



Nevada – CPAC Scorecard

Center for Legislative Analysis

12th Edition – 2025

Summary

The eighth edition of the Nevada CPAC Scorecard assesses 16 votes in the Nevada State Senate and 16 votes in the Nevada Assembly from the 2025 session. Because Nevada operates a biennial legislature, lawmakers had not convened in regular session since 2023. Nevada Republicans earned an average score of **68%** in 2025, down from 73% in 2023. Democrats earned an average score of just **1%**, compared to 2% in the previous session, reflecting continued near-uniform support for leftist legislation.

The 2025 session featured a broad slate of proposals expanding government authority across elections, labor policy, firearms regulation, housing markets, and environmental mandates. Lawmakers advanced sweeping election law changes through **AB 534** and **AB 597**, strengthened public-sector union influence and collective bargaining structures through **AB 356** and **AB 155**, and pursued new restrictions on firearm ownership through **SB 156**, **AB 245**, and **AB 105**. Additional measures targeting property owners and housing markets advanced through **AB 121**, **AB 480**, and **SB 114**, while regulatory expansion and environmental mandates appeared in bills such as **AB 244**.

Governor Joe Lombardo vetoed several of the most sweeping measures, particularly those affecting gun rights, election law, and housing regulation, highlighting the ongoing divide between Nevada's Democratic legislature and its Republican executive branch. Even with those vetoes, the session demonstrated sustained pressure for expanded mandates, regulatory authority, and government intervention across multiple sectors of Nevada's economy and civil society.

Key Takeaways

Election Law Changes Prioritized Access Over Security

Several major proposals targeted Nevada's election framework, including **AB 534**, which revised voter registration and mail ballot procedures while expanding grant-funded voter access programs, and **AB 597**, which would have allowed nonpartisan voters to participate in partisan primaries. These measures continued Nevada's trend toward loosening election procedures rather than strengthening ballot security safeguards.

Union Influence Expanded Inside State Government

Labor-backed legislation played a major role in the session. **AB 356** tilted the state budgeting process toward public-sector unions by expanding reporting and negotiation requirements for collective bargaining agreements, while **AB 155** expanded mandatory bargaining subjects to include classroom staffing ratios. Together, these measures strengthened union leverage over public spending and personnel policy.

Property Owners Faced New Mandates and Legal Risks

Landlords and property managers were targeted through several bills imposing new compliance rules and liability risks. **AB 121** introduced new restrictions on rent payment systems and application fees, **AB 480** expanded housing discrimination liability, and **SB 114** created new operational mandates and litigation exposure for property owners.

Second Amendment Restrictions Remained a Legislative Priority

Firearms policy was another major focus of the session. **SB 156** created a taxpayer-funded special counsel for gun violence prevention, while **AB 245** raised the minimum age for certain firearm possession and **AB 105** created new gun-free zones near election locations. These proposals reflected continued efforts to expand firearm regulation at the state level.

Environmental and Regulatory Mandates Continued to Grow

Additional regulatory expansion appeared in proposals such as **AB 244**, which banned polystyrene food containers for businesses, and **AB 457**, which launched a study examining potential expansions of Nevada's tax structure on businesses and property transactions.

Highlighted Votes Analyzed

AB 594 – New Green Carveouts and Tweaks to Nevada's Tax Code

This bill modernizes various tax administration procedures but also expands partial abatements for favored businesses that recycle certain materials or produce fuels from recycled materials, further entrenching industry-specific tax breaks instead of broad relief. CPAC rejects government picking winners and losers through targeted subsidies instead of across-the-board tax relief and opposed this bill. The Senate passed this bill on June 2nd, 2025 by a vote of 21-0. The House passed this bill on May 28th, 2025 by a vote of 36-6. The bill later became law.

AB 534 – Rebranding and Expanding Nevada's Loose Election Framework

This bill makes wide-ranging changes to Nevada's election laws, including renaming provisional ballots, altering voter registration and mail ballot procedures, expanding grant-funded voter access programs, and revising audit and technology testing rules in ways that prioritize access over security safeguards. CPAC believes Nevada should tighten voter ID and ballot security instead of layering on new access grants and procedural tweaks that leave loopholes and opposed this bill. The Senate passed this bill on June 2nd, 2025 by a vote of 13-8. The House passed this bill on May 31st, 2025 by a vote of 25-15. The Governor vetoed this bill.

SB 156 – Creating a Taxpayer-Funded Anti-Gun Special Counsel

This bill requires the Attorney General to appoint a Special Counsel for the Prevention of Gun Violence with broad powers and duties to drive policy and advocacy around firearms from within the state government. CPAC opposes creating a permanent anti-Second Amendment bureaucracy designed to undermine lawful gun ownership and opposed this bill. The Senate passed this bill on May 28th, 2025 by a vote of 11-8. The House passed this bill on May 31st, 2025 by a vote of 25-14. The Governor vetoed this bill.

Trends & Observations

Democratic Cohesion Remains Near Total

Democratic lawmakers again voted almost unanimously in favor of progressive policy priorities. With an average score of just 1%, Democrats showed virtually no crossover voting with conservative positions during the session.

Republicans Continued to Provide the Primary Opposition

While outnumbered in both chambers, Republican lawmakers remained the primary source of resistance to mandates affecting property rights, gun ownership, labor markets, and election administration. Their average score of 68% reflects continued opposition to most expansionary legislation.

The Governor Played a Key Check on Legislative Expansion

Because Nevada's legislature meets only every two years, each session carries outsized policy impact. During the 2025 session, Governor Joe Lombardo's veto power became a central check on the Democratic legislature, blocking several major proposals related to election law, firearms regulation, and housing mandates.

Biennial Sessions Raise the Stakes of Each Legislative Cycle

Unlike most states, Nevada's legislature meets only in odd-numbered years. As a result, major policy initiatives tend to accumulate between sessions and move rapidly once lawmakers reconvene, increasing the policy impact of each legislative cycle..

Conservative Excellence - House

NONE

Conservative Excellence - Senate

NONE

Conservative Achievement - House

Rich DeLong - 81%

Jill Dickman - 81%

Ken Gray - 81%

Gregory Hafen - 81%

Alexis Hansen - 80%

Conservative Achievement - Senate

John Ellison - 81%

Lisa Krasner - 81%

Robin Titus - 81%