NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY AND SENATE JOINT PROCLAMATION NO. 1

Expresses the appreciation of the Nevada Girls State for the opportunities offered to them in 2025.

WHEREAS, Nevada Girls State was privileged to hold its 2025 Session at the University of Nevada, Reno in Reno, Nevada, and all the members enjoyed the generous and gracious hospitality of their hosts; and

WHEREAS, Members of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Nevada, and various government officials contributed to making this a most successful session; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Legislative Council Bureau and other government agencies assisted us greatly in the implementation of our program; and

WHEREAS, Many citizens and officials of the State of Nevada helped us to successfully attend our program; and

WHEREAS, Nevada Girls State was thankful to receive generous financial contributions from members of the community, including the University of Nevada, Reno and the Nevada Treasurer's Office; and

WHEREAS, The 2025 Session of Nevada Girls State provided an opportunity to gather information about government at all levels; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE GIRLS STATE OF NEVADA, assembled in Carson City, Nevada on June 20, 2025, that the members of the 2025 Session express their sincere gratitude and deep appreciation of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Nevada, various government officials, members of the Nevada Legislature, and the members of the Legislative Council Bureau who made possible our participation in Nevada Girls State; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this proclamation be delivered to the Director of the Legislative Council Bureau for transmittal to the participating government entities cited above; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this proclamation be delivered to the Director of Nevada Girls State for transmittal to the other citizens and officials cited above.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY AND SENATE JOINT PROCLAMATION NO. 2

Expresses the appreciation of Nevada Girls State to the University Police Department - Northern Command for being the University Sponsor of the 2025 Nevada Girls State Session.

WHEREAS, Nevada Girls State was privileged to have conducted its session at the University of Nevada, Reno; and

WHEREAS, the officers and staff of the University Police Department - Northern Command serve the University community and the State of Nevada with honor and distinction; and

WHEREAS, the citizens of Nevada Girls State have benefited from the wisdom, compassion, and dedication of the officers and staff of the University Police Department - Northern Command; and

WHEREAS, the University Police Department - Northern Command has supported Nevada Girls State in innumerable and vital ways that contributed to the ultimate success of the program; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by Nevada Girls State, assembled in Carson City, Nevada on June 20, 2025, that the members of the 2025 Session express their sincere gratitude and deep appreciation of the support and dedication of the officers and staff of the University Police Department - Northern Command; and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this proclamation be delivered to the Director of Nevada Girls State for transmittal to Chief of Police Eric James and Deputy Chief of Police Joshua Reynolds.

BILL PRIORITY LIST

FEDERALIST BILLS		NATIONALIST BILLS	
1: AB-1	22: AB-29💰	1: SB-1	18: SB-13
2: AB-2	23: AB-23	2: SB-2	19: SB-19
3: AB-3	24: AB-26	3: SB-3	20: SB-22💰
4: AB-4	25: AB-32💰	4: SB-4	21: SB-30💰
5: AB-22	26: AB-38	5: SB-5	22: SB-18
6: AB-9	27: AB-40	6: SB-29💰	23: SB-24💰
7: AB-8	28: AB-10	7: SB-16	24: SB-25
8: AB-21	29: AB-17	8: SB-21	25: SB-33
9: AB-34	30: AB-7	9: SB-17💰	26: SB-9
10: AB-25	31: AB-11💰	10: SB-23	27: SB-20💰
11: AB-6	32: AB-13💰	11: SB-27	28: SB-7
12: AB-14	33: AB-15	12: SB-10	29: SB-8
13: AB-37💰	34: AB-27	13: SB-34	30: SB-11
14: AB-20💰	35: AB-31	14: SB-6	31: SB-26
15: AB-33	36: AB-35	15: SB-15	32: SB-28
16: AB-16💰	37: AB-12	16: SB-32	33: SB-31💰
17: AB-19💰	38: AB-18	17: SB-12	
18: AB-24	39: AB-28		
19: AB-30	40: AB-39💰		
20: AB-36	41: AB-5💰		
21: AB-41			

💰= Revenue Bill - requires a ⅔ majority vote to pass

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 1

An ACT that will change the Buckley city seal design and all depictions of it.

SECTION 1: The current seal depicts a silhouette of Barbra Buckley with antlers placed in a blue background. She has vines and the words “Buckley Baddies” written around her.

SECTION 2: The proposed new seal will depict a Buck (male deer) with vines forming a circle around it. The words “Buckley Baddies” are written in cursive beside the deer, the word “Buckley” being on the left and “Baddies” being on the right.

SECTION 3: This ACT will be effective upon passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 2

An ACT that will establish the official anthem for the City of Mathews Nevada Girls State.

SECTION 1: The anthem will be a parody of the song “Party in the USA” by Miley Cyrus.
The following verses include the lyrics for the anthem:
I hopped off the bus at UNR
With a dream and my legislation
Welcome to the land of girls success (whoa)
Am I gonna fit in?
Jumped out the bus, here I am for the first time
Look to my right, and I see the UNR sign
This is all so crazy
Everybody seems so gracious
My tummy's turning and I'm feeling kinda homesick
Too much pressure and I'm nervous
That's when the counselor turned on the radio
And the mathews song was on
And the mathews song was on
And the mathews song was on
So, I put our flag up
They're playing our song, the rose petals fly away
I'm nodding my head like, yeah
Moving my hips like, yeah
I got my hands up, they're playing our song
They know I'm gonna be okay
Yeah, it's a party in the Mathews city.
Yeah, it's a party in the Mathews city.

SECTION 2: The city of Mathews should have a song because we are the only city without a song, and we have all the other elements of a city.

SECTION 3: The anthem displays unity, alongside pride and patriotism for our city. This gives us a strong sense of nationalism for Mathews city.

SECTION 4: The Miley Cyrus “Party in the USA” song is simplistic, upbeat and memorable, which makes it perfect for the Mathews City because it symbolizes everything that we stand for.

SECTION 5: The song represents motivation, ambition, teamwork, honesty, empathy, willpower, and success (the acronym of Mathews).

SECTION 6: This act will be effective upon passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 3

withdrawn

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 4

withdrawn

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 5

An ACT that requires the State of Nevada to establish a luxury tax surcharge of 2% on high-end hygiene and cosmetic products of fifty dollars or more, in order to fund the Silver State General Assistance Program and state-administered cash benefit infrastructure to include menstrual hygiene products.

SECTION 1: Menstrual hygiene products are basic health necessities; however, many low-income individuals cannot always afford them, which can create barriers to hygiene, school work, and daily life.

SECTION 2: Nevada has recognized the importance of emergency public assistance, though menstrual hygiene products are still often left out of public assistance programs. This creates a gap because menstrual products are also necessary for health, dignity, school attendance, and work. They are also the most requested but least donated products in Nevada.

SECTION 3: The Division of Welfare and Supportive Services (DWSS) of the Department of Health and Human Services shall expand the scope of eligible basic needs covered under the Silver State General Assistance Program and state-funded cash assistance allocations to include menstrual hygiene products.

SECTION 4: The state agency (DWSS) shall officially update Nevada's welfare rules to list menstrual products as "basic necessities." This ensures these products qualify for funding under the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Low-income families and individuals who receive state cash assistance (TANF) or county emergency vouchers are allowed to use that money to buy pads, tampons, and other approved menstrual products without penalty.

SECTION 5: Approved menstrual hygiene products under this Act shall include, but are not limited to, sanitary napkins, tampons, panty liners, menstrual cups, menstrual discs, period underwear, and alternative internal or external products approved by the state agency.

SECTION 6: The state may coordinate distribution and purchasing access through diverse delivery systems, including Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cash accounts, specialized voucher systems, public middle and high schools, community health centers, regional food banks, or directly through negotiated public-private partnerships with product manufacturers.

SECTION 7: The state shall add a 2% luxury tax to any single cosmetic, premium skincare, or high-end personal hygiene product sold in Nevada that costs more than fifty dollars ($50.00). All money collected from this 2% tax must go into a new, protected state fund called the Menstrual Equity and Public Health Fund. This fund can only be used to pay for the menstrual products, state grants, and school or community distribution programs described in this Act. The state may also accept donations from nonprofits and manufacturers to help fund the program.

SECTION 8: The DWSS shall track metrics annually, including the total number of individuals served, the volume of products distributed, and measurable impacts on school attendance or public health outcomes, presenting these findings to the Nevada Department of Health.

SECTION 9: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 6

An ACT that relates to unhoused individuals, establishes a program to assist unhoused individuals in obtaining identification and verification documents necessary to access food assistance programs, creates a limited grant fund for document costs, and provides for other matters properly relating thereto.

SECTION 1: This Act may be cited as the "Nevada Homeless Food Assistance Access Act."

SECTION 2: Access to food is a basic necessity for health and well-being. Individuals experiencing homelessness often face barriers when applying for food assistance programs due to the loss of identification documents or other records needed to verify eligibility. Replacing documents and obtaining verification records can be costly and time-consuming for unhoused individuals. Assisting eligible individuals in obtaining the documentation necessary to access food assistance programs is a cost-effective method of reducing food insecurity and promoting self-sufficiency.

SECTION 3: The Department shall establish the Food Assistance Verification Program. The Program shall assist eligible unhoused individuals in obtaining verification documents necessary to apply for food assistance benefits. Assistance may include payment of document retrieval fees, coordination with shelters and service providers, application assistance and case management, transportation assistance for obtaining required records, and creation of identification required for food assistance programs. Payments shall be made directly to the issuing agency or service provider whenever practicable.

SECTION 4: An applicant must be a resident of Nevada and meet the definition of an unhoused individual. To establish eligibility for assistance under this Act, an applicant shall provide at least one of the following: a sworn affidavit from a licensed social worker, case manager, or shelter administrator; documentation of residence at a homeless shelter; records from a state or local social service agency; self-attestation; or other evidence approved by the Department. Applications containing inconsistent or conflicting information may be referred for additional review.

SECTION 5: Any person who knowingly provides false information for the purpose of obtaining assistance under this Act shall be subject to identity theft penalties under Nevada law. The Department shall maintain procedures to prevent duplicate applications and fraudulent claims.

SECTION 6: The Department shall submit an annual report to the Legislature containing the number of applicants served, the number of individuals assisted in obtaining verification documents, program expenditures, and recommendations for program improvement.

SECTION 7: The Department may utilize appropriated funds, grants, donations, or other available funding sources to administer this Act.

SECTION 8: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 7

An ACT that will significantly reduce the number of designated smoking areas around the State of Nevada, including grocery stores, casinos, airports, restaurants, and other public spaces, due to continuous research uncovering the harmful long-term effects of both direct smoking and secondhand smoke inhalation.

SECTION 1: Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) causes harm to nonsmokers, including ischemic heart disease (8%), stroke (5%), type 2 diabetes (1%), and lung cancer (1%).

SECTION 2: The chemicals in SHS number in the thousands, including but not limited to formaldehyde, carbon dioxide, and cyanide. More than 250 of the identified chemicals have been found to be harmful and dangerous to those inhaling them.

SECTION 3: Direct smoking leads to premature aging, coats the mouth and throat with phlegm, stains teeth, damages eyesight through chemicals mixed with limited oxygen levels, and sends tar and other harmful gases into the lungs and airways, which leads to COPD.

SECTION 4: Many lawsuits have been filed by casino workers requiring their employers to provide smoke-free working environments, highlighting the occupational health hazards that come with excessive indoor smoking for non-smoking workers. Additional lawsuits filed against UNR demonstrated how smoking areas located near other areas are harmful because of secondhand smoke drift.

SECTION 5: The tobacco industry negatively affects the Earth's natural resources and vulnerable ecosystems. Environmental dangers associated with tobacco farming include deforestation, fossil fuel use, dumping of waste into natural land, and post-consumption waste.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 8

An ACT that will require the temporary seizure of firearms by law enforcement during domestic violence calls to reduce the number of domestic violence homicides in Nevada.

SECTION 1: Temporary seizure is defined as the immediate confiscation of any visible weapons at the scene, which are then held by the police department while the case is investigated. Firearms belonging to the victim would generally not be seized unless there is probable cause that the victim has also committed an act of domestic violence. Registered weapons may be returned once the case has been legally closed. Unregistered weapons remain with the police department at its discretion.

SECTION 2: This Act does not mandate searches for firearms, only removal of a firearm that is seen or known to be present. In accordance with state law, officers may conduct a search if they determine a situation to be one of exigency or emergency.

SECTION 3: Nevada has ranked among the top states nationally for domestic violence cases for years, and domestic violence rates and fatalities continue to increase. The temporary seizure of firearms during these calls would be a significant step in addressing this statewide issue.

SECTION 4: Between 70% and 76% of domestic violence homicides in Nevada are committed with the use of firearms. The presence of a firearm in a domestic abuse situation increases the risk of homicide by 500%.

SECTION 5: Officers may misread danger levels during domestic violence calls and allow a violent abuser to retain a weapon, leading to a homicide that could have been prevented. A specific procedure for removal reduces room for fatal human error and uncertainty, allowing law enforcement to respond more efficiently and effectively.

SECTION 6: Domestic violence victims are often subjected to psychological abuse and coercion. Removing a firearm from a dangerous situation would allow the victim to speak freely without risk of being fatally injured. Seizure under state law also prevents the abuser from blaming the victim for it.

SECTION 7: Because domestic abuse situations can escalate quickly, mandatory removal would protect the victim, children, neighbors, and officers on site from impulsive shooting, and would allow for a cooldown period during which tensions are significantly decreased.

SECTION 8: States with temporary firearm seizure laws, such as New York, show much lower rates of domestic violence fatalities, indicating that this policy contributes to notable success in combating domestic violence homicides.

SECTION 9: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 9

An ACT that will establish the Nevada Minor Marriage Safeguards Act to add additional protections for the marriage of a minor authorized pursuant to Nevada law, and that will require any minor seeking judicial approval to marry to be provided independent legal counsel, a confidential judicial interview, and an evaluation by a qualified professional to ensure that the marriage is voluntary and in the best interests of the minor.

SECTION 1: The Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) shall have primary responsibility for the administration and oversight of the Nevada Minor Marriage Safeguards Act. The DCFS shall coordinate with Nevada district courts and other appropriate state and local agencies to establish procedures for the appointment of independent legal counsel, confidential judicial interviews, and qualified professional evaluations required under this Act. Nevada district courts shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Act in all proceedings involving the judicial approval of a minor's marriage. To carry out the provisions of this Act, funds not to exceed $1,000,000.00 annually shall be appropriated by the Nevada Legislature to support administrative costs, independent legal representation, professional evaluations, and judicial training necessary for the implementation of this Act. Funding for this Act shall be generated through a 2 percent excise tax on the gross sales of adult-themed retail establishments operating within the State of Nevada. Revenue collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Nevada Minor Marriage Safeguards Fund and used exclusively for the administration and implementation of this Act.

SECTION 2: As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires: (A) "Independent legal counsel" means an attorney appointed or approved by the court to represent solely the interests of the minor and who has no conflict of interest with any other party involved in the proceeding. (B) "Qualified professional" means a licensed social worker, psychologist, psychiatrist, marriage and family therapist, or other mental health professional authorized to practice in the State of Nevada and approved by the court to conduct an evaluation under this Act. (C) "Confidential judicial review" means a private meeting between the presiding judge and the minor, conducted outside the presence of the minor's parent, guardian, prospective spouse, or any other interested party, unless otherwise ordered by the court. (D) "Best interests of the minor" means a determination by the court that the proposed marriage promotes the safety, welfare, and overall well-being of the minor after consideration of all relevant circumstances.

SECTION 3: No district court shall authorize the marriage of a minor unless all requirements established under this Act have been satisfied. If any requirement of this Act has not been completed, the petition for judicial approval of the marriage shall remain pending until compliance is achieved. The DCFS may establish procedures for reviewing alleged violations of this Act and for ensuring consistent application of its provisions throughout the State of Nevada. Any marriage authorization obtained through fraud, misrepresentation, or the intentional concealment of material facts may be subject to review and any other remedies available under Nevada law.

SECTION 4: This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2027. The DCFS shall develop and distribute any forms, procedures, and guidance necessary for the implementation of this Act prior to its effective date. Nevada district courts shall be afforded a six-month administrative transition period following the effective date of this Act to ensure the consistent application of the safeguards established under this Act.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 10

An ACT that will require all newly installed and replacement state-funded outdoor lighting fixtures in Nevada to use shielded, down-facing designs in order to reduce light pollution, conserve energy, protect wildlife, and preserve the night sky.

SECTION 1: Light pollution disrupts the migration patterns of many species, including birds and moths, by interfering with their ability to navigate using natural light sources such as the moon and stars.

SECTION 2: Excessive artificial light at night disrupts circadian rhythms in humans and wildlife, contributing to sleep disturbances, negative health effects, and behavioral changes.

SECTION 3: Light pollution negatively impacts ecosystems by altering feeding, breeding, and pollination behaviors. Studies have shown that artificial nighttime lighting can reduce pollination by moths and contribute to declines in flowering plant populations.

SECTION 4: Excessive outdoor lighting wastes energy and increases costs for businesses, government agencies, and residents. Reducing unnecessary lighting can lower electricity consumption and save taxpayer money.

SECTION 5: Light pollution reduces the visibility of the night sky and makes astronomical observation more difficult for both professional and amateur astronomers. In urban areas, many stars are no longer visible due to artificial skyglow.

SECTION 6: Shielded, downward-facing lighting provides the same level of safety and visibility as unshielded lighting while minimizing light trespass into the sky and onto neighboring properties.

SECTION 7: To fund the implementation of this Act, an annual fee of $25 shall be assessed on all digital billboards and illuminated outdoor advertising signs operating within the State of Nevada. Revenue collected shall be deposited into the Nevada Outdoor Lighting Compliance Fund.

SECTION 8: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 11

An ACT that will increase Nevada's recreational marijuana excise tax from 10% to 20% in order to create the Nevada Future Physicians Scholarship and Service Program and increase access to healthcare across the state.

SECTION 1: Nevada faces a shortage of physicians, especially in rural and underserved communities. The high cost of college and medical school prevents many qualified Nevada students from pursuing careers in medicine.

SECTION 2: The Nevada Future Physicians Scholarship and Service Program will provide need-based financial assistance to Nevada students pursuing pre-medical studies at a Nevada college or university. Students who maintain academic eligibility and are accepted into an accredited Nevada medical school, including UNR Med or UNLV, may continue receiving financial assistance throughout medical school.

SECTION 3: In return for receiving scholarship funding, students must practice medicine in Nevada after completing residency training. Students receiving undergraduate funding only must complete 3 years of service; students receiving undergraduate and partial medical school funding must complete 5 years of service; and students receiving undergraduate and full medical school funding must complete 7 years of service. Participants may relocate within Nevada without penalty as long as they complete their required service.

SECTION 4: Participants who do not complete their service commitment must repay a prorated portion of scholarship funds received, plus reasonable interest, based on the percentage of service remaining. Revenue generated by the additional 10% recreational marijuana excise tax shall be deposited into the Nevada Future Physicians Scholarship and Service Fund and used exclusively for this program.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 12

An ACT that will establish the Nevada Wildfire Ready Homes Act and Program to encourage the mitigation of wildfire risk to residential property throughout the State of Nevada, that will provide state tax incentives to eligible homeowners who complete qualifying wildfire mitigation improvements to their homes, and that will authorize the establishment of standards and procedures for the certification and verification of such improvements.

SECTION 1: The Nevada Division of Forestry shall have primary responsibility for the administration and oversight of the Nevada Wildfire Ready Homes Program established pursuant to this Act. The Nevada Division of Forestry shall coordinate with local fire departments, fire protection districts, and other appropriate state and local agencies to establish standards for qualifying wildfire mitigation improvements and the inspection and certification of such improvements. The appropriate state agency responsible for the administration of state tax incentives shall coordinate with the Nevada Division of Forestry to provide eligible homeowners with the benefits established under this Act. Funds necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be appropriated by the Nevada Legislature and administered through the Nevada Division of Forestry.

SECTION 2: As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires: (A) "Residential property" means a single-family dwelling, duplex, townhouse, or other owner-occupied residential structure located within the State of Nevada. (B) "Wildfire mitigation" means a permanent modification or improvement to a residential property intended to reduce the risk of ignition or damage from wildfire, including without limitation the installation of fire-resistant roofing or siding materials, ember-resistant vents, the creation or maintenance of defensible space, the removal of hazardous vegetation, and other improvements approved by the appropriate state or local authority. (C) "Defensible space" means the area surrounding a residential property that has been modified through the removal or management of vegetation and combustible materials to reduce the spread or intensity of wildfire.

SECTION 3: Any homeowner who knowingly provides false or misleading information in an application for benefits under this Act shall be required to repay any tax incentives improperly received and may be disqualified from future participation in the Nevada Wildfire Ready Homes Program as determined by the Nevada Division of Forestry. The Nevada Division of Forestry may revoke certification of any qualifying wildfire mitigation improvement found to have been obtained through fraud or misrepresentation. The Nevada Division of Forestry shall establish procedures for the investigation of alleged violations of this Act and may coordinate with other appropriate state and local agencies as necessary to enforce its provisions. Any tax incentive improperly awarded under this Act may be recovered by the appropriate state agency responsible for the administration of state tax incentives in accordance with applicable state law.

SECTION 4: This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2027. The Nevada Division of Forestry shall establish and publish program guidelines, certification standards, and application procedures no later than January 1, 2027. The Nevada Wildfire Ready Homes Program shall become fully operational on July 1, 2027, coinciding with the beginning of the State fiscal year. A transition and outreach period of one year shall be provided beginning on the effective date of this Act to allow homeowners, local governments, and relevant agencies to become familiar with the requirements and procedures established under this Act.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 13

An ACT that will create a dedicated funding source for road maintenance and infrastructure throughout the State of Nevada, and that will place a statewide tax of 0.25% on all taxable goods and services within Nevada to create the necessary funds for this Act.

SECTION 1: This Act will help expedite construction processes. Additionally, increased funding can improve the quality and safety of new infrastructure.

SECTION 2: All funds will be deposited in a dedicated Nevada Road Maintenance and Infrastructure Fund. Money in this fund will be used only for road maintenance and infrastructure, such as bridges, public transportation, and highways.

SECTION 3: Money from this fund may be used specifically for the following: road maintenance, repair, and construction; highway maintenance and improvement; bridge construction, repair, and inspection; and increasing the efficiency of construction projects that may be causing delay and congestion on roadways.

SECTION 4: Funds from the Nevada Road Maintenance and Infrastructure Fund will be distributed to county governments in proportion to population, construction projects, and levels of congestion. Counties will then distribute funds based on the specific needs of the region. The use of funds will be published in a yearly report to demonstrate the effectiveness of taxpayer dollars.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 14

An ACT that will address water scarcity in the State of Nevada.

SECTION 1: Nevada is one of many states that rely on the Colorado River and Lake Mead; roughly 90% of southern Nevada's water comes from this source. In Reno, approximately 80% to 85% of the water supply comes from the Truckee River, and 15% to 25% comes from groundwater wells. Reno does not face this issue to the same degree because the Truckee River currently has enough water to support its population, but as the population grows, Reno could face risks similar to those in southern Nevada due to ongoing drought and water use by data center and technology industries. Climate change is also contributing to Nevada's limited water supply by causing earlier snowmelt, rising temperatures, increased evaporation, and the shrinking of Lake Mead.

SECTION 2: Southern Nevada's drier climate has led many residents to use artificial turf instead of natural grass, which can make the land drier overall, since natural grass and vegetation help retain moisture and reduce the effects of drought.

SECTION 3: Approximately 99% of water used in southern Nevada is recycled back into the river system. This practice could be expanded to other parts of Nevada to recycle a similar share of water back into the resources from which it is drawn.

SECTION 4: Removing artificial turf and replacing it with natural grass would require significant maintenance due to Nevada's heat, but could help offset drought conditions, since grass retains moisture and can make the surrounding environment feel less arid. Programs such as those offered by the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA), which provide incentives for residents to plant grass and trees, could be expanded to other areas of the state.

SECTION 5: The State should take action to inform counties, communities, and cities about the severity of this issue through public information programs, websites, and outreach materials, since many residents are unaware of how significant the water scarcity problem is, even in areas where it is not yet acute.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 15

An ACT that will forbid the sale or distribution of alcohol in any building within 120 feet of a school zone in Nevada.

SECTION 1: Alcohol obtained by students through illegal or illicit means may be brought into school zones and distributed to other students.

SECTION 2: Bottles and shards of glass are often left on roadways and sidewalks near establishments that sell alcohol, causing problems with littering and public safety.

SECTION 3: Businesses that distribute alcohol frequently have intoxicated patrons. Removing those businesses from areas near school zones will help reduce instances of intoxicated individuals entering school zones and behaving inappropriately.

SECTION 4: The rate of alcohol use among Nevada youth averages 8.4% and should be decreased, as alcohol can negatively affect brain development in minors. Reducing the proximity of alcohol distribution and sales within the stated radius should help bring down rates of alcohol use among Nevada youth.

SECTION 5: Minors are able to purchase alcohol using fake identification or loopholes, such as asking other patrons to purchase alcohol for them, and are also able to acquire alcohol through theft or through friends and family of legal drinking age. The proximity of alcohol distributors provides more opportunities for illicit alcohol acquisition. Removing this ease of access should help reduce alcohol use among minors.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 16

An ACT that will require public schools to implement solar energy systems, establishing the Clean Energy for Schools Grant.

SECTION 1: This Act shall be known as the Clean Energy for Schools Act. The main purpose of this Act is to require public schools to switch to solar power. Nevada receives abundant sunshine, but its schools spend significant amounts of money on electricity. By switching to solar power, the state can protect the environment from pollution and save schools significant amounts of money.

SECTION 2: To pay for the solar panels, funding will come from a 2% tax on alcohol and marijuana sales, as well as donations. To make the program fair, schools with low-income or small populations will be served first, as they are in greatest need of financial assistance.

SECTION 3: To receive grant money, a school's solar system must include backup batteries, so that the school will still have electricity during a major power outage or heatwave.

SECTION 4: Any money a school saves by using solar panels must stay at that school. The school district may not take that money or use it elsewhere. Instead, principals may use the savings to improve their schools by providing more textbooks, field trips, school supplies, and sports equipment.

SECTION 5: Going forward, any new public schools built in Nevada must install solar panels on their roofs. The solar panels must be strong enough to power at least 40% of the school. If a school is shaded for longer than six hours a day, it is not required to install solar panels.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 17

An ACT that will establish a 0.5% excise tax on recreational marijuana sales in the State of Nevada to fund a financial literacy graduation requirement for public high school students in the State of Nevada.

SECTION 1: The Nevada Legislature finds that financial literacy is an essential life skill that promotes responsible decision-making, economic independence, and long-term financial well-being.

SECTION 2: Many students graduate from high school without receiving formal instruction in personal finance, leaving them unprepared to manage budgets, credit, taxes, loans, and other financial responsibilities.

SECTION 3: A lack of financial education can contribute to excessive debt, poor credit management, vulnerability to financial fraud, and reduced economic opportunity.

SECTION 4: Providing financial literacy education prior to graduation will equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to make informed financial decisions as they enter higher education, the workforce, military service, or other postsecondary pathways.

SECTION 5: All students enrolled in Nevada public high schools shall successfully complete a full semester of a Financial Literacy course as a requirement for graduation.

SECTION 6: The course shall include instruction in budgeting, banking, credit and debt management, taxes, investing, consumer protection, financial aid, and career financial planning.

SECTION 7: The Nevada Department of Education shall develop curriculum standards and provide resources to assist school districts in implementing the Financial Literacy course.

SECTION 8: Revenue generated from the 0.5% excise tax on recreational marijuana sales shall be used exclusively for curriculum development, instructional materials, and teacher training.

SECTION 9: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 18

An ACT that will establish a Nevada Internship Network inside the Department of Education connecting high school students with paid internship opportunities in partnership with local businesses, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies.

SECTION 1: Many employers look for applicants with prior work experience, yet high school students often have limited access to professional opportunities that help them develop workplace skills.

SECTION 2: Paid internships allow students to gain hands-on experience while earning income, making career exploration more accessible regardless of a student's financial circumstances.

SECTION 3: A statewide internship network would connect students with businesses, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies, increasing opportunities across all communities.

SECTION 4: Participation in internships helps students develop communication, teamwork, leadership, and problem-solving skills that prepare them for college and future work.

SECTION 5: Early exposure to career fields allows students to make more informed decisions regarding college majors, technical education programs, and workforce pathways.

SECTION 6: Strengthening connections between schools and employers will help Nevada develop a more prepared and competitive future workforce while supporting economic growth throughout the state.

SECTION 7: Funding for the program may come from existing workforce development funds, state appropriations, federal grants, and private partnerships. Participating businesses, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies may receive public recognition through the Department of Education and may be eligible for workforce development incentives as determined by state law.

SECTION 8: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 19

An ACT that will require Nevada high schools to dedicate 25% of instructional time in core classes — English, Mathematics, and Science — to ACT-related skill development, and that will require students to achieve a minimum ACT score of 19 in order to improve Nevada's standing relative to the national average.

SECTION 1: All Nevada public high schools shall incorporate ACT preparation, limited to the junior year leading up to testing, into core academic courses, including English, Mathematics, and Science. Schools shall dedicate approximately 25% of instructional time within these courses to ACT-aligned skills, practice assessments, and test-taking strategies.

SECTION 2: Beginning with the graduating class following implementation, students shall be required to earn a minimum ACT composite score of 19, which reflects the current national average, in order to receive a standard high school diploma.

SECTION 3: Students may take the ACT multiple times, and superscoring shall be permitted. Superscoring allows a student's highest section scores from multiple test attempts to be combined into one composite score, increasing opportunities for success.

SECTION 4: This legislation will better prepare Nevada students for college admissions, scholarships, military service, and workforce opportunities. It will also help close achievement gaps by ensuring all students receive ACT preparation during the regular school day rather than relying on private tutoring.

SECTION 5: The Nevada Department of Education shall provide schools with ACT preparation resources, teacher training, and implementation guidance. Funding for this program will be provided through existing state education appropriations, federal education grants, and a reallocation of available college and career readiness funds. School districts may also seek partnerships with educational organizations and testing preparation programs to support implementation.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 20

An ACT that will establish and allocate funds through state taxation to cover transportation and delivery fees for food-insecure individuals and families living in food deserts within the State of Nevada.

SECTION 1: Around 40% of food-insecure individuals in the southern Nevada area do not have access to reliable or affordable transportation.

SECTION 2: Around 7% of Nevadans lack access to a household vehicle, and just over one-third of Nevadans live in a single-vehicle household.

SECTION 3: Many food-insecure individuals have access to SNAP benefits for food and groceries through Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) accounts. However, many recipients of SNAP benefits do not have access to reliable transportation and are unable to travel to purchase the food they require.

SECTION 4: Although SNAP can be accessed through delivery platforms, EBT funds cannot be used to pay delivery fees. This makes it difficult to use SNAP benefits, since individuals without reliable transportation typically also lack the funds to cover delivery costs.

SECTION 5: This Act allocates funds to cover the delivery fees that EBT does not cover, in order to grant access to food for food-insecure individuals in Nevada.

SECTION 6: Funding for this program will be generated through one of the following: a 0.25% tax on tobacco or alcohol products; a 0.25% tax on license plates; or a 0.05% tax on gambling.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 21

An ACT that will require all Nevada hospitals to refrain from charging uninsured patients significantly more than the rate usually negotiated by health insurance companies for the same medically necessary service.

SECTION 1: Nevada often ranks among the top 10 states with the highest uninsured population. The uninsured rate accounts for 10.8% of the population, or approximately 333,000 to 400,000 residents.

SECTION 2: Lack of insurance disproportionately affects immigrants, low-income individuals, and other marginalized groups. In fact, 1 in 3 uninsured Nevadans are immigrants, often due to language barriers, complex paperwork, inability to qualify for Medicaid, or lack of job benefits.

SECTION 3: Uninsured patients are often charged full hospital prices for necessary treatments. These prices are significantly higher than the negotiated rates paid by insurance companies.

SECTION 4: All hospitals in Nevada shall be prohibited from charging uninsured patients more than 125% over the lowest amount negotiated by insurance companies for the same medically necessary treatment. Necessary treatments include, but are not limited to, emergency care, surgery, diagnostic imaging, and other treatments deemed medically necessary.

SECTION 5: Hospitals must provide uninsured patients with a receipt showing the original price and the amount reduced under this Act.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 22

An ACT that will mandate that employers provide paid maternity leave with job security for a minimum of 6 weeks for vaginal births and 8 weeks for cesarean births.

SECTION 1: Currently in Nevada, only certain employees may take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave for the birth of a child and to bond with a newborn. To qualify for FMLA leave, an employee must have worked for their employer for at least 12 months, worked at least 1,250 hours in the past year, and work at a location with 50 or more employees within a 75-mile radius.

SECTION 2: Studies indicate that every additional week of paid maternity leave reduces the likelihood that new mothers will report poor mental health by 2%.

SECTION 3: Access to paid maternity leave reduces stress on new mothers, helping to lower the chances of abuse and Shaken Baby Syndrome. It also decreases the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) by lowering postpartum depression, exhaustion, and anxiety. Reducing these negative outcomes allows for more attentive and safe parenting.

SECTION 4: Offering paid leave helps businesses retain staff and increases employee morale, countering staffing shortages faced by many Nevada businesses.

SECTION 5: A lack of paid leave forces many women in Nevada, especially lower-income workers living paycheck to paycheck, to choose between earning an income and caring for their health, potentially creating cycles of poverty and financial crisis.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 23

An ACT that will address the need for the expansion of homeless shelter capacity in Nevada. Homelessness continues to affect individuals and families throughout Nevada, and existing shelters often operate at or near capacity, leaving many individuals without access to safe temporary housing. Increasing shelter capacity through state support can help provide safer living conditions and connect individuals with needed services.

SECTION 1: Each county shall conduct an assessment of current homeless shelter capacity and identify areas where additional shelter space is needed.

SECTION 2: Based on these assessments, counties may apply for state assistance to expand, renovate, or construct homeless shelters in areas with the greatest demonstrated need.

SECTION 3: Priority for state assistance shall be given to communities with high rates of homelessness and insufficient shelter capacity.

SECTION 4: Funding for the implementation of this Act shall come from a combination of the following sources: the Nevada State General Fund, as allocated by the Legislature; federal homelessness and housing assistance grants, including those provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); any additional housing or community development funds currently administered by the State of Nevada; and private or nonprofit partnerships and matching grant programs where available and appropriate.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 24

An ACT that will require all medical clinical trials receiving state funds to define three biological stages based on recognized medical standards such as STRAW+10, and that will require those clinical trials to report which biological female stage(s) were tested to the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health.

SECTION 1: Currently, the federal government requires the inclusion of women in clinical trials. However, medical data clearly indicates physiological differences between premenopausal, perimenopausal, and menopausal women.

SECTION 2: Fluctuating estrogen levels shift how the liver, kidneys, and brain process medication. Unidentified hormonal differences in women during clinical trials may result in inaccurate medication dosing, preventable drug reactions, and clinical misdiagnosis.

SECTION 3: Women are 50% to 75% more likely than men to experience severe adverse drug reactions (ADRs). Medications tested in clinical trials are often influenced by hormone levels, which shift dramatically across the three biological stages introduced by this Act.

SECTION 4: Approximately 40% of women seeking care for perimenopause symptoms have reported feeling misdiagnosed. By requiring clinical trials to identify three female biological stages and to report this information to the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, accurate information regarding hormone fluctuation and other age-related physical conditions in women may become more accessible.

SECTION 5: The STRAW+10 Staging System spans from the early reproductive years through post-menopause, with specific distinctions based on hormone levels and the consistency of an individual's menstrual cycle.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 25

An ACT that relates to student health and safety, that establishes statewide heat safety standards for school-sponsored athletic activities, that requires emergency heat illness protocols, and that provides for other matters properly relating thereto.

SECTION 1: This Act may be cited as the "Student Athlete Heat Safety Act."

SECTION 2: Nevada regularly experiences extreme temperatures that place student athletes at risk of heat-related illnesses. Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are preventable medical emergencies that can result in serious injury or death. Consistent statewide standards are necessary to protect students participating in outdoor athletic activities, and schools should be equipped with clear procedures and adequate resources to respond to heat-related emergencies.

SECTION 3: All schools conducting outdoor athletic activities shall monitor the local heat index before and during activities. When the heat index reaches 95 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, schools shall provide water breaks at least every twenty minutes, schools shall provide access to shaded or cooled rest areas, and coaches shall modify the intensity and duration of athletic activities as necessary. When the heat index reaches 100 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, mandatory rest periods of at least ten minutes shall be provided every thirty minutes, protective equipment that significantly increases heat retention shall be limited when practical, and schools shall continuously monitor participants for signs of heat-related illness. When the heat index reaches 105 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, all outdoor athletic practices and conditioning sessions shall be suspended, and activities may continue only indoors in climate-controlled facilities.

SECTION 4: Each school shall develop and maintain a written Heat Emergency Action Plan. The plan shall include procedures for recognizing heat-related illnesses, emergency medical response procedures, communication protocols for contacting emergency services, designated personnel responsible for emergency response, and procedures for notifying parents or guardians. A copy of the Heat Emergency Action Plan shall be reviewed annually by coaches, athletic trainers, and school administrators.

SECTION 5: All coaches employed by a public school or private entity shall complete annual training on heat illness prevention, recognition of heat-related symptoms, emergency response procedures, and hydration and acclimatization practices. The Nevada Department of Health shall approve acceptable training programs for compliance with this section.

SECTION 6: Schools shall report any heat-related illness requiring emergency medical treatment during a school-sponsored athletic activity to the Nevada Department of Health within seven business days. If an emergency is not reported: for a first offense, the responsible coach's license shall be suspended for a minimum of 90 days; for a second offense, all state coaching credentials shall be immediately revoked, requiring recertification to regain eligibility; and for a third offense, the individual's name shall be added to the state "Coaching Ineligibility List," preventing hiring by any other sports team. The Department shall compile annual data and submit a report to the Legislature regarding the effectiveness of this Act.

SECTION 7: The Nevada Department of Health shall oversee implementation of this Act. Private clubs found to be noncompliant shall be required to submit a corrective action plan within thirty days.

SECTION 8: Private clubs may utilize existing athletic program funds, health and safety funds, or grants available through state or federal sources to implement the provisions of this Act. The Department of Health may seek partnerships with healthcare organizations and athletic associations to provide training and educational materials.

SECTION 9: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 26

An ACT that will establish a public bike-sharing program in Nevada through public-private partnerships to provide affordable transportation options, promote healthier lifestyles, and increase mobility for residents who may not have access to a personal vehicle.

SECTION 1: Nevada residents, particularly students and low-income families, often lack affordable transportation options. Without access to a vehicle, opportunities such as jobs, after-school activities, libraries, and community programs may be difficult to reach.

SECTION 2: Nevada faces growing health concerns related to obesity and physical inactivity. Increasing access to cycling opportunities would encourage exercise and healthier lifestyles while reducing dependence on motor vehicles.

SECTION 3: The Nevada Department of Transportation shall submit an annual report evaluating program usage, safety outcomes, community participation, and recommendations for future improvements.

SECTION 4: Funding for grants and tax incentives shall be derived from 1% of resort fees. Participating companies shall receive incentives in exchange for expanding affordable transportation options for residents and visitors.

SECTION 5: The bike-sharing program shall complement existing transportation systems by providing convenient short-distance travel between schools, parks, libraries, transit stops, workplaces, and community centers.

SECTION 6: Increased bicycle use would reduce vehicle emissions, traffic congestion, and fuel consumption, contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable environment throughout Nevada.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 27

An ACT that will require all Nevada public high schools to provide an enhanced financial literacy course as part of the Economics Curriculum required for graduation, with practical instruction and real-world applications to improve the financial literacy of public Nevada high school students.

SECTION 1: Financial literacy instruction shall contain units that demonstrate how to manage money, create a budget, and save for future expenses.

SECTION 2: Instruction will provide information regarding the responsible use of credit cards and loans, debt management, and consumer financial responsibilities, as well as knowledge of financial record keeping and its applications.

SECTION 3: Financial literacy courses will provide practical instruction in budgeting, investing, filing taxes, understanding paychecks, and other real-world financial skills.

SECTION 4: Each public high school in Nevada shall ensure that students receive hands-on financial literacy instruction within the required Economics and Financial Literacy course necessary for graduation.

SECTION 5: Hands-on applications, including simulated financial experiences related to the concepts described above, shall make up a minimum of 35% of the total Economics and Financial Literacy curriculum.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 28

An ACT that will protect Nevada desert ecosystems from off-highway vehicle damage.

SECTION 1: All off-highway vehicle (OHV) operators shall remain on designated trails and routes when operating on public lands within the State of Nevada.

SECTION 2: The State of Nevada shall improve trail identification and enforcement by installing clear trail markers at major access points, developing publicly accessible digital trail maps, and prioritizing monitoring efforts in areas with frequent off-trail violations or environmentally sensitive habitats.

SECTION 3: The State of Nevada shall develop educational materials informing OHV operators about the environmental impacts of trail blazing, including habitat destruction, dust pollution, and threats to protected wildlife species.

SECTION 4: Any person found operating an OHV outside a designated trail or route shall be subject to increased fines and penalties, with repeat violations carrying additional consequences.

SECTION 5: Revenue collected from violations shall be used to restore damaged desert habitats, maintain trails, support conservation efforts for threatened species including the desert tortoise, and compensate officials who enforce these provisions.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 29

An ACT that will establish one free drug and alcohol rehabilitation center in each of the cities of Reno and Las Vegas for Nevada residents facing homelessness, funded by a 0.31% tax increase — decreasing to 0.18% after one year — on businesses with a net monthly profit over $1,000,000 in Nevada.

SECTION 1: Nevada has a homeless population of roughly 10,000 individuals, ranking 12th in the nation for the highest homeless population.

SECTION 2: Approximately 39% to 49% of homeless individuals struggle with drug or alcohol abuse.

SECTION 3: The median cost for a standard 30-day rehabilitation program is $12,000 to $20,000, rendering homeless and low-income individuals unable to receive professional help.

SECTION 4: Private rehabilitation centers and state-funded free rehabilitation programs typically require proof of residency or a Nevada ID for enrollment, rendering homeless individuals — who often lack a permanent address or a Nevada ID — unable to receive professional help. The state-funded rehabilitation centers established by this Act would not require proof of residency.

SECTION 5: Rehabilitation centers may allow proof of insurance as an alternative to proof of residency. However, not all homeless individuals are insured, as government reports indicate coverage ranges between only 30% and 71% of the homeless population. The state-funded rehabilitation centers established by this Act would not require proof of insurance.

SECTION 6: Nevada's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is roughly $230 billion annually. Corporate businesses earning over $1 million monthly account for roughly 10% of state GDP (approximately $23 billion annually). A 0.31% tax increase on these businesses would generate approximately $71.3 million annually; a 0.18% tax increase would generate approximately $41.4 million annually.

SECTION 7: The initial cost of a 100-bed rehabilitation center in Nevada is approximately $15 million, with approximately $20 million required annually to maintain it.

SECTION 8: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 30

An ACT that requires the State of Nevada to allow 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations to donate and allocate hygiene products to all public schools within the state in order to improve overall public health for all Nevadans.

SECTION 1: Access to hygiene products is important for maintaining health and personal well-being. However, many students face difficulty obtaining these products, which can negatively affect their comfort, confidence, attendance, and ability to focus in school.

SECTION 2: Schools play a critical role in supporting student success, but not all students have equal access to essential hygiene supplies. Community organizations are often willing to help meet these needs through donations and outreach programs.

SECTION 3: The State of Nevada shall permit qualified nonprofit organizations recognized under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to donate hygiene products to public schools throughout the state.

SECTION 4: Hygiene products eligible for donation may include personal care items such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, toothbrushes, deodorant, tissues, hand sanitizer, menstrual products, and other items approved by the appropriate state agency.

SECTION 5: Public schools and school districts may not refuse donations of approved hygiene products from qualified 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations unless the products are expired, damaged, unsafe, or otherwise present a health or safety concern.

SECTION 6: School districts and individual public schools may establish partnerships with nonprofit organizations to receive, store, and distribute donated hygiene products to students in need.

SECTION 7: No state funds shall be required for the implementation of this Act. Products and resources shall be provided through nonprofit donations, charitable contributions, grants, and community partnerships.

SECTION 8: The Nevada Department of Education shall develop basic guidelines to ensure donated products are distributed safely and effectively to students and shall monitor the effectiveness of the program in improving student access to hygiene products.

SECTION 9: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 31

An ACT that will require all data centers operating in Nevada to report information regarding their water use to the Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR), including the location from which groundwater is drawn and where that groundwater is discharged after use, in order to make this information available to the public.

SECTION 1: Data centers rely on heavy-duty diesel generators for backup power. During routine testing or in the event of an emergency, these generators release dangerous air pollutants into surrounding neighborhoods, which are known to trigger asthma and other lung issues. This Act is intended to ensure that information about data center water and resource use is available to the public, because real change can only be enacted when all of the information is available.

SECTION 2: A single data center can use several million gallons of water per day and significant amounts of energy to cool its equipment, draining the water supply and putting the power grid under strain, which increases the risk of blackouts and requires greater water conservation by residents.

SECTION 3: Data centers use up to millions of gallons of clean drinking water every day to keep their computer systems from overheating. This excessive use of potable water drains the surrounding area's water supply.

SECTION 4: Amazon Web Services (AWS) data centers in eastern Oregon, using direct evaporative cooling, extracted groundwater with a nitrate pollution level of 13 parts per million (ppm). After the cooling cycle concluded, the leftover mixture of cooling water and nitrates measured 56 ppm — more than five times the federal safety limit of 10 ppm — and was released into the ground, polluting drinking water.

SECTION 5: No new data center with a power capacity exceeding 50,000 gallons of water use and 10 megawatts shall be permitted within 20 miles of residential areas, schools, or hospitals. Existing data centers must convert to waterless or closed-loop cooling systems within three years.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 32

An ACT that will establish a 0.02% tax on alcohol to generate revenue for required mental health evaluations of both parents and children involved in a divorce trial that addresses child custody when abuse is suspected.

SECTION 1: When both parents are screened by a court-appointed psychologist of their choice and deemed mentally stable, the child is more likely to live in a stable environment.

SECTION 2: Addressing the possibility of an abusive parent through psychological screening is a beneficial preventative measure. It reduces the chance of a child living with a mentally unstable or abusive parent.

SECTION 3: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 33

An ACT that will allow teenagers above the age of twelve to verbally testify during a divorce or child custody trial if they choose.

SECTION 1: Teenagers are generally old enough to know the difference between a lie and the truth. If a teenager has information and requests to testify, and the judge denies that request, there is a high chance the court is neglecting crucial information.

SECTION 2: Narcissistic, sociopathic, or otherwise manipulative parents may exhibit behavior such as hiding evidence or lying. A teenager's testimony may reveal hidden truths and expose such conduct.

SECTION 3: When a teenager testifies and presents crucial information to the court, the court is better able to make an informed decision.

SECTION 4: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 34

An ACT that will reduce the cost of essential baby products for families in Nevada.

SECTION 1: This Act establishes a program to help lower the cost of essential baby products, such as diapers, formula, baby wipes, and baby clothes.

SECTION 2: The State of Nevada shall remove state sales taxes on essential baby products.

SECTION 3: Low-income families with children under the age of three may apply for vouchers to help purchase baby products.

SECTION 4: Retail stores participating in the program may receive state incentives for offering discounted baby products.

SECTION 5: The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee and administer the program.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 35

An ACT that will help keep Nevada residents safe during extreme heat.

SECTION 1: All newly built public bus stops in Nevada shall include shade and seating. Existing bus stops with high ridership shall be upgraded first.

SECTION 2: Public parks and state-owned recreation areas shall install and maintain free water refill stations whenever possible.

SECTION 3: Penalties for leaving a child or pet alone in a vehicle during dangerous heat conditions shall be increased.

SECTION 4: Money collected from these fines may be used for heat safety education, cooling resources, and the building and maintenance of shade structures and water stations.

SECTION 5: State and local agencies shall work together to identify communities most affected by extreme heat and prioritize improvements in those areas.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 36

An ACT that will require renewable energy use and ratepayer protections for large-scale artificial intelligence data centers.

SECTION 1: All new large-scale artificial intelligence data centers constructed within the State of Nevada after January 1 of the year following enactment shall obtain 100% of their operational electricity from renewable energy sources.

SECTION 2: Compliance with Section 1 shall be achieved through either: (a) construction of on-site renewable energy generation; (b) direct investment in local utility-scale renewable energy projects, including solar, wind, and geothermal resources; or (c) participation in approved advanced energy projects, including the future development of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), as permitted by state and federal law.

SECTION 3: The Nevada Public Utilities Commission shall establish a ratepayer protection framework ensuring that infrastructure, generation, transmission, and storage costs associated with qualifying data centers are not transferred to existing utility customers.

SECTION 4: Any data center found in violation of this Act shall be subject to administrative penalties, corrective action requirements, and potential suspension of permits until compliance is achieved.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 37

An ACT that will establish an additional state tax of 0.25% on marijuana to require all public schools in Nevada to hire more school counselors specializing in mental health, in order to improve the overall mental health of students.

SECTION 1: The current ratio of counselors to students in Nevada is 1 counselor for every 400 to 600 students. The nationally recommended ratio from the American School Counselor Association is 1 counselor for every 250 students, leaving Nevada students at a significant disadvantage compared to other states.

SECTION 2: Lower-income students typically cannot afford outside mental health care and rely on what is provided by their schools. Nevada schools provide insufficient mental health care, exposing lower-income students to significant mental health risks.

SECTION 3: Nevada ranks last in the nation for youth mental health care access. Systemwide shortages of mental health professionals in Nevada have proven ineffective for preventative or long-term youth mental health care.

SECTION 4: Over 24% of Nevada youth reported experiencing at least one depressive episode, and 73% did not receive treatment. Around 34,000 Nevada youth have reported contemplating suicide.

SECTION 5: High demand leaves counselors unable to provide timely help to all students in need, leaving many students without the mental health counseling they require.

SECTION 6: This Act allows more mental health counselors to enter public schools and provide students with the help they need.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 38

An ACT that will mandate that secondary schools in Nevada provide student athletes who participate in soccer with access to a grass field, in order to provide a safe environment for student athletes.

SECTION 1: Turf fields can reach temperatures 80 degrees hotter than the surrounding air, creating a hostile environment for soccer players. Heat radiating from the ground raises players' core body temperature, which causes dehydration and heat exhaustion and can have lasting effects on athletes' well-being.

SECTION 2: Artificial turf fields may increase the risk of infection from Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and other staph infections through injuries such as turf burns. Additionally, crumb rubber infill made from recycled tires contains per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other chemicals linked to thyroid disease, immune system dysfunction, liver disease, and an increased risk of certain cancers.

SECTION 3: Natural grass fields provide forgiving shock absorption that reduces stress on joints and muscles, helping to lower the risk of injury. Natural grass also stays cooler than artificial turf and provides a softer playing surface for athletes.

SECTION 4: If this Act is established, schools will have until 2032 to establish grass fields for their soccer players. If funding is needed for a new grass soccer field, a Nevada state tax of 0.6% on all gambling machines will fund these fields.

SECTION 5: The water use of a grass field, which needs regular watering only during the regular soccer season, would be equal to or less than the water use of a turf field, which still requires regular watering for upkeep year-round.

SECTION 6: Grass fields help counteract the urban heat effect. During the months of May through August, Nevada regularly reaches record-high temperatures over 100 degrees. Natural grass undergoes evapotranspiration, absorbing moisture from the soil and releasing it into the air as water vapor, a process that absorbs heat and cools the surrounding climate.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 39

An ACT that will institute a Nevada state tax on gambling to fund and establish a committee of mental health professionals, through a 0.05% tax on all gambling machines throughout Nevada, committed to helping students within Nevada school districts containing a minimum of 60,000 students identify, understand, and resolve their mental health issues.

SECTION 1: Approximately 23.5% of Nevada youth experience mental health issues, often as a direct effect of the lack of widely available resources in underrepresented areas and the reluctance of some parents to seek help.

SECTION 2: 73% of youth experiencing mental health issues go without treatment, impairing long-term educational and social functioning.

SECTION 3: With most public high schools averaging a multi-thousand student body, a single guidance counselor's effectiveness is limited by a high student-to-counselor ratio.

SECTION 4: The mental health professionals established by this Act would be available to all students within participating districts, allowing schools to outsource this work rather than hiring additional counselors or therapists for a single school.

SECTION 5: Funding for this Act would come from the institution of a Nevada tax on gambling machines across the state. A tax of 0.05% would be added to the total cost owed to gamble on any sanctioned game within a gambling establishment, raising an average of $7.5 million annually.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 40

An ACT that will reallocate funds from SB453, or state grants through the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), to provide needed education and advocacy on food allergies and allergens to all employees, current or future, working in establishments that serve any kind of food, whether pre-packaged, handmade, or otherwise.

SECTION 1: Over 9.5% of Nevada residents live with one or more food allergies, affecting their day-to-day lives.

SECTION 2: More than 53% of customers who notify restaurants of an allergy are still exposed to the allergen, causing a reaction.

SECTION 3: Documentation shows that Nevada has one of the lowest rates of documented pediatric allergy diagnosis among the states, suggesting a stark lack of diagnosis and awareness that puts both minors and adults at risk.

SECTION 4: Funding for this Act will be provided by either the aforementioned reallocation or a grant from the DHHS.

SECTION 5: SB453 is a bill that requires food allergy education for those who work in schools across the state, including education on anaphylaxis and how to respond to it.

SECTION 6: The establishment of this Act could create opportunities for nonprofits or education programs focused on food allergies to offer their services to the State of Nevada.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 41

An ACT that will create the Nevada Cancer Patient Travel Assistance Program.

SECTION 1: Many cancer patients in Nevada must travel long distances to receive the treatment they need, especially those living in rural areas where specialized cancer care may not be available.

SECTION 2: The cost of gas, hotels, meals, and other travel expenses can make cancer treatment even more stressful for patients and their families.

SECTION 3: The Nevada Cancer Patient Travel Assistance Program will provide financial assistance to eligible cancer patients who need to travel for cancer treatment.

SECTION 4: Assistance may be used to help cover transportation, lodging, meals, and other travel-related costs connected to treatment.

SECTION 5: No Nevada resident should have to worry about how they will afford to travel for life-saving cancer care. This program will help ensure patients can focus on their health instead of the cost of travel.

SECTION 6: The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services will oversee the program and determine eligibility requirements.

SECTION 7: Funding for the Nevada Cancer Patient Travel Assistance Program shall come from 60% state healthcare funds, 25% contributions from participating hospitals and cancer treatment centers, and 15% private donations, grants, and nonprofit organizations.

SECTION 8: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 1

An ACT that will establish the official Symbols and Statements of Identity for the City of Cafferata in Nevada Girls State.

SECTION 1: The flag of Cafferata shall feature a depiction of balance scale in the top left corner. Our city seal shall be positioned in the center. Our city name shall be centered on top of the city seal in light purple to highlight our city name. The background shall be an ombre of colors pink and blue. The left side of the flag shall be light blue. The center of the flag shall be purple. The right side of the flag shall be light pink. The background will consistently blend left to right from light blue, purple, and pink to accentuate the state seal and balance scale.



NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 2

An ACT that will amend the official Symbols and Statements of Identity for the City of Connolly in Nevada Girls State.

SECTION 1: The Flag of Connolly shall feature a depiction of a mountain goat with large curved horns. The goat is positioned atop a mountain-top with ridges carved into it to help highlight the subject. Behind the mountain-top shall be a natural sunset-like scene with vibrant yellow colors. The background shall be purple to accentuate the image at hand. Finally the city's name shall appear on the sun in a curved fashion to display our name with pride.



NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 3

An ACT that will amend the official Symbols and Statements of Identity for the City of Connolly in Nevada Girls State.

SECTION 1: The previous flag was too similar to the city seal, and we wanted more variation between the two.

SECTION 2: Additionally, the old flag's color gradient was outdated, and we wanted a more artistic and bright look.

SECTION 3: We would like to foster creativity among our citizens with a flag that has hand drawn art.

SECTION 4: The flag is seen below.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon passage.



NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 4

AN ACT that will establish the position of Student Wellness Representative within the Davis County School District. The Student Wellness Representative shall serve as a non-voting member of the local school board and shall provide student perspectives regarding mental health, student well-being, and issues affecting the educational environment. The Representative shall attend school board meetings, present concerns and recommendations on behalf of students, and serve as a liaison between the student body and the school board.

SECTION 1: The Board of Trustees of each county school district shall have primary responsibility for the administration and oversight of the Student Voice and Wellness Advisory Act. The Board of Trustees shall establish procedures for the selection, appointment, and service of the Student Wellness Representative and shall ensure that the Representative is provided reasonable opportunities to attend board meetings and present student concerns and recommendations. The Board of Trustees shall coordinate with school administrators, counselors, and student organizations to facilitate communication between the Student Wellness Representative and the student body. The County Commission and Board of Trustees find that student mental health and well-being are essential to academic success and school safety.

SECTION 2: Nevada youth continue to experience significant rates of anxiety, depression, and other mental health challenges. Due to how school board decisions directly affect students, it is in the public interest to provide students with a formal avenue through which they may communicate concerns, perspectives, and recommendations regarding mental health and student well-being.

Section 3: This Act shall become effective on July 1 following enactment. Each county school district shall appoint a Student Wellness Representative and implement the provisions of this Act no later than the first day of the district's regularly scheduled academic year following the effective date. The period between enactment and implementation may be used for the selection, training, and orientation of the Student Wellness Representative.

SECTION 4: This Act will be effective upon passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 5

An ACT that will authorize the Clark County School District (CCSD) to split into three smaller, more manageable school districts, divided evenly based on monetary equity and number of buildings, to give students a better educational experience and increased local representation.

SECTION 1: School boards within these new districts would be formed by members who live within the district. This would allow for more consideration of what the specific areas need and would allow for more focused local management.

SECTION 2: Clark County School District is the 5th largest district in the country. Nevada is ranked 46th in the country in terms of K-12 education overall, placing it among the lowest-performing states. Student education is affected in such a large district, which can be seen in ACT scores being 1-2 points lower than the national average.

SECTION 3: The Clark County School District serves 64% of students in the state, which makes it difficult to effectively address the needs of individual schools and communities. The average graduating class size in Clark County is approximately 500 students, compared to the national average of approximately 200 students per graduating class.

SECTION 4: The successor district shall receive a share of the outstanding bond debt based on the percentage of students transferred from the former district. Bond debt will transfer with each building and its property tax to whichever district the building falls in.

SECTION 5: The Nevada Department of Education shall oversee negotiations to ensure fair market valuation and equitable distribution of assets. For every 10 years of age of a facility, the appraised value shall be reduced by 10 percent. Additional reductions may be applied for maintenance needs and any significant repairs identified after inspection.

SECTION 6: Local taxes would pertain to the area in which the new districts fall and would be supplemented by pre-existing state taxes. Marijuana, gambling, alcohol, and tobacco taxes will all be increased by 0.5% to help fund the introduction of these new districts.

SECTION 7: Magnet schools will fall into the district in which the building is located. Students who wish to attend magnet schools outside of their new district must be accepted to the school and then apply for a district change. District changes for accepted students will be a simple and accessible process through an enrollment contract with the new district.

SECTION 8: In comparison to other states, Rhode Island has 66 school districts and is twice the geographic size of Clark County. Idaho ranks 18th in the country in public school education.

SECTION 9: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 6

An ACT that will require state-funded shelters to have spaces for household pets during a declared State of Emergency for national phenomena and weather, since some shelters do not allow pets, forcing Nevadans to leave them behind.

SECTION 1: According to a local survey, 76% of pet owners stated that they would stay in danger rather than leave their pets behind.

SECTION 2: Nevadans often rely on their pets for emotional support during times of danger and stress. This Act would help many people remain calm during natural disasters.

SECTION 3: Nevada animal shelters are already overcrowded, and not allowing people to bring their pets creates a risk of pets being lost or abandoned, which would further crowd shelters once those animals are found and brought in.

SECTION 4: Leaving pets behind also creates risk for rescue teams, who must go out and retrieve pets left in danger.

SECTION 5: Shelters should begin adapting to accommodate both pets and humans during natural disasters, with this requirement taking effect as of June 1, 2027.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 7

An ACT that will limit the use of step therapy requirements by health insurance providers in the State of Nevada and require consideration of specialist recommendations for medically necessary treatments.

SECTION 1: Step therapy policies often require patients to try less effective medications before receiving the treatment most likely to address their medical condition. According to a 2016 Arthritis Foundation survey of more than 1,400 patients, over 50% were required to try two or more drugs before receiving the medication originally recommended by their doctor; 39% reported that the required treatments were ineffective, and 20% reported that their condition worsened during the process. (Source: Arthritis Foundation Step Therapy Survey)

SECTION 2: Delays caused by step therapy can lead to worsening symptoms, increased pain, and unnecessary health complications. According to the American Medical Association's 2024 nationwide survey of 1,000 practicing physicians, 94% reported that insurance approval requirements delay patients' access to necessary care, 19% reported delays resulting in hospitalization, and 13% reported delays resulting in life-threatening events or interventions to prevent permanent harm. (Source: American Medical Association 2024 Prior Authorization Survey)

SECTION 3: Step therapy places additional financial and emotional strain on patients who must spend time and money on treatments that may not work for them. The American Medical Association found that 78% of physicians reported patients abandoning recommended treatment because of insurance barriers, while 79% reported patients paying out-of-pocket for medications due to insurance delays or denials. (Source: American Medical Association 2024 Prior Authorization Survey)

SECTION 4: Limiting step therapy requirements and recognizing specialist recommendations can improve health outcomes and help patients receive effective treatment faster. According to the American Medical Association, 69% of physicians reported that patients received ineffective initial treatments because of step therapy requirements, leading to additional office visits, emergency care, and increased health care costs. (Source: American Medical Association 2024 Prior Authorization Survey)

SECTION 5: Health insurance providers operating within the State of Nevada shall not require patients to complete more than one step therapy treatment before becoming eligible for coverage of an alternative treatment.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 8

An ACT that will require health insurance providers to give substantial weight to recommendations from board-certified specialists for medically necessary treatments, including off-label medications, establish protections against unreasonable denials, and improve patient access to appropriate care.

SECTION 1: Patients with rare, complex, chronic, or serious medical conditions often rely on specialists who possess advanced expertise in diagnosing and treating their illnesses. According to the Association of American Medical Colleges, fewer than 10% of physicians practice in highly specialized fields. A study published in the Archives of Internal Medicine found that approximately 21% of all prescriptions written in the United States are for off-label uses, many of which are supported by scientific evidence and accepted standards of care. (Source: Archives of Internal Medicine, Radley et al.)

SECTION 2: FDA-approved medications are frequently prescribed for off-label uses when medical research, clinical experience, accepted medical standards, and evidence-based practices demonstrate their effectiveness for a patient's condition.

SECTION 3: Insurance denials of specialist-recommended treatments can delay medically necessary care, worsen health outcomes, increase patient suffering, and result in higher long-term healthcare costs. According to the American Medical Association's 2024 survey of 1,000 physicians, 94% reported that insurance approval requirements delay access to necessary care, 19% reported delays resulting in hospitalization, and 13% reported delays resulting in life-threatening events or interventions to prevent permanent harm. (Source: American Medical Association 2024 Prior Authorization Survey)

SECTION 4: Patients should have timely access to medically necessary treatments when supported by a qualified healthcare provider, board-certified specialist recommendations, accepted clinical guidelines, peer-reviewed evidence, or recognized medical standards. The American Medical Association reported that 82% of physicians stated prior authorization requirements sometimes, often, or always lead patients to abandon recommended treatment plans due to delays and barriers to care. (Source: American Medical Association 2024 Prior Authorization Survey)

SECTION 5: Health insurance providers operating within the State of Nevada shall not deny coverage for an FDA-approved medication prescribed for an off-label use when the prescription is supported by a board-certified specialist and recognized medical evidence demonstrating that the treatment is medically necessary.

SECTION 6: A health insurance provider shall not deny coverage of a medically necessary medication solely because the prescribed treatment is not the insurer's preferred medication, formulary choice, or treatment pathway, when the prescribing provider documents that the treatment is appropriate for the patient's condition.

SECTION 7: Health insurance providers shall give substantial weight to the recommendations of board-certified specialists when reviewing requests for treatments involving rare diseases, complex medical conditions, chronic illnesses, or medications requiring specialized expertise.

SECTION 8: If an insurance provider denies coverage for a treatment described in this Act, the provider shall provide a written explanation identifying the specific medical basis for the denial and the evidence relied upon in making the determination.

SECTION 9: If an insurance provider denies coverage for a treatment described in this Act and the denial is overturned through internal review, external review, or appeal, the insurance provider shall be subject to a monetary penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $50,000 per violation, as determined by the Nevada Division of Insurance.

SECTION 10: The Nevada Division of Insurance shall establish regulations necessary to enforce this Act and ensure compliance by health insurance providers operating within the State of Nevada.

SECTION 11: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 9

An ACT that will prohibit public schools from banning or deactivating the phones of their students under any circumstance.

SECTION 1: Within the State of Nevada, crimes against schools involving firearms have remained steady.

SECTION 2: Oftentimes, students' phones are their only source of comfort and protection in times of crisis.

SECTION 3: Under the legal power of eminent domain, and in accordance with the Tenth Amendment provisions that allow schools to temporarily take parental control and legal responsibility of their students, a school that confiscates a student's phone must provide “just compensation” and “just reason” for doing so.

SECTION 4: If confiscated, a student's phone must be kept within observable distance of both the student and the teacher, and the student must be allowed to retrieve it when leaving the room, even temporarily. The student must also be allowed to take their phone if the school enters any lockdown drill, including fire, shelter-in-place, soft and hard lockdown, and earthquake drills.

SECTION 5: Public schools must abide by this Act, as phone access falls under a critical public safety measure to ensure available communication in cases of emergency.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 10

An ACT that will require private apartment building owners in Nevada with 10 or more units to set aside 15% of those units for lower-income families, or pay a percentage of their rental income into a fund used to help build more affordable housing across the state.

SECTION 1: Many families in Nevada, especially in Las Vegas and Reno, are struggling to afford a place to live. Rent prices have risen significantly over the years, and many low-income families are being forced out of their homes because they cannot keep up with the cost.

SECTION 2: Any person or company that owns an apartment building in Nevada with 10 or more units must make at least 15% of those units available as affordable housing. Those units must be rented at a price no more than 30% of the monthly income of a family earning 60% or less of the area's average income.

SECTION 3: If an apartment owner does not want to set aside affordable units, they must instead pay 10% of the total rent they collect each year into the Nevada Affordable Housing Fund. This payment will be collected by the Nevada Department of Taxation.

SECTION 4: The Nevada Affordable Housing Fund will be managed by the Nevada Housing Division. All money in the fund may only be used to build, repair, or support affordable housing across Nevada. Areas where families are struggling most with housing costs, as determined by the zip codes with the lowest median household income in the state, will be assisted first.

SECTION 5: Any new apartment building with 10 or more units that opens after this Act passes will be subject to the same regulations. An owner who violates the regulation may be fined up to $5,000 per month for each noncompliant unit until the violation is corrected.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 11

An ACT that will prohibit data centers from being built in the State of Nevada due to resource concerns and to uphold the health of the natural habitat.

SECTION 1: A data center is a physical building that houses infrastructure for delivering and running application services for businesses and corporations.

SECTION 2: Data centers are highly resource-intensive, and Nevada does not have the water and energy resources to support evaporative cooling systems and other power needs on top of servicing residents in nearby towns. According to the Nature Forward Organization, data centers consume, on average, 300,000 to 500,000 gallons of water per day, equivalent to the usage of 3,000 to 5,000 residents.

SECTION 3: Data centers are known to pollute fresh water with pollutants in three main categories identified by the Nature Forward Organization: biocides, which are chemicals used to prevent the growth of bacteria, mold, and algae in cooling systems; corrosion inhibitors, used to slow corrosion in systems that run 24/7; and heavy metals, such as copper, zinc, and lead, which result from the degradation of metal components.

SECTION 4: Data centers emit low-frequency hums and other disruptive sounds that can affect nearby residents. According to the University of Guelph, the brain continuously monitors sounds for signs of danger, even during sleep, and frequent or loud noise can trigger anxiety or stress and contribute to sleep deprivation, cardiovascular disease, and increased irritability.

SECTION 5: Data centers often employ out-of-state workers for construction and, once established, typically do not require a large permanent staff, meaning these projects do not directly benefit the communities in which they are built. According to Antonio Gargano and Marco Giaoletti, there is no clear empirical evidence that data centers stimulate local tech-related employment growth.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 12

An ACT that will require schools within the Clark County School District to publish a plain-language Student Resource Impact Statement within two weeks of approving annual budgets or major budget changes, in order to show how financial decisions will affect classrooms, staffing, student support, and school programs.

SECTION 1: CCSD school budgets affect the quality of education students receive by determining class sizes, teacher availability, counselor access, school safety, transportation, supplies, electives, and academic support.

SECTION 2: Although school budgets are public, they are often difficult for students, parents, and community members to understand, which limits meaningful participation in school funding decisions.

SECTION 3: Each school within the Clark County School District shall publish a Student Resource Impact Statement within two weeks of final budget approval, explaining the proposed budget in plain language and describing its effect on instruction, student services, safety, facilities, transportation, and administration.

SECTION 4: If a proposed budget includes major reductions to staff, programs, services, or classroom resources, the statement must identify which schools, grade levels, or student groups may be most affected.

SECTION 5: Each statement shall include a school-by-school summary of expected changes in staffing, class sizes, counseling, electives, extracurriculars, and major student services, and shall be made available online for public review before final approval.

SECTION 6: Each Student Resource Impact Statement shall include access to a public feedback survey for students, parents, guardians, school staff, and community members, allowing input on how the budget may affect classroom resources, staffing, student support services, school safety, programs, transportation, and other financial priorities. Survey results shall be reviewed by the Clark County School District and made available in summary form to help guide future budget decisions and revisions.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 13

An ACT that will offer complete medical school tuition to any physician who completes their residency in a rural Nevada county and subsequently practices medicine in that county for five years.

SECTION 1: According to the National Institutes of Health, every single rural county in Nevada is designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area. Rural communities are left disproportionally vulnerable due to a lack of access to healthcare.

SECTION 2: The few hospitals in rural areas rely heavily on travel nurses, who are financially unsustainable, as hospitals must pay two to three times the hourly rate of a long-term employed nurse. According to the American Hospital Association, contract travel nurses accounted for only 23.4% of total nurse hours in January 2022 but 40% of nursing labor expenses. Increasing the number of medical professionals in rural Nevada would reduce reliance on travel nurses in hospitals.

SECTION 3: Nevada ranks near the bottom nationally for physicians, particularly general surgeons per capita, and the shortage is felt most acutely in remote, rural areas. According to the Association of American Medical Colleges, Nevada has a per capita ratio of 5.7 general surgeons. Additionally, according to the Nevada Public Health Institute, Nevada is consistently ranked 49th in the nation for general surgeons per capita.

SECTION 4: In order to receive the medical tuition forgiveness, physicians will enroll in the NHRN program, which will provide the tuition in exchange for service in a rural Nevada county. The program will provide a monthly stipend for the resident physicians until they become a credentialed physician. The resident will be given $1,500 every month ($18,000 annually). By targeting residents rather than registered physicians (as the HEAL program does), professionals establish roots in rural Nevada before establishing themself in another area.

SECTION 5: Only after the resident becomes a registered physician will the tuition forgiveness commence. The state will make annual payments to the bank (eg. $40,000 each year).

SECTION 6: The funds for the program will come from a 0.5% tax on all marijuana products. The tax will be directly allocated to the medical school tuition forgiveness of participating medical residents.

SECTION 7: To receive 100% tuition forgiveness, and to prevent medical residents from receiving forgiveness and then relocating to a larger city, a physician must be employed (or establish an independent practice) in a rural Nevada county for at least five consecutive years following completion of residency.

SECTION 8: If a physician fails to be an employed healthcare professional in Nevada for at least five years after the completion of their residency, the physician will be forced to repay their debts and tuition.

SECTION 9: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 14

Replaced by Senate Bill No. 5.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 15

An ACT that will direct the collection of development impact fees to fund the construction and maintenance of public Nevada K-8 and 8-12 schools.

SECTION 1: Clark County is one of the United States' most rapidly growing areas, with a 2% annual population growth rate, a 10% job sector growth rate, and a regional GDP of $178 billion. In Northern Nevada, Reno's economy grew 4.6% in 2022, with significant population growth accompanying economic development.

SECTION 2: This development has outpaced school capacity statewide. In March 2026, 70 of CCSD's 350 schools were substantially above capacity, with schools such as Divich Elementary and Piggott Academy operating at 143% capacity.

SECTION 3: CCSD carries a $50,000,000 budget deficit, attributed to both declining enrollment and rising teacher costs, resulting in cuts to schools and their programs.

SECTION 4: Washoe County faces similar problems, with an estimated $240,000,000 in critical repairs needed and several elementary schools facing overcrowding.

SECTION 5: NRS 278B.160 outlines how development impact fees are collected to support infrastructure such as transportation and parks and recreation, yet public schools are not included among the listed public services.

SECTION 6: School impact fees in Washington and California are specifically directed toward the construction of new school buildings and facility expansion to increase classroom and school capacity.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 16

An ACT that will authorize and require the implementation of a statewide registered nurse-to-patient staffing ratio of 1-to-8 in skilled nursing facilities for elderly residents, both short-term and long-term, and will gradually withhold state funding from facilities that fail to consistently meet this standard.

SECTION 1: There are 67 nursing and rehabilitation facilities in Nevada with about 7,235 beds for residents. Over the past decade, the number of registered nurses in Nevada increased 57.1% to 33,874 nurses. This growth, combined with highly regarded nursing programs at Nevada universities, provides a foundation for staffing standards.

SECTION 2: Adequate staffing can reduce preventable accidents and elder abuse. Residents will receive timely assistance and individualized attention while nurses are relieved of excessive patient loads.

SECTION 3: Delaware requires a nurse-to-patient ratio of 1:7 as well as a minimum hours-per-resident-day (HPRD) standard, improving patient safety while reducing nurse workload and helping prevent understaffing and burnout. Delaware's elderly population is 306,000 across 44 facilities, while Nevada's elderly population is 659,000 across 67 facilities.

SECTION 4: Nurse turnover costs healthcare facilities thousands of dollars per employee in recruitment, hiring, and training expenses. The mean annual turnover rate for nursing staff ranges between 73.8% and 87.8%.

SECTION 5: The funding penalty will be measured by the number of unaccounted-for residents within a facility, with that number converted to a percentage of withheld funding.

SECTION 6: Each elderly skilled nursing facility shall undergo quarterly inspections to confirm compliance with the required ratio.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 17

An ACT that will establish a 1% tax on each gallon of gas purchased in Nevada to fund an Ambulance Reimbursement Program for patients transported across state lines during medical emergencies.

SECTION 1: When an ambulance trip that originates in Nevada must cross state lines because doing so is faster, it reduces stress and improves a patient's chance of survival in a real emergency, since longer ambulance journeys can reduce survival odds. Crossing state lines in an ambulance also significantly increases ride costs. With 80% of Nevada's landmass designated as frontier, this Act benefits the majority of the state's residents.

SECTION 2: In rural areas, medical emergencies often require traveling to the nearest hospital, and in areas near state lines, the quickest route is sometimes out of state. (a) Residents living in rural and frontier areas often face significant barriers to accessing emergency healthcare due to long travel distances, limited hospital availability, and shortages of medical resources. (b) Delayed access to emergency medical treatment increases the risk of preventable injury, disability, and death, making timely transportation to the nearest appropriate facility a matter of public health and safety. (c) This Act covers the emergency transport of a patient by a licensed ambulance service from Nevada to a medical facility located in another state when that facility is determined to be the nearest qualified facility capable of providing the necessary level of care. (d) Reimbursement for eligible interstate ambulance transports will reduce financial hardship on Nevada residents and promote timely access to critical healthcare services, ensuring that emergency medical decisions are based on patient need rather than transportation cost.

SECTION 3: To support this program, the gas tax will increase by 1% per gallon purchased. Revenue from this tax will be directed to the Ambulance Reimbursement Program. The Legislature recognizes the value of recreational facilities; however, ensuring access to lifesaving emergency medical services is a higher priority when public health and safety are at risk.

SECTION 4: This Act will take effect on June 1, 2027, establishing a 60-day pilot program authorizing designated rural areas to implement the Act and access the nearest qualified medical care. (1) During the pilot program, ambulance providers shall collect data on cost, patient outcomes, and any operational challenges encountered. (2) At the conclusion of the pilot program, the state agency overseeing the program will evaluate the data to determine whether it improved access to emergency treatment and patient outcomes. (3) Based on the results, the state may modify, extend, or terminate the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 18

An ACT that will require employers to review certain workplace incidents before terminating a veteran when the incident may be connected to a service-related PTSD diagnosis.

SECTION 1: Nevada is home to many veterans who have served our country and protected our freedoms. Some veterans return home with PTSD from experiences faced while serving. These veterans should not be punished for a condition connected to their service without being given a fair chance.

SECTION 2: An employer may not immediately terminate a veteran with a documented service-related PTSD diagnosis for a first non-violent workplace incident without first reviewing the situation.

SECTION 3: The review must determine whether the incident may have been related to the veteran's PTSD and whether reasonable steps could be taken to help prevent similar incidents in the future.

SECTION 4: Possible solutions may include counseling referrals, schedule adjustments, mediation, additional training, or other reasonable workplace accommodations before termination is considered.

SECTION 5: This Act does not protect violent behavior, threats of violence, harassment, or actions that put other employees at risk. Employers may still take immediate action in those situations.

SECTION 6: Veterans who believe they were unfairly terminated under this Act may file a complaint with the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation for review.

SECTION 7: The purpose of this Act is to recognize the sacrifices made by Nevada's veterans and ensure they are treated fairly in the workplace. PTSD is a service-related condition that can affect behavior and reactions in stressful situations. This Act does not excuse misconduct or create special privileges; it provides veterans an opportunity for fair review before losing their job due to a first non-violent incident that may be connected to their service.

SECTION 8: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 19

An ACT that will require all existing publicly owned buildings in Nevada with public restrooms to install and maintain baby changing stations that are equally accessible to men, women, and gender-diverse individuals, to ensure safe and sanitary facilities for parents or guardians.

SECTION 1: Although Nevada law requires many newly constructed buildings to have baby changing stations, many lack changing stations in men's restrooms, and the requirement does not apply to existing buildings built before October 1, 2017. This prevents equal access for male guardians, grandfathers, fathers, and others responsible for young children.

SECTION 2: Providing baby changing stations in both men's and women's restrooms promotes public safety and health by reducing the need for caregivers to change infants in unsafe or unsanitary conditions.

SECTION 3: All existing state-owned public buildings with public restrooms and 50 or more employees shall install and maintain at least one ADA-compliant baby changing station accessible to both men and women within three years of this Act's passage. This requirement may also be fulfilled by implementing family or gender-neutral restrooms accessible to all caregivers with baby changing stations.

SECTION 4: Funding for this Act shall come from existing state capital improvement and building maintenance budgets. Installation shall occur during scheduled maintenance or renovation projects to minimize costs.

SECTION 5: The Nevada Public Works Division shall oversee implementation and ensure compliance. Public buildings that fail to comply within three years of passage shall be subject to a fine of $500 for the first violation and $1,000 for each subsequent violation until compliant baby changing stations are installed. Revenue from these fines shall be deposited into the Nevada Family Friendly Facilities Fund to assist state and local governments with installation and maintenance.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 20

An ACT that will reduce plastic bag pollution by establishing a statewide five-cent ($0.05) environmental tax on single-use plastic bags provided by retail stores in Nevada.

SECTION 1: Single-use plastic bags contribute significantly to litter throughout Nevada's parks, streets, waterways, and deserts, harming wildlife while taking hundreds of years to decompose.

SECTION 2: All grocery stores, convenience stores, retail stores, and pharmacies in Nevada shall charge a five-cent ($0.05) tax for each single-use plastic bag provided to customers at checkout. Customers may avoid this tax by bringing reusable bags.

SECTION 3: Revenue collected from the plastic bag tax shall be deposited into environmental organizations such as the Truckee River Fund, GreenVibeWorld, and Keep Truckee Meadows Beautiful, supporting recycling, cleanup projects, education, community beautification, and conservation programs throughout the state.

SECTION 4: Retail businesses shall clearly display notice of the plastic bag tax at checkout and list it separately on customer receipts. Stores may retain one cent ($0.01) of each five cents collected to offset administrative costs associated with implementing the program.

SECTION 5: The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection shall oversee implementation of this Act, provide educational materials to businesses and consumers, and issue any necessary regulations.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 21

An ACT that will provide equal and free access to menstrual products in public colleges and universities in the State of Nevada.

SECTION 1: In Nevada, free provision of menstrual products in public and charter middle, junior high, and high schools is protected under NRS 386.900 to expand access to menstrual and feminine hygiene products.

SECTION 2: Approximately 85% of public college and university students in Nevada receive financial aid, and national statistics show that 40% of independent college students live below the poverty line.

SECTION 3: Economic inequality and stigma surrounding feminine hygiene significantly limit students' ability to focus on academic and personal achievement; providing free menstrual products would allow for full participation in all activities.

SECTION 4: Without proper pads, tampons, or other products, menstruating individuals are forced to use unsanitary or ineffective alternatives, which significantly increases the risk of medical conditions such as urinary tract infections and bacterial vaginosis.

SECTION 5: This Act establishes the provision of menstrual products in public colleges and universities, a method for evaluating such provision, and the ability for any school to accept grants, gifts, and donations in support of the program.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 22

An ACT that will implement more bus routes and drivers for magnet and public schools within the Clark County School District.

SECTION 1: Many magnet schools do not have bus routes extending beyond the immediate area of the school. For example, SECTA does not provide bus service to the southwest area, specifically for students living in Durango.

SECTION 2: Insufficient bus routes create problems for parents and students who lack transportation to attend school.

SECTION 3: The district also faces a bus driver shortage. The lack of drivers has caused route delays, affecting students' ability to arrive at school on time.

SECTION 4: Increasing the sales tax by 0.05%-0.1% would raise approximately several million dollars annually to support transit expansion.

SECTION 5: Planning will begin in January 2027, with new routes operating by July 2027.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 23

An ACT that will prohibit the use of consumer personal data for surveillance pricing in grocery stores and protect consumers from discriminatory pricing practices in the State of Nevada.

SECTION 1: According to a 2025 report by the Groundwork Collaborative, in a study of 437 shoppers, about 74% of grocery prices varied depending on the consumer, with price differences of up to 23% for identical items at the same store and time.

SECTION 2: Consumers should have confidence that the price they pay for groceries is based on market conditions and the products being sold, not on personal information used to estimate their willingness or ability to pay.

SECTION 3: No grocery store operating within the State of Nevada shall collect, use, share, or process a consumer's personal data for the purpose of charging, offering, or displaying a different price for the same grocery product to that consumer.

SECTION 4: This Act shall not prohibit coupons, promotional discounts, loyalty programs, or publicly advertised sales available on equal terms to all eligible consumers. This Act also shall not prohibit price changes based on inventory levels, supply chain costs, seasonal conditions, or overall market demand, provided such pricing is not based on personal consumer data.

SECTION 5: The Nevada Attorney General may investigate violations of this Act and impose civil penalties of up to $1,000 for a first violation, up to $5,000 for a second violation, and up to $10,000 for each subsequent violation, with funds transferred to the state to support government projects.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 24

An ACT that will increase street lighting to reduce accidents on dimly lit highways and improve public safety across Nevada, through a 5% statewide increase in highway lighting over five years, focused exclusively on high-risk rural highways and funded by a 0.02% tax on marijuana.

SECTION 1: Nevada traffic accidents often occur on dimly lit roads. According to 2024 Nevada crash data, about 60% of accidents happened after dark, and 13% of fatal crashes occurred in unlighted conditions. This is especially dangerous on highways, where drivers can easily outrun their headlights in the dark, increasing the risk of crashes.

SECTION 2: Traffic accidents on rural highways without adequate streetlights can lead to collisions with wildlife. According to the Nevada Department of Transportation, around 5,000 wild animals are killed by vehicles on Nevada highways each year. Increased highway lighting will improve drivers' visibility and give them more time to identify and avoid wildlife or hazards in the road, reducing fatalities for both drivers and wildlife.

SECTION 3: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 25

An ACT that will prohibit organizations from banning materials in tangible and digital form in public and school libraries.

SECTION 1: When books are banned, people take less interest in reading and have less access to information. Critical thinking declines in educational spaces when children lack access to materials such as books.

SECTION 2: The First Amendment's protection of freedom of speech guarantees people the right to form and express their own opinions freely. Books, along with other written media, are one form of that expression, and without protection of such material, it becomes harder to safeguard free expression.

SECTION 3: Educators across the country who have experienced book bans have expressed dissatisfaction when material is banned, particularly when they must work around the removal of material previously used in their curriculum. Teachers have reported that this creates an inability to teach effectively and contributes to a decline in student engagement and motivation to read.

SECTION 4: Librarians have expressed concern that providing material some may consider concerning or distasteful could lead to criminal charges or lawsuits from parents. They have also noted that books are an important tool in helping children understand the world.

SECTION 5: Students of all ages are affected by book bans. The study Beyond the Ban: A Qualitative Phenomenological Study Addressing the Impact of Banned Books and College Students' Experiences by Dorri C. Scott found that book bans negatively affected students' academic and personal growth by limiting their access to diverse perspectives.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 26

An ACT that will provide more animal-related elective courses in schools, giving more students access to basic veterinary knowledge in hopes that they pursue careers in veterinary fields, funded by a 6% tax on fireworks.

SECTION 1: The Veterinary Perspectives Institute (VPI) created a tuition-free program that introduces under-resourced high schools to veterinary medicine through a hands-on, transdisciplinary approach. Expanding the VPI program to all high schools in the state would open more resources for veterinary education.

SECTION 2: Expansion of this program and funding for required supplies would initially rely on donations.

SECTION 3: If donations are insufficient to fund the program, a 6% tax on fireworks will be applied. Nevada generates approximately $262 million in fireworks revenue annually, and a 6% tax on that revenue would meaningfully supplement donations.

SECTION 4: This solution helps reduce unnecessary animal euthanasia and increases shelter and housing options for animals, while also giving students a better education in the veterinary profession.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 27

An ACT that will establish the Nevada Medical Residency Stipend and Retention Program to provide monthly financial stipends to medical residents training in high-shortage specialties within the State of Nevada, require a one-to-one post-residency service commitment, and protect taxpayer funds through a private loan-conversion mechanism in the event the service contract is not fulfilled.

SECTION 1: Nevada is short more than 3,000 nurses and 2,500 surgeons per capita and ranks 48th in the nation for healthcare. During the 3 to 7 years of residency, medical graduates are not reimbursed, cannot pause their loan interest, and watch their debt grow while earning an average resident salary of only about $65,000 — leading many to leave for California or other states with better conditions. Under this Act, any medical school graduate who matches into an approved residency training program at a Nevada hospital may apply for this program. Approved participants shall receive a monthly living stipend of $2,500, paid directly through their hospital's existing payroll system. Funding shall be available only to residents practicing in jobs defined as “high-shortage medical specialties,” to be defined annually by the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services to account for changing conditions.

SECTION 2: In exchange for receiving state-funded stipends, the participant must sign a legally binding contract with the State of Nevada. The contract requires the participant to work full-time as a licensed physician or in a needed medical profession in the State of Nevada upon completion of residency training. The service commitment operates on a one-to-one matching scale: for every year a resident accepts the monthly stipend, they owe the state one year of full-time medical practice.

SECTION 3: If a participant completes residency training and immediately fulfills their service commitment within Nevada, the state must fully erase the stipend balance, which shall be considered a tax-free grant. If a participant breaks their contract by leaving the State of Nevada before completing the agreed service commitment, the total stipend amount received is converted into a high-interest commercial loan. This converted loan carries a 10% annual interest penalty and must be repaid to the Nevada General Fund within five to six years. The Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners must place an administrative hold on the licensing verification files of any defaulting physician until a full repayment plan is established.

SECTION 4: This program shall be jointly administered by the Nevada State Treasurer and existing Graduate Medical Education (GME) departments. No new government agency or bureaucracy is necessary to oversee this program.

SECTION 5: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 28

An ACT that will improve water conservation in Nevada urban areas with a population of at least 100,000 residents by replacing traditional water-intensive grass fields with Kurapia, a dense groundcover, particularly at state-owned establishments such as schools and parks.

SECTION 1: Implementing Kurapia would involve a relatively high upfront cost, depending on the square footage replaced. However, because this groundcover uses 60% less water than traditional grass, it would produce long-term savings by reducing the water costs the state must pay.

SECTION 2: Funds for replacing grass on state-owned properties would be provided by homeowners who violate watering schedules, who would be charged a 6% tax.

SECTION 3: Kurapia can handle moderate foot traffic, making it ideal for parks and commonly used fields. It is also effective at preventing erosion, ideal for the slanted hills of cities such as Reno, and offers a look similar to regular grass, keeping urban areas looking green.

SECTION 4: Kurapia requires less maintenance, as it establishes quickly and grows to a maximum height of a few inches. It tolerates high and low pH soils, as well as soils with high salt concentrations, making it well-suited to Nevada's varied environments.

SECTION 5: Grass typically requires fertilizers and pesticides, and many studies have linked pesticides to life-threatening chronic diseases such as cancer, neurological disorders, and respiratory issues. Kurapia is highly resistant to most common insects and pests, significantly reducing the need for pesticide use.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 29

An ACT that will establish a 0.5% excise tax on recreational marijuana sales in the State of Nevada to fund the Nevada Student Food Access Program, which will partner with school districts, food banks, and nonprofit organizations to provide free meals to homeless and food-insecure youth during summer breaks and other school closures.

SECTION 1: Thousands of Nevada students rely on free and reduced-price school meals during the academic year. When school is not in session, many homeless and low-income youth lose access to a consistent source of food.

SECTION 2: Existing food banks, nonprofit organizations, and summer meal programs provide food assistance throughout Nevada; however, many students are unable to access these services due to transportation barriers.

SECTION 3: This Act establishes the Nevada Student Food Access Program, a partnership between school districts, food banks, nonprofit organizations, and community meal providers to distribute free meals to eligible youth.

SECTION 4: School bus drivers may voluntarily participate in the Program as paid employees during summer breaks and other school closures, providing transportation and distribution services.

SECTION 5: Participating school buses shall transport packaged meals from approved food providers to designated distribution locations, including existing school bus stops and other community sites approved by participating school districts.

SECTION 6: School districts shall publicize meal distribution schedules through schools, district websites, social media, and community partners to ensure students and families are informed of available services.

SECTION 7: Revenue generated from the 0.5% excise tax on recreational marijuana sales shall be used exclusively for transportation costs, employee compensation, food distribution logistics, outreach efforts, and other expenses necessary to operate the Nevada Student Food Access Program.

SECTION 8: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 30

An ACT that will enact a 0.2% state tax on tobacco to fund a required classroom-taught driver's education class in public schools, available to high school students of age to test for their license.

SECTION 1: Some students cannot afford private driver's education programs or online courses. Offering driver's education in public high schools would provide equal access to driver training regardless of a family's income.

SECTION 2: National surveys have found that many teens report feeling unprepared for dangerous driving conditions such as heavy traffic, nighttime driving, and severe weather when they first begin driving.

SECTION 3: States such as Illinois require public school districts with high schools to make driver's education available to eligible students, demonstrating that school-based driver's education programs can be successfully implemented.

SECTION 4: Studies show that students often lose focus more easily when learning online; one study found that 51.4% of students were distracted by devices during online classes, compared to only 14.4% during in-person classes.

SECTION 5: About 60% of teen crashes are caused by critical errors such as inadequate scanning of the roadway, driving too fast for conditions, or distraction. This suggests that an additional, free, in-person education option could help address common mistakes made by inexperienced drivers.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 31

An ACT that will enact a 0.1% tax on alcohol to fund a requirement that all Nevada DMV-licensed online driver's education programs implement additional monitoring and identity verification measures during final examinations.

SECTION 1: Nevada currently allows students to complete driver's education courses online. While online learning provides flexibility and accessibility, additional safeguards can help ensure that students complete final examinations independently.

SECTION 2: The Nevada DMV's online permit knowledge test already requires the use of a computer with a front-facing camera to verify the identity of the test taker during the examination.

SECTION 3: Many online testing programs across educational institutions use remote proctoring systems that record testing sessions, verify student identities, and monitor exam activity to protect academic integrity.

SECTION 4: Requiring driver's education final examinations to utilize camera monitoring, identity verification, and exam recording would help discourage the use of third-party assistance, unauthorized materials, or secondary devices during testing.

SECTION 5: This bill would not remove the convenience of online driver's education. Students could still complete courses and final examinations remotely, but with additional monitoring measures in place to help ensure the integrity of the testing process.

SECTION 6: The additional security requirements would apply to both existing and newly approved online driver's education programs operating within the State of Nevada.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 32

An ACT that will ensure equitable, free access to diapers in public restrooms in government and publicly funded buildings in the State of Nevada.

SECTION 1: Diapers are an essential health product and a necessity not only for infants but also for individuals with disabilities. Lack of access to diapers in public spaces can create health and sanitation risks.

SECTION 2: Many families experience financial hardship related to the rising cost of diapers, limiting accessibility of the product in public facilities, which creates a public health concern.

SECTION 3: All public facilities shall install at least one free diaper dispenser, stocked with all sizes, in family restrooms, or in a dedicated restroom when a family restroom is not available.

SECTION 4: “Public Facilities” means any building owned or operated by the state or local government, including schools, libraries, courthouses, and public parks with restroom facilities. “Diapers” includes all sizes, with consistent supplies maintained in stock. “Restroom Dispenser” means a safe, sanitary container designated solely for the distribution of diapers.

SECTION 5: The Health Department shall oversee compliance within all public facilities. Failure to comply will result in a corrective action plan or loss of designated funding.

SECTION 6: Funding shall be designated through state public health budgets and/or grants to local government and school districts, including a small allocation from the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services budget. Private partnerships and donations from nonprofit organizations will be accepted to support implementation.

SECTION 7: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 33

An ACT that will replace Nevada's closed partisan primary elections with a single open primary in which all candidates appear on one ballot, every registered voter may participate, and the top two finishers advance, with no ranked-choice voting, in order to give every Nevadan — including the hundreds of thousands registered as nonpartisan — a voice in choosing who advances to the general election.

SECTION 1: Registered nonpartisans are now the largest group of voters in Nevada, outnumbering both the Democratic and Republican parties and making up roughly a third of the electorate — yet under the current closed primary system, none of them may vote in a partisan primary. Their numbers continue to rise; in 2025, the large majority of newly registered voters in Nevada's two largest counties registered as nonpartisan. The fastest-growing group of voters in the state has the least say in who reaches the ballot.

SECTION 2: Primary elections draw far fewer voters than general elections, and the voters who do turn out tend to be the most partisan and ideologically committed. As a result, a small and unrepresentative slice of the electorate narrows the field for everyone else, often before most voters are paying attention.

SECTION 3: Nevada's primary elections are administered and funded with public funds drawn from the taxes of every Nevadan, including the nonpartisan and minor-party voters the closed system bars from participating. Citizens are required to help fund an election they are not allowed to vote in.

SECTION 4: Many of Nevada's legislative and congressional districts lean so heavily toward one party that winning that party's primary virtually guarantees victory in the general election. In those districts, the closed primary is the real election, handing the decision to a narrow partisan electorate while the rest of the voters, including the state's largest bloc, are left with no meaningful say.

SECTION 5: This Act corrects the flaw that doomed the last attempt at reform. In 2024, Nevada voters rejected a ballot measure that paired open primaries with ranked-choice voting, with the ranked-choice component drawing the strongest objections for being confusing. This proposal retains the popular idea — opening the primary to every voter — and removes the unpopular one: a single, familiar ballot, with every candidate listed, every voter eligible, the top two advancing, and the winner decided by whoever earns the most votes.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.

NEVADA GIRLS STATE
SENATE BILL NO. 34

An ACT that will require all owners of e-bikes and e-scooters to complete a short online course and purchase a registration for their vehicle, which must be carried while operating the vehicle, with a $10 discount on registration if both are completed on the same day, and will require an annual speed check to ensure vehicles cannot exceed 20 mph.

SECTION 1: Riders traveling at 15-28+ mph have significantly less time to react to unexpected hazards, pedestrians, or turning cars compared to traditional cyclists.

SECTION 2: Over 600 people were hospitalized due to e-bike and e-scooter accidents in Nevada over the past year, and there have been 53 fatal e-vehicle crashes in Southern Nevada.

SECTION 3: High speeds create intense road vibrations that loosen connectors and rub wire insulation against the sharp metal frame. Because e-vehicles have relatively weak structures, this wear may cause instability, endangering the operator and posing a serious, potentially fatal risk.

SECTION 4: Heavier batteries needed for higher speeds increase a vehicle's mass, leading to longer stopping distances and greater impact forces during collisions.

SECTION 5: National surveys show that only 37%-46% of e-scooter and e-bike riders are aware of applicable traffic laws.

SECTION 6: This Act will be effective upon final passage.