

2025 Summer Limited Jurisdiction Legislative Review

AB18 – Definition of Electronic Signature

- Judicial Branch bill
- Conforms the definition of e-signature in NRS 62D.400, NRS 171.103, NRS 173.049, NRS 178.591, and NRS 432B.515 with the definition of e-signature in the revised Nevada Electronic Filing and Conversion Rules.
- Rule 2 (k): “Electronic signature” or “e-signature” is an electronic identifier, created by computer, intended by the party using it to have the same force and effect as the use of a manual signature.
- Previously, the referenced statutes required an image of the signature of the filer.
- Effective May 27, 2005

AB59 – Wildlife Crimes

- Expands prohibition on feeding big game animals to include any wild mammals identified by regulation and bird baiting.
- Prohibits knowingly bringing the excrement or blood of an animal with chronic wasting disease into Nevada.
- Includes moose in the poaching prohibitions.
- Makes certain acts regarding the importation of “alternative livestock” a misdemeanor.
- Effective June 3, 2025

AB73 – Election Materials

- Requires that election/campaign media that supports or opposes a candidate, group of candidates, political party or provides information about social or political issues with intent to influence or solicit contributions must include a disclosure if such media include “synthetic” media.
- Synthetic media includes AI, generative AI, or a generative adversarial network.
- A candidate who is depicted in any such media that does not include such disclosure may seek an injunction.
- Effective January 1, 2026

AB97 – Crime Reporting

- Requires law enforcement agencies to directly report crimes to the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) rather than report such crimes to the DPS Repository.
- Courts are not obligated to report to NIBRS.
- Effective October 1, 2025.

AB111 – Crossing Median on Divided Highway

- Driving over or within the median or making a left turn or U-turn on a divided highway is, again, a misdemeanor (NRS 484B.227).
- Effective 10/01/25

AB123 – Threats to Candidates

- Prohibits a person from directly or indirectly threatening a candidate for public office if the person knows or has reason to know the threat may cause injury to the candidate/family, the property of the candidate/family, or intimidate the candidate/family.
- A candidate may report threats to the SoS who must investigate and turn over investigation to AG.
- First offense is a misdemeanor second or subsequent offense is a gross misdemeanor.
- Effective October 1, 2025

AB150 – Tribal Judges

- Tribal judges are now included in the prohibition against threatening or intimidating a public officer.
- Tribal judges are included in the category of persons that result in the public officer assault/battery enhancement.
- Tribal judges are eligible to seek orders to keep information confidential at SoS, county recorder, etc.
- Tribal judges may request DMV display an alternative address.
- Effective October 1, 2025

AB194 – Lighter Than Air Balloons

- Prohibits intentionally releasing, organizing the release of, or causing the release of a balloon inflated with lighter than air gas.
- Subject to a \$250 civil penalty which the AG, DA, or city attorney may seek to enforce.
- Effective October 1, 2025

AB235 – Reproductive Health Care Providers

- Reproductive healthcare providers may seek court orders to keep information held by SoS, county recorder, etc. confidential.
- Reproductive healthcare providers may ask DMV to use a fictitious address.
- Effective July 1, 2025

AB250 – Coerced Debt

- Establishes coerced debt as an affirmative defense in unsecured debt collection cases.
- Establishes requirements for asserting this affirmative defense, provides that a court, upon a finding of coerced debt, must order the creditor to cease collection efforts and correct records.
- The creditor can join a third party or amend a claim to include the person who coerced the debt.
- The person who was coerced may recover attorney's fees and costs from the person who coerced the debt.
- Effective and applicable to actions filed after October 1, 2025

AB309 – PO Service to Incarcerated Persons

- Requires that a temporary protection order against DV served on an incarcerated adverse party must advise the person that he or she may contest the issuance of an extended order, if he or she will be incarcerated at the time of the hearing, by providing a written state indicating as such.
- The temporary order must also notify the adverse party that if he or she does contest the application for an extended order and will be incarcerated at the time of the hearing, the court may hold the hearing without the adverse party present and grant the extended order without further input from the adverse party.
- Effective October 1, 2025

AB381 – Animal Cruelty “Reba’s Law”

- Allows an officer to take control of an animal subject to mistreatment and petition the court for an order to humanely destroy the animal.
- A court cannot order an animal to be sold at auction.
- Increases penalty for willfully and maliciously torture an animal as a threat to a cat. B felony.
- Abandonment of an animal, except feral cats in certain circumstances, is a crime.
- Animal cruelty provisions do not prohibit the providing humane relief to alleviate the suffering of an injured animal.
- The owner of a confiscated animal must be notified of his or her right to request a hearing within 7 days of receiving the notification. If a hearing is not requested, the animal is forfeited to the appropriate local gov't.

AB381 – Animal Cruelty Continued

- A court may enjoin the adverse party to a DV PO from taking possession of an animal owned by the adverse party.
- The court must order a juvenile who performs an act of animal cruelty or torture to undergo a psych eval.
- A court may order a person a person who is convicted of animal cruelty or torture to participate in a rehabilitative or educational program.
- An officer who takes action to protect an animal who is left in a motor vehicle is also immune from criminal liability.
- A citizen may also take action to protect an animal locked in a motor vehicle.
- Effective June 12, 2025

AB415 – Towing Junk Vehicles

- DMV junk vehicle certificate threshold increased to \$500, allows tow companies/wreckers to provide valuation.
- Allows vehicles that appear to be junk vehicles to be affixed with notice that the vehicle will be junked in 7 days.
- Notice must inform owner of vehicle that he or she may request an expedited hearing in justice court to contest the finding that the vehicle is a junk vehicle.
- Excuses LE or tow company from having to find the owner of a removed vehicle but must provide tow company/wrecker contact info if contacted by owner.
- Provision apply to all LE agencies.
- Makes changes around LE list of tow companies.
- Effective October 1, 2025

AB417 – Trick Driving Vehicles

- A LEO may inspect a vehicle being used in a speed contest or trick driving contest for compliance with requirements regarding motor vehicle equipment or is unsafe and may issue a citation based on the inspection.
- If court issues an order for impoundment of a trick driving vehicle, the court must also issue an order to DMV to suspend the owner's registration unless the owner submits to an inspection. The court must forward such an order to DMV.
- DMV must take certain actions regarding suspension of registration if a citation is issued based on a LEO inspection.
- Effective October 1, 2025

AB475 – Eviction Diversion Funding

- Appropriates \$15M to Clark County, \$5,250,000 to the City of Reno, and \$750,000 to the Nevada Rural Housing Authority for the purposes of eviction diversion programs.
- Requires the recipient local governments and agency to make reports to IFC.
- Effective June 11, 2025

AB491 – Public Officers

- To be eligible to run for public office (include judicial office) a person must be registered to vote in the State of Nevada.
- Does not apply to a person holding office on October 1, 2025.
- Makes changes to declarations of residency for legislative candidates.
- Effective October 1, 2025

AB527 – Traffic Cameras on School Buses

- Allows a school district to install traffic detection systems on school buses for the purpose of enforcing existing traffic laws related to school buses.
- Requires a LEO of the appropriate agency to review the recordings before issuing a civil infraction citation to the owner of the vehicle.
- The case is handled as a civil infraction however the penalty is an administrative fine (bill seems to conflict with itself on this issue) that must be remitted to the school district. Violations are non-moving.
- Officer cannot double cite a person based on personal observation and traffic camera.
- School districts must provide a report to the Legislature.
- Effective July 1, 2025

SB13 – Bail Stipulation

- Judicial Branch Bill
- Allows for an alternative disposition of bail, prior to exhortation, by agreement of all parties.
- *Martinez v. State*, 120 Nev. 200 (2004)
- Effective May 26, 2025

SB17 – Specialty Courts

- Judicial Branch bill
- Expands eligibility for preprosecution diversion (NRS 174.031) to persons charged with a misdemeanor except those who have been previously convicted of a violation of DV PO; a crime of violence (NRS 200.408); domestic battery; harassment, stalking, or coercion; vehicular manslaughter; or DUI.
- Makes statutory language regarding authorization to have a specialty court consistent for all trial courts and all statutory program types.
- Allows a person to be provisionally ordered to a specialty court program for purposes of evaluation.
- Effective May 26, 2025

SB20 – Judicial Administration

- Judicial branch bill
- Eliminates the requirement that jury trials in limited jurisdiction courts be reported by a court reporter.
- Provides that the Department of Welfare and Supportive Services does not have to provide a list of people receiving public assistance for inclusion in jury lists if it prohibited by federal law or regulation.
- Jury lists are not a permitted use of such information under 7 CFR § 272.1 and 42 CFR Part 431 Subpart F.
- Effective July 1, 2025

SB80 – Motor Vehicles

- Provides that certain employees of DMV may inspect vehicles to determine the ownership of stolen vehicles and petition for court orders related thereto.
- Prohibits a person from tampering with or removing an emission control device or possessing a device capable of tampering with the emission system on a vehicle (car tuners) with exceptions. Violations are a misdemeanor.
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB84 – Batterers Treatment

- Requires that the curriculum and materials used for court-ordered mandatory batterers treatment must be evidence based.
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB114 – Landlord Requirements

- Requires landlords of properties with more than 50 units (Washoe and Clark) or 30 units (all other counties) to conduct a background check on applicants who apply for a position that has access to any dwelling unit key, and to develop and implement a key control policy.
- A person aggrieved by a violation of this requirement or a district attorney can bring a civil action for injunctive, monetary, or other equitable relief.
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB120 – Court Payment Plans and PD Fees

- Prohibits a court from charging interest or a payment plan fee.
- A court may adopt rules and procedures regarding payment plans.
- Prohibits a court from charging an indigent defendant for any or part of the cost of appointed counsel (public defender).
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB125 – Victim Services

- A governmental entity (courts included) may provide confidential information to a statewide victim assistance center, unless the disclosure of information is otherwise prohibited by federal law.
- Such a service center must not disclose any information received.
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB140 – Autism Court Expansion

- Authorizes a juvenile autism treatment specialty court to include juveniles who are diagnosed with, or are suspected to have, neurobehavioral disorders associated with prenatal exposure to alcohol or controlled substances.
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB191 – Court Reporters

- Provides a municipal court may designate a non-court reporter to operate sound recording equipment.
- Allows the Court Reporters' Board to prescribe certain fees by regulations.
- Increase the statutory fees for court reporters paid by district courts.
- Effective January 1, 2026

SB309 - DUI

- Reduces the BAC at which a person must be ordered to get an evaluation from .18 to .16.
- Prohibits a defendant from going through the third-time offender DUI program more than once.
- A DUI convictions count as prior offenses even if the defendant has gone through a treatment program for the previous offense.
- Applies an additional penalty if a defendant has previously gone through the third-time offender program.
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB320 – Crosswalks

- Applies the prohibition against stopping, standing, or parking within 20 feet of a cross walk to both marked and unmarked crosswalks.
- Allows a local gov't. to provide a greater distance than 20 feet for the prohibition if it is necessary for safety and the local gov't. puts up a sign/traffic control device indicating as such.
- Through December 31, 2026, a local increased prohibition may only be enforced by warning if there is a sign/traffic control device.
- May be enforced, regardless of sign/traffic control device as of January 1, 2027.
- Effective October 1, 2025, and January 1, 2027

SB338 – Ticket Sales Crimes

- Adopts FTC “Rule on Unfair or Deceptive Fees” (90 Fed. Reg. 2006 (Jan. 10, 2025)) into NRS which requires clear live entertainment ticket pricing and clear disclosure of fees and other information.
- Violations of the provisions of this bill are a misdemeanor, or a gross misdemeanor if the event for which the ticket is sold takes place in a government facility.
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB359 – Civil Traffic Changes

- Clarifies requirements around civil traffic hearings, including that the court also has the power to subpoena witnesses, the rights of each party in the hearing, that the rules of evidence should be construed liberally, the court may admit any evidence that have probative value, the court may conduct the hearing by remote A/V means, and witnesses may appear remotely.
- A court may consolidate a civil and criminal case upon the motion of either party or upon its own motion, however, the standard of proof upon consolidation is “preponderance of the evidence”.
- The required bond for a civil traffic hearing may be set by the court at no more than the full fine and fee amount.
- If counsel appears on behalf of a person, the person does not have to appear, but the person is deemed to have stipulated to his or her identity as the person who received the citation.
- If the citing officer does not appear or offer a written statement, the court must dismiss the citation unless other evidence establishes the person who received the citation committed the infraction.
- Money collected by be credited to the locality where the court is located.

SB359 – Civil Traffic Changes Continued

- No attorney's fees or costs may be awarded.
- If an infraction is charged as a misdemeanor because of the element of alcohol or control substances, and the underlying DUI is dismissed, the converted infraction must also be dismissed.
- If a person admits to the infraction, pays in full, and submits a copy of his or her driving record the court may reduce to a non-moving violation, unless the driving record demonstrates a pattern of moving violations.
- Failing to fulfill the requirements associated with a non-injury accident as required in Ch. 484E is a misdemeanor.
- A county may impose a civil penalty in lieu of criminal penalty for a traffic offense unless prohibited by state law or state law prescribes a criminal penalty.

SB371 – Trespass

- Provides that the period after a warning against trespass that will result in misdemeanor trespass is 36 months.
- Effective October 1, 2025

SB416 – 24/7 Program

- Makes a technical correct aligning “testing” with the methods set forth in the federal definition.
- LE does not have to have physical testing locations if testing method does not require it.
- Person may get 24/7 privilege (restricted license) so long as they are participating in, and complying with, the program.
- Effective when DMV notifies the Governor and LCB that it has the money to carry out the amendatory provisions of the bill.

Other Bills of Interest

- [AB29](#) – Modifies requirements for gas stations, includes enhance-able misdemeanor. Effective October 1, 2025
- [AB35](#) – Changes statutory term from child pornography to child sexual abuse material. Effective May 30, 2025
- [AB45](#) – Changes the make-up of the AG's DV Committee and makes changes to VINE. Effective October 1, 2025
- [AB55](#) – Modifies the procedures a LEO must take in the event of a traffic crash and makes changes regarding reporting regarding crashes to DPS. Effective July 1, 2025
- [AB60](#) – Makes licensure changes regarding peer recovery support specialist. Effective July 1, 2026

Other Bills of Interest Continued

- [AB121](#) – Makes changes regarding fees charged by landlords. Effective October 1, 2025
- [AB163](#) – Enters Nevada into the Interstate Counseling Compact. Effective January 1, 2026
- [AB193](#) – Victims of DV are entitled to police reports at no charge. Effective October 1, 2025
- [AB198](#) – Regulates inflatable entertainment devices (bounce houses) and allows local governments to adopt ordinances that impose criminal penalties for certain violations. Effective January 1, 2026
- [AB321](#) – Creates training and hiring programs for offenders who fight wildfires while in custody of NDOC. Effective October 1, 2025

Other Bills of Interest Continued

- [SB24](#) – Creates a new misdemeanor for acting as an unlicensed emergency medical responder and includes emergency medical responders in provisions regarding orders for disease testing. Effective January 1, 2026
- [SB54](#) - Allows people experiencing homelessness to receive certain Medicaid services. Effective July 1, 2027
- [SB62](#) – Expands definition of victim to include victims of hate crimes for purposes of the victim compensation fund. Effective October 1, 2025
- [SB165](#) – Creates licensure provisions for behavioral health and wellness practitioners. Effective January 1, 2026

Other Bills of Interest Continued

- [SB210](#) – Increases the fees charged by sheriffs and constables for process service, etc. in NRS 248.275. Effective October 1, 2025
- [SB235](#) – A permit is no longer required to collect animal skulls and antlers. Effective October 1, 2025
- [SB256](#) – Requires a court order a person to disgorge ill-gotten money related to gaming to the State. Increases the penalty for certain prohibited acts regarding out-of-state betting from a misdemeanor to a gross misdemeanor. Effective October 1, 2025
- [SB263](#) – Includes computer generated/deep fake/AI materials in the definition of CSAM. Effective October 1, 2025

Notable Vetoes

- [AB79](#) – Campaign contribution limits
- [AB201](#) – Eviction record sealing
- [AB204](#) – Medical debt collection
- [AB209](#) – Immunity from prosecution for prostitution
- [AB223](#) – Habitability of rental property
- [AB280](#) – Landlord/tenant
- [AB283](#) – Changes summary eviction proceedings
- [AB320](#) – Courtroom attire

Notable Vetoes Continued

- [AB416](#) – Court proceedings regarding library book bans
- [AB480](#) – Housing discrimination
- [AB488](#) – Vacating judgments and sealing records of human trafficking victims
- [AB490](#) – Venue change for certain cases required to be filed in 1st JD
- [AB499](#) – Election changes including voter ID
- [SB142](#) – Changes provisions governing the amount of property exempt from execution
- [SB303](#) – Changes to recreational premises liability
- [SB428](#) – Candidate residency oath

Bills that Failed to Advance

- [AB216](#) – Creates lethality assessment requires related to incidents of battery constitution domestic violence.
- [AB218](#) – Request that the NVSC study and promulgate rules related to text notification of alleged civil infractors.
- [SB457](#) – Governor’s crime bill. Included creation of a “corridor court” in Clark County.