



C I T Y O F
RENO
Memorandum

DATE: October 1, 2025

TO: Mayor and City Council

THROUGH: Jackie Bryant, City Manager

FROM: Calli Wilsey, Director of Policy & Strategy
Nic Ciccone, Government Affairs Manager

DEPT: Office of Policy & Strategy

SUBJECT: 2025 End of Session Legislative Report

This memo provides a report of the government affairs team's work during the 83rd (2025) Legislative Session. The report also includes a high-level overview of the impacts new legislation will have on the City of Reno.

City of Reno
2025 End of Session
Legislative Report



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2025 Legislative Session Overview

The 83rd Session of the Nevada Legislature began on February 3, 2025, and adjourned sine die at 12:35am on June 2, 2025. While the governor and majority party leaders remained the same compared to 2023, legislative leadership representing the minority in both chambers changed. The 83rd Session was Republican Governor Joe Lombardo's second session in his first term. Democratic Assemblyman Steve Yeager returned for his second session as speaker, and Senator Cannizzaro retained her role for the fourth consecutive session as majority leader of the Senate. Following the 2024 elections, the Democrats lost their supermajority in the Assembly, resulting in a total of 27 Democrats and 15 Republicans for the 2025 session. The Senate composition remained one member short of a supermajority with 13 Democrats 8 Republicans.

Executive & Legislative Leadership



Governor
Joe Lombardo



Senate Majority Leader
Nicole Cannizzaro



Speaker of the Assembly
Steve Yeager



Senate Minority Leader
Robin Titus



Assembly Minority Leader
Greg Hafen II

83rd Session by the Numbers	Total
Number of Bill Draft Requests (BDR)	1,254
Number of Bills Introduced	1,152
Number of Bills Returned from the 82 nd Session	46

Number of Resolutions Introduced	57
Number of Bills Signed by the Governor	519
Number of Bills Vetoed by the Governor	87

Reno’s Legislative Priorities and Outcomes

On August 14, 2024, the Reno City Council voted unanimously to forgo submittal of any BDRs. The Council also directed staff to prioritize the passage of affordable housing measures. On January 22, 2025, City Council adopted the City’s Legislative Platform and provided staff with feedback on various topics that could come up during the legislative session.

Priority Bills

Pursuant to the City’s 83rd Legislative Session Platform, the City’s Strategic Plan, and direction from Council, staff closely monitored and engaged with legislators and stakeholders on more than 500 bills. Over the course of the 83rd session, the government affairs team prioritized the passage of four pieces of legislation that focused on housing, public safety, and allowing decisions to be made at the local level:

Assembly Bill 475 allocates \$5.25 million to the City of Reno for eviction diversion (rental assistance) programs to keep Reno, Sparks, and unincorporated Washoe County residents housed.

Assembly Bill 540, the Nevada Housing Attainability and Accessibility Act, among other things, creates a \$25 million fund to reimburse local governments that waive or reduce fees for the development of attainable housing. To date, the City of Reno has waived over \$12 million in fees for the development of more than two thousand affordable units. This new funding source will provide an opportunity for the City to continue the program and act as a leader among local governments as it addresses housing needs throughout the community.

Senate Bill 48 changes the reporting timeline for staff to send master plan changes to the regional planning agency and allows the governing bodies of cities and counties across Nevada to pass an ordinance to align planning commissioners’ terms with the person who appointed them.

Senate Bill 319 requires Washoe County, the City of Reno, and the City of Sparks to study regional fire and emergency services options within the three jurisdictions.

Service Delivery Measures

In addition to the four priority legislative measures, the government affairs team worked closely with partner jurisdictions and legislators to mitigate unintended consequences and retain the City’s authority to address matters of local concern. To evaluate the effectiveness of these efforts, staff developed a set of service delivery measures and indicators and provided a summary of advocacy efforts. The measures in the tables below provide an overview of the City’s advocacy

efforts. A key to explain policy positions and government affairs efforts is provided at the end of this document in Appendix A.

Alignment of Final Bill Outcomes with Legislative Platform

While the City of Reno monitored a total of 524 bills to assess their impacts, the government affairs team identified official policy positions supported by the Council's legislative platform on 95 bills. Of the 95 bills with policy positions, the City supported the passage of 49 bills. Those 49 bills represent law changes that would increase funding alternatives available to local governments, preserve council discretion, and/or were supported by the policy guidance in the council-adopted legislative platform. 32 of the 49 supported bills were enacted into law.

Conversely, the City opposed the passage of 14 bills. These bills represented potential challenges to local governance, including unfunded mandates, constraints on local policy-making, and other issues that conflicted with the City's policy platform. Despite opposition, the government affairs team worked diligently to mitigate the negative impacts of these bills and ensure that the City's interests were represented. Two of the 14 bills the City opposed were signed into law.

Finally, by the end of session, following negotiations with stakeholders, the City identified 32 bills whose impact would not detrimentally impact day-to-day operations or substantially limit the City Council's authority – the final position for these bills is indicated as neutral. Many of these bills significantly changed after initial introduction due to active engagement by the government affairs team. 16 were enacted into law and 16 died or were vetoed.

Overall, 76 of the 95 bills (80 percent) with official positions at the end of the legislative session had outcomes that were aligned with the City's desired outcome based on the Council's legislative platform.

Legislative Platform Measures	Total
Number of Bills with Final Position of Support	49
➔ Enacted Into Law	32
➔ Died or Vetoed	17
Number of Bills with Final Position of Oppose	14
➔ Enacted Into Law	2
➔ Died or Vetoed	12
Number of Bills with Final Position of Neutral	32
➔ Enacted Into Law	16
➔ Died or Vetoed	16
Percent of Bills with Official Positions that had Final Outcomes Aligned with Council's Legislative Platform	80% (76/95)

Government Affairs (GA) Efforts

A similar analysis was completed to look at the results of bills on which the GA team directly worked. Of the 95 bills with official policy positions at the end of session, the GA team directly worked on 63 of them. Related to these 63 bills, the GA team:

- Testified on 29 bills
- Successfully added amendments favorable to the City’s position on 14 bills
- Met directly with legislators and stakeholders on 63 bills
- Improved bills through coalition-building on 34 bills.

These efforts helped secure outcomes that were aligned with the City’s platform in 55 of the 63 bills (87 percent).

Legislative Advocacy Measures	Total
Number of Bills the GA Team Worked on with Final Position of Support	27
➔ Enacted Into Law	19
➔ Died or Vetoed	8
Number of Bills the GA Team Worked on with Final Position of Oppose	9
➔ Enacted Into Law	0
➔ Died or Vetoed	9
Number of Bills the GA Team Worked on with Final Position of Neutral	27
➔ Enacted Into Law	16
➔ Died or Vetoed	11
Percent of Bills with Official Positions that the GA Team Worked on that had Final Outcomes Aligned with Council’s Legislative Platform	87% (55/63)

Fiscal Impacts (Fiscal Year 26)

Over the course of the legislative session, the GA team worked closely with each of the City’s departments to estimate the fiscal impact of hundreds of bills. To better quantify the City’s advocacy efforts and keep residents and Council informed about the impacts of legislation, the GA team compiled a summary table of the fiscal impacts from the 83rd legislative session. When the state creates a new program or benefits without providing funding, this is referred to as an “unfunded mandated.” The initial projection represents the introduced version of a bill prior to any advocacy efforts, while the final projection represents the estimated impact of the version of bills that were signed into law. It should be noted that there are several bills that will have a fiscal impact that could not be reliably estimated. The GA team will continue to monitor the impacts of bills through the implementation process and in the coming years.

Unfunded Mandates	Total
Initial Projection	- \$5,264,905
Final Projection	- \$1,250,376
Reduction in Impact from Advocacy (Initial - Final)	\$4,014,529

Appropriations	Total
Direct Appropriations to City of Reno	\$5,250,000
Net Impact (Direct Appropriations - Final Projection)	\$3,999,624

Summary of High Impact Bills

In addition to the work summarized previously in this report, the GA team has provided a summary of many bills that impact the City and its residents. The report is organized according to the policy categories outlined in the Council-adopted City of Reno 83rd Nevada Legislative Session Platform. Please note that not all categories from the platform were addressed by the legislature this session. See Appendix A for definitions of the categories related to Final Position and GA Efforts.

Affordable Housing

Platform Policy Guidance: The City supports legislation that provides tools and resources, which align with the City's strategic priorities, to address the housing affordability crisis the state and the nation is currently facing. The City supports additional state solutions that provide financing tools and resources to facilitate the development of housing for individuals and families earning up to 120% of the Area Median Income (AMI). The City supports legislation that provides alternative funding mechanisms to replenish the costs associated with City-subsidized affordable housing projects.

Assembly Bill 62/Assembly Bill 301: Affordable Housing State Tax Credits

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed*	Support	Engaged

Assembly Bill 62 was introduced to modernize and streamline the state's transferable tax credit program for affordable housing. The bill sought to allocate an additional \$60 million to the tax credit program and made several operational changes including:

- Reducing the timeline for project sponsors to submit applications to the Housing Division;
- Allowing long-term ground leases to qualify for tax credits;
- Allowing project sponsors to transfer credits to other entities.

*Officially, Assembly Bill 62 and the increased funding for the program died. However, the operational changes were added to Assembly Bill 301 by conference committee and signed into law. The additional allocation of tax credits was not included.

Assembly Bill 475: Eviction Diversion (Rental Assistance) Funding

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

This bill allocates \$5.25 million to provide eviction diversion programs to all residents of Washoe County. Last legislative session, AB 396 (2023) allocated \$3 million to the City of Reno and \$3 million to the City of Sparks for rental assistance programs. During the 83rd Legislative Session, three bills were introduced that sought appropriate funding for eviction diversion programs across the state. Early in the legislative session, the government affairs team identified the passage of AB 475 as a priority and worked with the City of Sparks and Washoe County to formalize the City of Reno's role as the regional provider of eviction diversion programs. The bill also appropriates \$12 million to Clark County and \$750,000 to the Rural Housing Authority.

Assembly Bill 540: Nevada Housing Attainability & Accessibility Act

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

This bill changes the definitions of affordable housing in favor of the term “attainable housing” and increases the area median income that is included in this new definition to 150%. With the expanded definition, the City will need to update the Master Plan to reflect the change. Like AB 213 (2023), AB 540 also requires the City to pass an ordinance that expedites the review of attainable housing projects. The expedited process in this bill, includes, without limitation “administrative approvals by authorized city staff.”

Further, existing law allows the City to reduce or subsidize in whole or in part certain fees to assist in maintaining or developing a project for affordable housing that serves residents whose income does not exceed 60% AMI. This is codified in Reno Municipal Code Chapter 1.08. AB 540 increases the threshold to allow local jurisdictions to waive fees for projects that serve residents whose income does not exceed 150% AMI. It also removes the requirement to adopt an ordinance to waive fees. Through the work of the government affairs team in the 2023-2024 interim, this bill also creates a \$25 million fund to reimburse local governments that waive or reduce fees for the development of attainable housing.

Local Government Authority and Preemption

Platform Policy Guidance: The City will support legislation that allows for increased flexibility and discretion at the local level and opposes any legislation that would preempt the ability of local governments to set appropriate policy at the local level.

Assembly Bill 102: Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Licensure

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

The City of Reno worked with the Interim Committee on Health & Human Services and the Nevada Fire Chiefs Association to create a pathway to increase efficiencies for licensing EMS personnel. This bill will allow Northern Nevada Public Health's District Board of Health to license EMS personnel if they take an affirmative vote to do so. Currently, the state's EMS division services 16 of Nevada's 17 counties. Clark County's EMS licensure process is regulated by the Southern Nevada Health District.

Assembly Bill 185: Childcare Facilities

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Vetoed	Support	Engaged

Assembly Bill 185, as initially proposed, would have required cities and counties to allow childcare facilities in all residential zoning districts. The government affairs team worked with the bill sponsor to remove that provision in its entirety. After that provision was removed and following Council feedback, the City's position changed from opposed to support. The final version of the bill prevented homeowners' associations from prohibiting licensed childcare facilities in their neighborhoods.

Assembly Bill 241: Commercial to Mixed-Use/Multi-Family Ordinance Requirement

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

Assembly Bill 241 requires cities and counties to pass an ordinance to allow commercially-zoned properties to include mixed-use or multifamily housing development. The City of Reno and the Urban Consortium worked to amend this bill to clarify that local governments can establish the standards and requirements for properties to qualify. Ordinances that conflict with this statute will be void and unenforceable.

This bill also includes a provision that allows Catholic Charities of Northern Nevada or the Reno-Sparks Gospel Mission to work with the Reno Redevelopment Agency to have the State transfer land on the property commonly known as the Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services Campus to either non-profit organization at no cost. The land may only be transferred at no cost if the land is restricted to be used for community and social services for at-risk and underserved communities.

Assembly Bill 375: Cocktails-to-Go Ordinance

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Watched

Assembly Bill 375 authorizes the City to pass an ordinance allowing food establishments and food delivery services (Uber, Postmates, Grubhub) to sell and deliver alcoholic beverages to-go, provided they have sealed containers. The bill does not place any restriction on how the City crafts its ordinance other than the to-go beverages can only be sold by food establishments (not bars that don't serve food).

Assembly Bill 396: Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance Requirement

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Engaged

This bill requires certain local governments to pass an ordinance to allow ADUs on residential property. If a local ordinance compliant with the provisions of the bill is not adopted by July 1, 2026, ADUs will be authorized on any parcel zoned for single-family residential use.

To comply with the provisions of AB396, the ordinance must not:

- Prohibit kitchens in ADUs;
- Require more than one parking spot for an ADU;
- Require setbacks further than the primary residence for the ADU;
- Require improvements for a public street unless necessary for the development of an ADU;
- Prohibit the ADU from being used for long-term rental housing.

Working with Development Services, the government affairs team was able to substantially amend the bill to remove the requirement for an expedited process that would have limited public hearing requirements. Staff also worked with the bill sponsor to ensure this bill would not detrimentally affect the draft ADU ordinance Development Services had been working on with Council and the community for several years.

Assembly Bill 444: Additional Stakeholder Engagement for Impact Fees

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Engaged

This bill requires government agencies that adopt impact fees to conduct additional outreach to trade associations and chambers of commerce prior to adopting new impact fees or changing existing fees. It also requires the government agency to include a business impact statement when the ordinance is brought to the governing body for first reading and adoption. Prior to the passage of Assembly Bill 444, impact fees were exempt from this requirement.

Originally, the bill would have required business impact statements to be completed for every new ordinance, including, but not limited to, zoning changes for individual parcels. The bill also would have created a new statutory right for an individual to sue the government agency to make any such ordinance void and unenforceable if they allege the agency improperly failed to include them in the initial stakeholder engagement. The government affairs team worked with the bill sponsor to limit the scope of the bill to only apply to new or amended impact fees and limit legal exposure for the City.

Senate Bill 48: Planning Commission Changes

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

Senate Bill 48 was initially proposed by the City of Las Vegas to mirror language in existing law that only applies to northern Nevada related to conformance of southern Nevada master plans and local zoning regulations. Early in the process, Reno staff collaborated with the City of Las Vegas on Senate Bill 48. In March, Las Vegas agreed to include Reno’s suggested changes in the bill. When Las Vegas later decided not to pursue some of its own changes, Reno amended the bill and successfully passed the following proposals:

- Change the reporting timeline for Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County’s planning commissions’ annual report to the regional planning agency from calendar year to fiscal year to align with best data practices.
- Starting in 2029, it allows cities and counties outside of Clark County to pass an ordinance so that planning commissioners’ terms match those of the elected officials who appointed them. This has been the existing practice in Clark County since 2003.

Regional Roles, Responsibilities, and Services

Platform Policy Guidance: The City supports measures that empower local entities to make determinations about regional approaches to service delivery. The City opposes legislation that requires specific consolidation of service delivery approaches.

AB 103: Truckee Meadows Regional Housing Authority

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Engaged

This bill creates a mechanism for the City of Reno, City of Sparks, and Washoe County to change the board composition and name of what is currently the Reno Housing Authority. Consistent with the City of Reno's platform, the government affairs team worked to ensure that the bill did not prescribe the manner or qualifications in which each local government chooses their representatives on the board.

Assembly Bill 114: Reno-Sparks Convention & Visitors Authority (RSCVA) Board Changes

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	No Position	Watched

This bill allows any RSCVA board member to be nominated and elected as chair of the board. Prior to the passage of the bill, only the elected officials on the board could be nominated to serve as chair.

Assembly Bill 180: Multijurisdictional Business Licenses (MJBL) for Sidewalk Vendors

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Died	Neutral	Engaged

Assembly Bill 180 sought to require Reno, Sparks, and Washoe to create a MJBL for sidewalk and food truck vendors in Washoe County. An MJBL would require all three jurisdictions to come to a consensus on naming conventions, time, place, and manner regulations. Currently two of the three jurisdictions (Sparks and Washoe County) do not provide for regulations for sidewalk vendors. Although the bill ultimately died, the government affairs team worked with the bill sponsor to restrict the bill to only apply to Clark County.

Senate Bill 319: Truckee Meadows Regional Fire Services Study

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

Senate Bill 319 requires Washoe County, the City of Reno, and the City of Sparks to jointly establish a board by interlocal agreement to study regional fire and emergency services options within the three jurisdictions. The study board is empowered to:

- Analyze response times, operational costs, and legal requirements;
- Review and identify appropriate governance models based on identified needs;
- Assess potential insurance impacts and funding mechanisms;
- Contract for consultant support as needed;
- Submit final recommendations to each governing body.

The Board must submit a written report with findings and recommendations to each of the governing bodies no later than December 31, 2026.

Senate Bill 358: City Must Accept All Forms of U.S. Currency

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

SB 358 originally sought to create a “one-stop shop” in each county for business owners to apply for their business license. The goal was essentially to have a software platform that would allow someone to log in with one username and password, check all the boxes for the entities (Reno, Sparks, Washoe, NNPH) they’d like to be licensed with, and pay their license registration or renewal fee with a few clicks. The Secretary of State’s office is currently working with local jurisdictions across the state to incorporate similar functionality to the state’s business license portal. Rather than codifying these efforts, the government affairs team worked with the bill sponsor to simply require government agencies accept all forms of U.S. currency. Some state agencies currently only accept specific forms of payment such as money orders.

Senate Bill 373: Multijurisdictional Business Licensing (MJBL) Model Ordinance

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Engaged

Senate Bill 373 would have required the City of Reno, City of Sparks, and Washoe County to draft a model ordinance for multijurisdictional business licenses. The model ordinance would then be used for various license types to become “regional,” meaning that time, place, and manner regulations would be the same across the three jurisdictions.

The government affairs team worked with Washoe County and the bill sponsor to limit the application of this bill to Clark County in favor of continuing any conversations regarding MJBL at the local level.

Fiscal Sustainability & Responsibility

Platform Policy Guidance: The City supports legislation that increases the number of alternatives available to local government bodies as they make decisions related to funding and the provision of services at the local level.

Assembly Bill 93: Marshalls’ Workers’ Compensation Coverage

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Watched

This bill expands the definition of “police officer” to include bailiffs and deputy marshals of municipal courts, this expands eligibility for workers’ compensation, compensation for temporary disabilities, and group insurance for surviving beneficiaries.

Assembly Bill 142: Crime Scene Investigators’ Mental Stress Injuries

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Watched

Assembly Bill 142 expanded the definition of “first responder” to include crime scene investigators. This expands eligibility for workers’ compensation for stress-related mental health injuries if they witness a traumatic event or series of events and provide clear and convincing medical evidence.

Assembly Bill 256: Regional Rail Transit Advisory Work Group

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

Assembly Bill 256 creates the regional rail transit advisory working group. The task force is responsible for creating an actionable plan and written recommendations, including any suggestions for legislative change, to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Growth and Infrastructure.

The bill specifies voting seats for:

- Labor union reps (rail/transit) in Clark and Washoe;
- Regional Transportation Commissions (Southern and Washoe);
- Chamber/trade association representative;
- Two legislators;
- Local government reps from Clark and Washoe;
- Transit experts or advocates from Clark, Washoe, and one other county.

The working group shall study:

- The current state of regional rail and public transit;
- The need for regional rail transit;
- Potential sources of revenue;
- Any public or private or public entities that should be included in the planning, development, and implementation of regional rail transit.

Senate Bill 170: Additional Medical Screening for Firefighters

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Watched

Senate Bill 170 requires local governments to cover additional physical examinations for firefighters upon hire, annually, and upon receiving workers' compensation. These additional tests include hearing tests and tuberculosis and cancer screenings. The bill also expands the list of presumptively covered cancers under workers' compensation. This means that if a firefighter is diagnosed with cancer and meets certain criteria, it is presumed to be work related.

Senate Bill 208: Enhanced 911 (E911) Capital Projects

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

Senate Bill 208 expands the eligible uses of E911 funds to allow for capital improvement projects and increases the allowed ending funding balance for Washoe County and Clark County. As originally introduced, Senate Bill 208 would have prohibited the use of E911 funds to purchase body cameras. Federal law does not include body cameras as an eligible use of this funding source. The bill sponsor agreed to remove that provision after Washoe and the City of Reno discussed how that provision would result in an unfunded mandate for Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County.

Senate Bill 303: Recreational Immunity

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Vetoed	Oppose	Engaged

Senate Bill 303 was introduced by the Senate Committee on Judiciary in response to the Nevada Supreme Court's ruling in *Abbot v. City of Henderson*. Abbott slipped and fractured her leg on a 4-inch drop-off at Vivaldi Park in Henderson while assisting her child on a playground slide. She sued the city for negligence under premises liability, and the City claimed immunity under Nevada's recreational use statute. The Court held that immunity extends to any premises. This means public parks, even those in residential areas, are covered. SB 303 would have only allowed local governments to use this immunity for lands that are designated for recreational activity (included in the PROS plan, Master Plan, etc.) if the individual was recreating.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Platform Policy Guidance: The City will proactively work with legislators to address the use of AI by government agencies including guidelines for bias, privacy, security, and public trust.

Assembly Bill 325: Artificial Intelligence Use for Emergency Management

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Watched

This requires that if artificial intelligence is used for emergency management plans, it cannot be the final decisionmaker; a human operator must approve or disapprove any recommendations put forward by AI.

Senate Bill 199: Artificial Intelligence Omnibus

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Died	Oppose	Watched

As initially proposed, Senate Bill 199 would have prohibited the use of AI for producing police reports. Later in the session, Senator Neal amended the bill to require that police departments develop an AI policy and send reports on the use of AI to the legislature.

Economic Development

Platform Policy Guidance: The City would not support any changes to redevelopment law that would negatively impact the City's existing redevelopment areas or in any way limit the City's ability to utilize redevelopment tools.

Senate Bill 173: Redevelopment Area Heat Mitigation Efforts

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Died	Oppose	Watched

This bill would have required that redevelopment areas allocate one percent of their increment financing to urban heat mitigation efforts.

Senate Bill 401: Redevelopment Area (RDA) 2 Time Extension

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Died	No Position	Monitored

This bill would have extended the total lifetime of RDA 2 to 50 years. Currently, RDA 2 is set to expire in 2035.

Law Enforcement

Platform Policy Guidance: The City will actively engage and support legislation designed to provide additional resources to address the growing problem of sideshows, trick driving, or street takeovers.

Assembly Bill 417: Trick Driving/Sideshows

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Watched

Assembly Bill 417 allows a police officer to issue a citation for a vehicle at a sideshow if the officer suspects the vehicle has unsafe or noncompliant aftermarket equipment. If found to be noncompliant, a judge may order the impoundment of the vehicle. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) must then hold the vehicle's registration unless the owner requests an inspection and is found to be in compliance. The vehicle owner has 30 days to correct the issue and report it to the DMV to avoid registration revocation.

Open Meeting Law & Public Records

Platform Policy Guidance: The City recognizes the need to regularly review and update laws related to government transparency and accountability in the 21st Century. The City will advocate for additional resources to support new requirements on local governments.

Assembly Bill 64: Attorney General's Open Meeting Law Changes

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Watched

Each session, the Attorney General's Open Meeting Law Task Force introduces a BDR to clean up the Nevada Open Meeting Law Act. In addition to other changes, this legislation removes the requirement to read the virtual meeting link at the beginning of a meeting if the meeting has a physical location.

Assembly Bill 125: State Boards & Commission Schedules

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Watched

Requires state boards and commissions post the regular schedule of their meetings. Existing law requires that state boards and commissions abide by the Nevada Open Meeting Law Act. However, previously, there was no requirement to publish the schedule of their meetings.

Assembly Bill 128: Public Records Task Force

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Engaged

Assembly Bill 128 creates the public records task force. The task force is responsible for evaluating:

- Current public records law exemptions
- The impact of broad public records requests on agencies
- The cost, burden, and time constraints as they relate to the redaction of information
- Mechanisms to resolve disputes between government agencies and public records requestors
- The financial burden on the requestor of information

The task force shall submit recommendations to the legislative counsel bureau and the committees on government affairs including:

- When a public record request should be granted or denied;
- Addressing the balancing test of protecting sensitive information while promoting transparency;
- Standardized fee schedules;
- Mechanisms to protect the government from retaliatory litigation.

Five members of the board will be nominated by transparency advocates. Five will be nominated by government agencies.

Assembly Bill 197: Public Records and Non-Profit Confidentiality

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Engaged

This bill requires that government agencies keep the "personal information" of donors, members, or volunteers of nonprofit organizations confidential. The bill also creates civil penalties for individuals that fail to do so.

The government affairs team worked to narrow the scope of the bill. Ultimately, the bill sponsor amended the bill to clarify that civil penalties would only be brought forward if the government entity or individual that released the now confidential information is found to have done so willfully.

Homeless Services

Platform Policy Guidance: The City supports efforts to address the many impacts of homelessness and the need for increased access and expansion of programs that provide mental health and outreach support.

Assembly Bill 366: Nevada Supportive Housing Account

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

This bill makes the Nevada Supportive Housing Development Account permanent and appropriates \$21 million to the account. The fund is to be used for "supportive housing" or "supportive services." "Supportive housing" means housing that reduces barriers to retaining housing for those with rental, criminal, and income history that harms their chances of finding housing. "Supportive services" are defined as social services, community support services, case management services, employment services, health care and behavioral health treatment. The bill also clarifies that any funding remaining in the account at the end of a fiscal year does not revert to the general fund.

Sustainability

Platform Policy Guidance: The City supports legislation that improves a community's ability to operate sustainably and be resilient in the face of climate change.

Assembly Bill 96: Heat Mitigation Plan in Master Plan

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

Currently, the City of Reno is required to include a conservation element in its master plan. Assembly Bill 96 requires the City add a “heat mitigation plan” to the conservation element by July 1, 2026. A heat mitigation plan is defined as a plan that includes access to public cooling spaces, drinking water, cool building practices, shade over paved surfaces, and other mitigation measures. Shade over paved surfaces may include things like urban tree canopies.

Other Bills of Interest

Assembly Bill 168: “Idaho Stop” for Cyclists

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Died	Neutral	Engaged

Assembly Bill 168 sought to adopt the Idaho “Stop-as-Yield” Law in Nevada. As originally drafted, this would have allowed bicycles, e-bikes, and e-scooters to treat stop signs as yield signs, rather than come to a complete stop, if the rider determines it is safe to cross the intersection.

While this bill ultimately died, the government affairs team worked with the bill sponsor to narrow the scope of the bill to only apply to bicycles given the prevalence of e-scooters in the downtown area and the gray line between an e-bike and motorcycle.

Assembly Bill 415: Junk Vehicle Towing

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Neutral	Engaged

This bill allows a tow operator to tow and subsequently destroy certain vehicles within 7 days if proper notice has been given. Only vehicles that meet certain criteria are eligible to be towed within 7 days. Vehicle criteria: must appear to be appraised as a junk vehicle (worth less than \$500), is not registered with the DMV or other state DMVs, the vehicle owner is not known and cannot be easily identified. To tow and destroy said vehicle, the City (or the tow operator) must place a notice on the vehicle notifying the individual that their vehicle will be destroyed or disposed of if it is not removed within 7 days. This bill has no impact on the 48-hour notice the City uses for vehicles that do not meet the above criteria. No procedural changes will be made for those vehicles.

Senate Bill 320: Crosswalk Parking

Status	Final Position	GA Efforts
Signed	Support	Engaged

Current law allows the City to place red curbing or erect signs to prohibit parking in certain areas. To promote pedestrian safety and visibility at intersections, SB 320 changes this law to uniformly prohibit anyone from parking their vehicle within 20 feet of a crosswalk. Crosswalks, as defined by statute, may be marked or unmarked.

From October 1, 2025 to January 1, 2027, the City may not ticket anyone for a violation of this law. Instead, the City can only provide the vehicle owner with a written warning. However, starting on January 1, 2027, the City will not be responsible for erecting signage or red curbing for this 20-foot requirement – meaning all drivers will be expected to know this as a rule of the road in Nevada. The City may increase the 20-foot distance for public safety if a sign is posted notifying drivers.

The government affairs team amended the bill to align the distance requirement with the distances set in the Uniform Vehicle Code and Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Appendix A: Final Position & Government Affairs (GA) Efforts Legend

Final Position	Description
Support	The final version of the bill aligns with the recommended positions in the legislative platform and empowers the City Council to set appropriate policy at the local level.
Oppose	The final version of the bill does not align with the recommended positions in the legislative platform. The bill imposes an unfunded mandate to the City and/or limits local government authority.
Neutral	Through the legislative process, the final version of the bill does not impose a significant fiscal impact or restrict the City Council to set appropriate policy at the local level and/or the stakeholders worked in good faith with the City to mitigate potential impacts.

GA Efforts	Description
Engaged	The government affairs team met with legislators and stakeholders to discuss the potential impacts of the bill and advocated for potential changes to the bill.
Watched	The government affairs team discussed the bill with stakeholders but did not advocate for any changes to the bill.
Monitored	The bill was on the government affairs team's radar but did not take priority to other pieces of legislation.