepare a plan to fund the liability. The plan must be submitted to the Interim Finance Committee (IFC) by February 1, 2026, and is to be used by DCFS when they prepare their budget for the following biennia.

SB373 (Senator Steinbeck) - effective October 1, 2025.

Clark County presented this bill with Senator Steinbeck before both houses in the Legislature. The bill requires the County and cities in Clark County to establish a system for the issuance of multijurisdictional business licenses, taking into account fees, renewal periods and time, place and manner regulations. The bill creates a framework to establish criteria for the multijurisdictional licenses; this includes revenue sharing structure amongst participating jurisdictions and provides for integration of any multijurisdictional license with the State's Silver Flume portal. This bill is intended to create the framework needed to continue the work happening today between the County, the cities and the State to work toward this goal.

SB409 (Submitted to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Health and Human Services by Clark County) - effective July 1, 2025.

This bill adopts the federal Child Abuse and Treatment Act (CAPTA) standards into state law to ensure physicians are immune from civil and criminal liability for reviewing or consulting on child abuse and neglect cases.

County Sponsored and County Supported Bills that Failed

SB61 (Clark County): Would have harmonized land use policies between the state's two largest counties to establish an annexation process and expanded regional collaboration in Southern Nevada, including required notice to the County. This bill died at first committee passage deadline when it failed to be set for hearing in the Senate Government Affairs Committee.

SB415 (Submitted to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Growth and Infrastructure by NVACTS): This bill, presented by Andrew Bennett as Chair of NVACTS, Sheriff McMahon, and Commissioner Naft, would have authorized the use of road safety cameras in high-crash areas to reduce speeding and red-light running to improve traffic safety and reduce the number of vehicle crashes and fatalities. The bill had a hearing before the Senate Growth and Infrastructure Committee but failed to be voted out of the committee in time to meet legislative deadlines.

Other Bills Supported by the County Team

The County team worked on the bills below, and in a few cases, County Commissioners and other County department personnel testified in support of these measures.

AB263 (Assemblymember Mosca) - effective October 1, 2025.

In its final amended form, this bill requires Clark County to notify NDOT of a proposed homeless cleanup immediately adjacent to a NDOT right-of-way, and under the bill's provisions, NDOT may consult with the County and participate in the clean-up.

AB475 (Assemblymember Monroe-Moreno) - effective upon passage and approval on June 11, 2025.

This bill appropriates \$15M to Clark County to carry out an eviction diversion program and permits 10% of the funding to be used by the County, or by any subgrantee, for administrative costs. There are provisions in this bill requiring annual reporting by the County to IFC on each expenditure made from this funding. All funding must be committed by June 30, 2027, and spent by September 17, 2027; if not, the funding reverts to the State. Additional funding was also provided under this bill to the City of Reno (\$5.25M) and to the Nevada Rural Housing Authority (\$750,000) for the same purposes.

AB530 (Assembly Committee on Growth & Infrastructure) - effective upon passage and approval on May 22, 2025.

This bill provided for the extension of Fuel Revenue Indexing (FRI) in Clark County until 2036 by a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of County Commissioners. Beginning January 1, 2037, annual increases to FRI will have to be approved by voters via a ballot question in November 2036.

SB451 (Senator Cannizzaro) - effective immediately for preparatory tasks and then on July 1, 2027, for all other purposes.

This bill provides for the continued funding for over 800 Metro officers by providing for:

- The continued imposition of the property tax rate of 20 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation in the taxing district, for each fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2027, and ending before June 30, 2057; and
- The continued use of the proceeds of this property tax specifically for the purpose of employing police officers with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.
- The bill provisions expire in thirty (30) years on June 30, 2057.

State Budget Highlights

Extended Foster Care and other additions to the County Child Welfare Budget

Clark County's child welfare block grant account in the State's budget was closed with additional funding granted to the County above the Governor's Recommended amount: (1) \$9.3M more than the proposed funding in the Governor's budget for extended foster care, fully funding the implementation of the new program; (2) \$142,500 toward non-recurring legal fees, and (3) funding for transportation to school of origin in the amount of \$410,000 per year of the biennium, bringing this additional funding to Clark to align with what the State had allocated to Washoe County.

DNCR bond project – funding for Wetlands and other programs

The Legislature approved the Governor's recommended plan for issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$63.4M dollars under the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DNCR) Bond Program, including funding for the Las Vegas Valley Rim Trail and for Wetlands Park. Here is the approved distribution:

- \$5M – Division of State Parks
- \$5M – State Department of Wildlife
- \$25.4M – Las Vegas Springs Preserve
- \$2M – Clark County Wetlands Park
- \$3M – Division of Museums and History
- \$1M – Las Vegas Valley Rim Trail
- \$2M – Lake Tahoe Path System
- \$20M – Open competitive grants for projects authorized through the program

Funding for SNAMHS forensic facilities and Desert Regional Center

The Legislature approved the Governor's recommendation for \$381.8M in general obligation bonds to construct a 300-bed psychiatric facility for forensic patients (i.e., mentally disordered criminal offenders) on the existing DHHS campus on West Charleston in Las Vegas as a continuation of CIP Project 23-P06, Advanced Planning: Southern Nevada Forensic Facility. The campus consists of Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services, Southern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services (including the Desert Willow Treatment Center), the Desert Regional Center, the Stein Forensic Facility, and the Rawson-Neal Psychiatric Hospital.

The new forensic facility would serve individuals awaiting adjudication and needed treatment to competency and would also support long-term commitments. The facility would include spaces for assessment, clinical services, therapy offices, visitation, and a kitchen to support multiple agencies on the campus. The construction of the new forensic facility as planned is dependent upon the demolition of certain Desert Regional Center buildings (CIP Project 25-C02), which would provide the necessary land for the forensic facility. The Governor recommended and the Legislature approved \$38M in general obligation bonds to design and construct replacements for Buildings 1300, 1304, and 1391 at the Desert Regional Center in Las Vegas. This project would replace aging buildings that have reached the end of their useful life and provide land necessary to support the construction of a new 300-bed forensic facility.

Notable Bills that Died in the Legislative Process

AB33 (NV State Controller): Would have created the Office of the State Inspector General to audit and investigate fraud, waste or abuse in state agencies, local governments, and nonprofits.

AB44 (NV Attorney General): Would have prohibited price manipulation of an essential good or service. (Vetoed)

AB54 (Department of Public Safety): Would have increased penalties for first responders who are killed or significantly injured when drivers fail to move over or take precautions when approaching a traffic incident.

AB63 (NV Attorney General): Attempted to provide some clarity to the process by which a wrongfully convicted person can file a claim with the State to obtain monetary compensation and a "Certificate of Innocence."

AB68 (NV State Treasurer): Would have required reporting of positive rental history to credit bureaus.

AB81 (Assemblymember La Rue Hatch): Would have exempted Nevada from daylight savings time.

AB85 (Assembly Committee on Natural Resources): Would have allowed the Department of Wildlife to manage/conservate certain non-pest invertebrates to avoid their designation as threatened or endangered.

AB112 (Assemblymember Nguyen): Would have allowed all employees to use their sick time to care for family members regardless of whether an employee is covered by a collective bargaining agreement. (Vetoed.)

AB131 (Assemblymember Jackson): Would have exempted accessory dwelling units (ADU) from property taxes if the ADU was rented to a tenant with a housing choice voucher.

AB135 (Assemblymember Yurek): Would have expanded property tax exemptions for surviving spouses of veterans.

AB156 (Assemblymember Mosca): Would have granted CCSD appointed trustees voting power as well as require CCSD to compensate trustees a salary compensable to a county commissioner salary.

AB168 (Assemblymember Goulding): Would have implemented the “Idaho Stop” which allows bicyclists to proceed through intersections without stopping at traffic lights or stop signs if safe to do so.

AB175 (Assemblymember Hibbetts): Would have expand the lookback period for enhanced punishments for DUI offenses from 7 years to 10 years.

AB180 (Assemblymember D’Silva): Would have expanded last session’s sidewalk vending bill to allow for the sale of merchandise.

AB185 (Assemblymember Anderson): Would have allowed day care facilities to be licensed within HOAs. (Vetoed.)

AB203 (Assemblymember Carter): A multifaceted cannabis bill that, among other things, would have permitted delivery of cannabis throughout the County and eliminated the cannabis excise tax for cannabis establishments which took on “social equity” members.

AB218 (Assemblymember González): Would have requested the Nevada Supreme Court to conduct a study regarding the best practices and procedures for notifying defendants of court dates.

AB223 (Assemblymember Considine): Would have strengthened the habitability standards and tenant recourse for a landlord's failure to maintain the property. (Vetoed.)

AB226 (Assemblymember Mosca): Would have imposed additional requirements for a community benefit plan for tax abatements in the State. (Vetoed.)

AB238 (Assemblymembers Jauregui and Monroe-Moreno): Would have enacted the Nevada Studio Infrastructure Jobs and Workforce Training Act.

AB243 (Assemblymember Hibbetts): Would have increased the property tax exemption for surviving spouses of veterans killed in the line of duty to \$20,000 of assessed valuation.

AB247 (Assemblymember Brown-May): Would have required access to a sign language interpreter and Communication Access Realtime Translation (CART) at all public meetings.

AB259 (Assemblymember Considine): Would have prohibited a person or entity from purchasing or seeking reimbursement for drugs at prices exceeding the "maximum fair price" set at the federal level. (Vetoed.)

AB287 (Assemblymember González): Would have required automatic recounts for any races or ballot questions when a margin of victory is 0.25% or less.

AB302 (Joint Interim Committee on Judiciary): Would have required courts to allow the use of "facility dogs" to support children and vulnerable witnesses in certain court proceedings.

AB303 (Assemblymember Karris): Would have required any publicly funded project for broadband, telecommunications or fiber optic services to comply with NRS 338. As amended, the bill would have required certified payroll and other reporting to the NV State Infrastructure Bank.

AB307 (Assemblymember Gallant): Would have removed wholesale cannabis tax and restructured the retail tax for cannabis; before the bill died, Assemblymember Gallant had proposed an amendment to retain the local share of funding under the tax.

AB306 (Speaker Yeager): Would have required Clark County to establish 10 ballot drop boxes on the three days between early voting ending and before election day. (Vetoed.)

AB385 (Assemblymember Cole): Would have prevented the County from adopting a building code provision preventing the use of evaporative cooling for any project requiring 500 tons of cooling capacity for warehouse or industrial purposes.

AB402 (Assemblymember Torres): Would have allowed for automatic traffic enforcement in construction zones.

AB496 (Speaker Yeager) Would have required daily reporting of the status of mail ballots during an election. (Vetoed.)

AB499 (Speaker Yeager): Would have implemented Voter ID for the 2026 election cycle, required extended hours for ballot curing and the creation of a voter services portal. (Vetoed.)

AB597 (Speaker Yeager): Would have allowed nonpartisan voters to request a partisan ballot during a primary election. (Vetoed.)

SB3 (City of North Las Vegas): Would have allowed for joinder on public contracts at the local level.

SB55 (NV Lt. Governor): Would have allowed the State Department of Agriculture to set regulations defining agricultural tourism in the State and sets up a function to support these types of events.

SB91 (Senator Doñate): Would have allowed the use of diacritical marks on vital documents.

SB93 (Senator Daly): Would have required broadband service providers and contractors receiving federal grant money for the development of broadband services and infrastructure to meet certain safety and training requirements, provide high quality wages, and employ a local workforce. (Vetoed.)

SB100 (Senator Daly): Would have required the Secretary of State to enforce timely election duties and take legal action against local election officials who willfully fail to comply. (Vetoed.)

SB102 (Senator Daly): Would have prohibited a person from creating or serving in a false slate of presidential electors and subject to a category D felony. (Vetoed.)

SB142 (Senator Doñate): Would have revised the amount exempt from execution from judgments. (Vetoed.)

SB173 (Senator Neal): Would have considered heat islands in a redevelopment area as blight and would have mandated that one percent (1%) of money in every Redevelopment Agency be set aside for the Desert Research Institute to promote tree canopies.

SB182 (Senator Nguyen): Would have established nurse to patient ratios. (Vetoed.)

SB192 (Senator Neal): Had numerous provisions, including mandated health insurance coverage for doulas and hormone replacement therapy for women, a requirement for hospitals and birthing centers to allow doulas access to the premises; provisions preventing the use of certain race-based formulas and standards in health care, requiring child welfare agencies to provide for an independent assessment of a child before the child leaves agency custody, and requiring the State Board of Medical Examiners, the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, UNR and UNLV to study health care access disparities, as well as the impact of those disparities on the provision of health care services and health outcomes.

SB254 (NV Youth Legislature): Would have required schools to use a state-created questionnaire when a student is suspected of substance use, and report parents for abuse if they provided access to substances.

SB259 (Senator Neal): Would have revised the categories of spending on the AB309 sales tax currently used by the County for a variety of programs.

SB281 (Senator Nguyen): Would have provided funding to Clark and Washoe Counties for two programs: (1) implementation of the Life Set model for the Department of Family Services and (2) continuing funding for the jail -based programming for both Clark County Detention Center and Washoe County jail, beyond December 2025.

SB286 (Senate Committee on Natural Resources): Was intended to increase communication between local governments and tribal governments with regard to planning matters and the use of public lands.

SB295 (Senator Doñate): Would have authorized a separate category of vending for “compact food vendors” selling certain types of food (e.g. shaved ice, shelf-stable products and non-dairy item) outside of health district inspections. (Vetoed.)

SB303 (Senate Committee on Judiciary): Would have curtailed local government immunity by limiting the types of premises which are considered open for recreational purposes and redefining the term “recreational activity” to specifically exclude “utilitarian activities” such as walking or cycling for the purposes of transportation or work-related activities. (Vetoed.)

SB306 (Senator Cruz-Crawford & Assemblymember Mosca): Would have prevented public and private hospitals from discharging a child without a discharge plan and included a provision that the discharge plan could not include discharge to temporary facilities, like Child Haven.

SB316 (Senator Nguyen): Would have established various regulations to increase transparency, disclosure, and prohibited practices related for Pharmacy Benefit Managers.

SB383 (Senator Ohrenschall): Would have expanded the types of activities that would qualify as “community service” for purposes of juvenile offenders performing community service when under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

SB393 (Senator Neal): Was a follow-up bill to Senator Neal’s 2023 legislation for Windsor Park residents and in part, would have given the potential relocation project more time (pushing the deadline from 2023-2025 biennium to the 2025-2027 biennium) as well as appropriated additional funding to the project.

SB395 (Senator Ohrenschall): Would have prevented autonomous heavy-duty vehicles from being tested or operated on a State highway unless a human operator is present.

SB447 (Senate Committee on Government Affairs): Would have authorized a petition for writ of mandamus and attorney’s fees in an action to challenge whether a project was maintenance or public work. (Vetoed.)

SB449 (Senate Committee on Government Affairs): Would have provided for entry into an interlocal or cooperative agreement between the Clark County Department of Public Safety (DPS) and Metro on jurisdictional issues and would have brought DPS into alignment on the use of body cameras and other rules governing peace officers.

SB450 (Senate Committee on Government Affairs): Would have deemed the Eighth Judicial District and Justice Court marshals in Clark County as Clark County employees.