



ACLU

**AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
of NEVADA**

2017

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF NEVADA

LEGISLATIVE

REPORT



INTRODUCTION

The 2017 Legislative Report highlights the major civil liberties victories and losses of the 79th Legislative Session, which ran from February 5, 2017, to June 5, 2017. The Nevada Legislature meets once every two years for 120 days. This session, lawmakers proposed 1,127 pieces of legislation, with Governor Sandoval signing 608 bills and issuing (a near record) 41 vetoes.

The ACLU of Nevada (ACLUNV) tracked and monitored approximately 250 bills, provided testimony and educational materials, conducted lobbying visits, negotiated with opponents, and offered amendments to limit the impact of bills we opposed. This report addresses our most significant wins and losses; those that required the most work; and those that had the most significant impact on our civil rights and liberties.

The election of Donald J. Trump left many fearful that he would keep his anti-immigrant, anti-Muslim, and anti-woman campaign promises. After the election and inauguration, hundreds of thousands of people flocked to ACLU websites to donate funds and volunteer their time. Several of these individuals here in Nevada volunteered their time by testifying at hearings, meeting with legislators, and making calls or writing emails to move or defeat legislation.

Meanwhile, in Nevada, the stage was set to take significant steps toward meaningful criminal justice reform, creating state-level protections for immigrants and women's reproductive health, limiting the use of solitary confinement in adult prisons, state-wide comprehensive sex education, improving government transparency, and abolishing the death penalty.

While mounting political pressure and Governor Sandoval's vetoes kept us from achieving some legislative priorities, the session was an overall success. The biggest victory we achieved by far was the defeat of all efforts to establish a discriminatory [educational voucher program](#) in the state of Nevada.

Criminal justice reform advocates across the country are looking to Nevada's felon rights reinstatement legislation ([AB 181](#)) and at our new record sealing laws ([SB 125](#) and [AB 327](#)) as model policies for states to follow. We also took a critical first step in reforming solitary confinement practices in adult correctional facilities, working in tandem with the Nevada Department of Corrections ([SB 402](#)).

Other wins for the ACLUNV and our partners included protections for family planning services and contraception that could be lost with the repeal of the

Affordable Care Act ([SB 233](#)); protections for special immigrant juveniles ([AB 142](#)) and immigrant victims of crime ([AB 122](#)); and several wins for the LGBTQIA community, including taking the first step to amending the State's Constitution to reflect marriage equality ([AJR 2](#)), and a ban on conversion therapy of juveniles ([SB 201](#)).

Disappointingly, the death penalty repeal bill sponsored by Assemblyman James Ohrenschall ([AB 237](#)), and our public records act overhaul legislation ([SB 170](#)), never made it to a committee vote. We were also disappointed by the governor's veto of a very watered-down version of Assemblywoman Amber Joiner's medically accurate and inclusive sex education bill ([AB 348](#)). Further, we were unable to defeat politically motivated and well-funded bills, including [SB 26](#) and "[Marsy's Law](#)". SB 26, in effect, punishes private, constitutionally protected First Amendment speech and boycott activity. "Marsy's Law" is a misleading measure that will tip the balance of our criminal justice system, undermining the paramount constitutional intent to protect the rights of the accused.

At the end of this report is our first-ever legislative scorecard, where we rate how lawmakers measured up on our priority civil liberties legislation. We will continue to build upon the progress made this session and fight the diminishing of rights as a result of poor policy decisions - whether that be in the state legislature or in the courts.

ABOUT THE ACLU OF NEVADA

Started in 1966, the ACLU of Nevada is a non-partisan organization that works to defend and advance the civil liberties and civil rights of all Nevadans. Grounded in the principles of liberty, justice, democracy, and equality, the ACLU of Nevada works in three areas: public education, advocacy, and litigation when necessary. Our public education efforts serve to help the public understand their liberties, rights, and responsibilities. Our advocacy efforts serve to inform and educate public officials about their liberties and rights. And our litigation work serves to defend the rights and liberties of individuals when they have been violated.

The ACLU of Nevada is an affiliate of the national American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). It is the only organization in Nevada dedicated solely to protecting the constitutional rights and liberties of every individual in the state.

Our mission is to preserve the protections and guarantees of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and the civil rights amendments to the U.S. Constitution as well as guard individual liberties under the Nevada Constitution.

We also work to extend rights to segments of our population who have traditionally been denied their rights, including people of color; LGBTQIA individuals; women; disabled individuals; incarcerated persons; and the poor.

The ACLU of Nevada is supported by annual dues and contributions from its members, plus grants from private foundations. We do not receive any government funding. Learn more at www.aclunv.org.

DEFEATING NEVADA'S DISCRIMINATORY VOUCHER SCHEME



The ACLUNV's most sweeping success of the 79th legislative session was the defeat of the state's discriminatory education voucher scheme. For two legislative sessions, lawmakers tried to push a voucher program on Nevadans beginning with [SB 302](#) from the

2015 legislative session. The ACLUNV opposes voucher schemes because they divert money away from public schools to private religious schools, which discriminate against students on the basis of religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability. The ACLU of Nevada filed the first lawsuit against SB 302, and after the Nevada Supreme Court found its funding mechanism unconstitutional, we declared it dead.

But the fight continued throughout the 2017 legislative session after pro-voucher legislators declared this the "No [vouchers], No Budget" session. The Public Money, Public Schools Coalition, consisting of the ACLU of Nevada; Educate Nevada Now; the Nevada State Education Association; Battle Born Progress; and countless parents, teachers, students, and taxpayers worked tirelessly to defeat



[SB 506](#), Governor Sandoval's discriminatory education voucher bill.

For months, the coalition successfully prevented the bill from getting a hearing. However, on May 29, only one week before the end of the session, the joint Assembly Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee decided to hear the bill in response to breakdowns in budget negotiations. Dozens of people showed up at a Memorial Day hearing to express their opposition to the dangerous voucher scheme. We flooded lawmakers' offices with calls, office visits, emails and call-outs on social media. They heard our plea. Leadership and the governor's office announced that the voucher scheme would not be part of the final budget agreement.



It is highly unlikely that this will be the final attempt at a voucher scheme in this state, but for another legislative session, vouchers are dead!

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

Criminal justice reform was a major leadership priority this legislative session. The ACLUNV promoted legislation that strengthens procedural protections for the accused, guarantees the humane treatment of individuals while incarcerated, and creates second chances for those who have fulfilled their debt to society.

Perhaps the most important piece of criminal justice reform legislation this session was [SB 451](#), which establishes the Nevada Sentencing Commission. Overhauling the arbitrary sentencing scheme in Nevada will have a significant impact on the entire criminal justice system. During the 2015-2016 interim, the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice (ACAJ), studied crimes and their associated sentences and determined, in the words of Chair Justice James Hardesty, that there is "no rhyme or reason" to how sentences are determined in the state of Nevada. The ACAJ recommended that the legislature establish a

sentencing commission to resolve these problems. The bill passed with overwhelming bipartisan support and was signed by the governor on June 14, 2017.

The Nevada Sentencing Commission will have the authority to recommend a more individualized, rather than offense based, sentencing structure. This could help solve the state's prison overcrowding problem, save millions in tax payer dollars, and lead to more just outcomes for the accused. The ACLUNV looks forward to serving on the Nevada Sentencing Commission.

PROCEDURAL RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED

The procedural rights of the accused took one small step forward and two major steps back this legislative session.

[SB 377](#) establishes the Nevada Right to Counsel Commission (Commission). The ACLU of Nevada has consistently warned the state that they are out of compliance with their Sixth Amendment requirement to properly fund the state's indigent defense system. The new Commission is required to study indigent defense standards in the state and make recommendations to the legislature. While the requirements are encouraging, they fall short of meeting the immediate needs of indigent defendants – a problem long ignored that we will likely have to resolve in the courts.

The ACLUNV joined the Clark and Washoe County Public Defenders offices in their tireless efforts to defeat "Marsy's Law" ([SJR 17](#)), a proposed constitutional amendment that will unnecessarily complicate the criminal justice system in Nevada. However, the bill passed on the final day of the session and will be on the ballot in 2018. Victims can and should be protected through our statutory law, not through a complex constitutional amendment that will have many unintended consequences. "Marsy's Law" threatens to increase prison populations, interfere with due process, and clog our justice system.

In anticipation of the potential tip in the balance of our justice system due to "Marsy's Law", we urged lawmakers to pass legislation that would strengthen search and seizure laws ([SB 368 as introduced](#)) and require video recording of police interrogations ([AB 414](#)). These measures failed in the final days due to strong pressure from law enforcement and the District Attorney's Association. We will push to revive these measures in the 2019 legislative session.

LIFE IN PRISON

This was one of the most successful legislative sessions for prison reform the ACLUNV has experienced in nearly a decade. A change in leadership in the Nevada Department of Corrections (NDOC) opened the door for us to work cooperatively to make necessary statutory changes.

[SB 402](#), Nevada's first adult solitary confinement reform bill, was the culmination of several years of hard work by the ACLUNV, Nevada Disability Advocacy and Law Center, ACLU National Stop Solitary Campaign, Solitary Watch and countless others. The [report](#) released by this

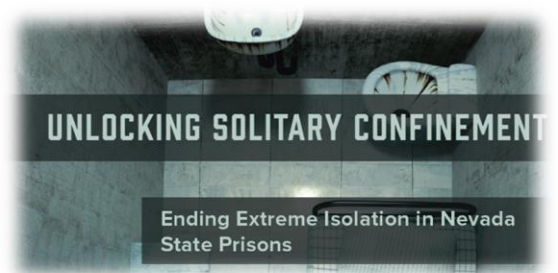
coalition early in the session,

and testimony from NDOC regarding the improper placement of mentally ill inmates in isolation cells, inspired Senator Patricia Spearman to sponsor the legislation. The bill prohibits the use of disciplinary segregation of seriously mentally ill individuals and places restrictions on its use for all other inmates.

We supported Assemblywoman Daniele Monroe-Moreno's effort to prohibit private prisons in Nevada ([AB 303](#)). The bill received support from Republicans, Democrats, and many stakeholders, including the correctional officers' union, but the bill was vetoed by the governor. However, the governor signed many other measures aimed at protecting the rights of inmates and preparing them for life outside of prison. For example, [AB 74](#) prohibits the disclosure of the name of an offender who tests positive for HIV, and [SB 306](#) which established a pilot program of education and training for offenders with the College of Southern Nevada.

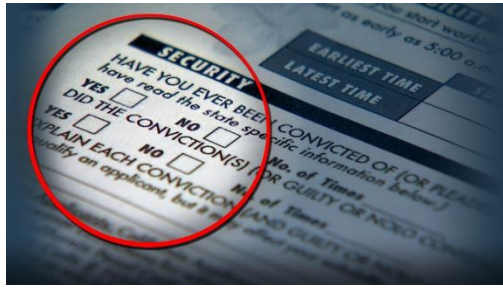
LIFE AFTER PRISON

We teamed up with the Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada, American's for Prosperity, and the Libertarian Party of Nevada to advance "second chance" policies that are now seen as national models. In particular, Speaker Jason Frierson's rights reinstatement legislation ([AB 181](#)) received accolades from ACLU National as the most progressive felon rights reinstatement legislation in the country this year. The bill impacts ex-offenders who were both honorably and dishonorably discharged from parole or probation, guaranteeing that a person's inability to pay off excessive restitution will not inhibit them from participating in the democratic process.



The governor also signed legislation that will speed up the time in which a person may apply to seal their criminal records ([AB 327](#) and [SB 125](#)), and

Assemblyman Tyrone Thompson's "Ban the Box" bill, which prohibits government employers from inquiring about felony convictions on employment applications ([AB 384](#)).



Unfortunately, the governor vetoed a bill ([AB 259](#)) that would have required courts to vacate the judgment and seal the records of persons previously found guilty of certain marijuana offenses now legal under Nevada's recreational marijuana law (Question 2). Nevadans overwhelmingly voted to decriminalize marijuana. It is simply an injustice to force an individual to live with a stained record when the conduct is no longer illegal. The ACLU of Nevada will work with Assemblyman McCurdy or other lawmakers to revive this bill next session and educate the community on record sealing laws during the interim.

DEATH PENALTY

The biggest disappointment of the session was the failure of the death penalty repeal bill cosponsored by Assemblyman James Ohrenschall and Senator Tick Segerblom ([AB 237](#)). Assemblyman Ohrenschall worked until the final minutes to gather enough votes to get the bill out of committee, but it failed to meet the necessary deadline. Although the outcome was not the one we wanted, the discussion that occurred as a result of the hearing was an incrementally positive step toward eliminating the death penalty in Nevada.

For the first time since 2003, we had a full and open discussion with lawmakers about repeal. The death penalty has proven costly, ineffective and unjust, not just in Nevada, but across the country. A [2013-2014 study](#) revealed that death penalty trials in Nevada cost at least half a million more dollars than non-capital cases. It has no deterrent value, as nationwide FBI data shows lower homicide rates in states without the death penalty than in states with the death penalty. But perhaps the most important point is that we can no longer justify the death penalty when persons on death row are later found innocent.

[On June 7, 2017](#), only two days after the end of the 79th legislative session, a Nevada death row inmate was released from prison. A review of the evidence by medical experts demonstrated that the infant he was accused of killing died of a medical condition, not from battery. Ha'im Al Matin Sharif (a.k.a. Charles Robins) spent 29 years on death row for a crime he did not commit. This is wholly inconsistent with the underlying values of our justice system. Abolishment of the death penalty will continue to be a cornerstone of our work.



Ha'im Al Matin Sharif celebrates his release from prison after serving 29 years on death row for a crime he did not commit.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Nevada legislature continued to promote positive outcomes and improve the treatment of youth in the justice system. The Juvenile Justice Bill of Rights ([AB 180](#)) codifies rights children are entitled to under detention center policies such as medical care, adequate food and exercise, the right to an attorney, and more. The child is also entitled to notice of these rights upon their involvement in the juvenile justice system.

The ACLUNV supported Assemblyman John Hambrick's bills aimed at strengthening the state's prohibition on life sentences for juveniles, by allowing courts to consider the age of the minor at the time of their crime, in sentencing, and parole proceedings ([AB 218](#) and [AB 251](#)).

We were also successful in repealing certain provisions of the Adam Walsh Act that subjected juveniles to lifetime sex offender registration ([AB 395](#)).

IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS

The Nevada legislature missed an opportunity to adopt state level protections against the Trump administration's anti-immigrant policies. Since election day, cities with high concentrations of undocumented immigrants have seen as much as a [25% drop](#) in the number of reports of domestic or sexual violence to law enforcement, for fear of deportation. Senator Yvanna Cancela's public safety bill ([SB 223](#)) would have protected vulnerable populations and saved valuable

LGBTQIA EQUALITY

The ACLUNV strongly supported all efforts to protect and enhance the rights of LGBTQIA persons. With the exception of Assemblywoman Amber Joiner's inclusive sex education bill ([AB 348](#)), all pro-LGBTQIA legislation passed.

We took the first step towards removing the discriminatory definition of marriage from our state constitution with [AJR 2](#), which proposes an amendment to recognize all marriages regardless of gender. The bill must pass next legislative session to be sent to the voters in 2020. [AB 229](#) removes the prohibition on same-sex marriage from Nevada Revised Statutes and further provides for the recognition of all marriages regardless of gender, bringing the state in compliance with the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges*.

With a reported 27 killings, 2016 was the deadliest year for transgender people in the United States. With the rise in violence against transgender individuals, particularly transgender women of color, it is imperative that we pass policies to protect the privacy rights of those who are only seeking to be their authentic selves. [SB 110](#) exempts a person from the publication requirement for a name change if the reason for the change is only to conform with their gender identity.



The team that helped end conversion therapy of minors in Nevada. (Pictured left to right: Elisa Cafferata, Planned Parenthood; Sherrie Scaffidi, Transgender Allies Group (TAG); Senator Tick Segerblom; Governor Brian Sandoval; Holly Welborn, ACLU of Nevada; Assemblyman Tyrone Thompson; Senator David Parks; Brooke Maylath, TAG; Stacy Shinn, PLAN; Bradley Combs, Intern; Ashley Clift-Jennings, community advocate.)

Nevada's LGBTQIA children will no longer be forced into harmful, scientifically debunked conversion therapy practices thanks to Senator David Parks' bill [SB 201](#). Assemblyman Nelson Araujo's [AB 99](#) requires that foster parents be trained on caring for LGBTQIA children and requires that certain state institutions treat a child according to their gender identity.

resources by prohibiting local police from enforcing federal immigration laws. Unfortunately, opponents of the bill were able to pressure leadership into denying the bill a hearing.

However, we did work with domestic violence prevention advocates to ensure that immigrant victims of crime have equal access to the Victims of Crime Compensation Fund ([AB 122](#)) so they can rebuild their lives after victimization. We also supported legislation to make it easier for abused, neglected, or abandoned immigrant children to receive lawful residency in the U.S. ([AB 142](#)), and supported efforts to get rid of an arbitrary 5 year waiting period for lawfully present children to apply for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program ([SB 325](#)).

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

The 79th legislative session may perhaps go down in history as the "session of the woman." This is no surprise considering that Nevada has the second highest number of female state legislators in the country (approx. 40%), second only to Vermont. The stage was set early in the session when women's advocates won a decades-long battle when the legislature ratified the Equal Rights Amendment ([SJR 2](#)), establishing Nevada as a national focal point for policies that advance women's issues. We are proud to be a part of the progress.

Our primary focus was on supporting efforts to protect women's healthcare and reproductive rights at risk under the American Healthcare Act. The governor signed two major pieces of legislation; one establishing a program to provide grants for family planning services and another requiring that Medicaid and other insurance companies cover certain



Legal extern, Alanna Bondy (center), testifies in favor of the ERA on behalf of the ACLU of Nevada.

prescriptions and services for women ([SB 233](#) and [SB 122](#)). The governor also approved

legislation requiring employers to provide reasonable accommodations for nursing mothers and pregnant women ([AB 113](#)). While the governor did veto legislation on wage and paycheck fairness ([AB 211](#) and [SB 397](#)), this was a landmark legislative session for Nevada women.

Due to false and misleading information disseminated by the opposition, the governor vetoed a very watered-down sex education bill ([AB 348](#)) that would have prohibited exclusionary and discriminatory materials and teaching practices. Because of the governor's veto, schools in Nevada will continue to teach outdated, medically inaccurate, discriminatory sex-education, while students fail to receive the information they need to keep themselves safe.

OPEN GOVERNMENT

The 2017 session did not allow even one more ray of sunlight on government in Nevada. The Silver State Sunshine Act ([SB 170](#)) received accolades from almost every major news outlet, the Nevada Press Association, and the Nevada Policy Research Institute.



However, state and local governmental entities came out in opposition to the bill. The bill would have imposed needed deadlines on government agencies to respond to public records requests and created a private right of action for failure to meet the proscribed deadline; mandated that documents be provided electronically; waived fees for non-commercial requests and more.

The ACLUNV worked with governmental entities at every level and came to a compromise in the final days before the first committee deadline. However, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and the City of Henderson refused to sign-on to the agreement without adding destructive amendments, thus the bill died at deadline. The ACLUNV will continue to push to strengthen our public records laws and pursue this bill again in the next legislative session.

FIRST AMENDMENT

Perhaps our most controversial and criticized position on a bill this session was our opposition to [SB 26](#), Lieutenant Governor Mark Hutchison's bill prohibiting the state from entering into contracts with companies that openly participate in the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement against the nation of Israel. We had many conversations with community leaders, our members, elected officials, and others, encouraging us

to remain neutral on the bill. Some proponents of the bill even offered donations to encourage a change in our position.

The ACLUNV takes no position on either side of the debate that SB 26 sought to address. We do, however, take the position that governments should not inscribe into law limitations on constitutionally protected speech and association (boycott) activity. SB 26 facially discriminates on the basis of a private business entity's viewpoint in violation of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and Article 1 section 9 of the Nevada Constitution. The bill further chills speech by requiring a company to certify that they are not or will not engage in a boycott of Israel for the duration of the contract. The bill also creates a "blacklist" of disfavored companies, again, subjecting them to a political view point test.

Free speech is the cornerstone of our freedom as Americans, thus the ACLUNV will continue to defend speech in all of its forms whether the content of the speech is admired or abhorred. Constitutional speech rights must apply to unpopular speech and ideas if they are going to be preserved for everyone.

PRIVACY

TECHNOLOGY

Troubling recent developments at the federal level have imperiled consumer privacy rights. Earlier this year Congress rejected FCC broadband privacy rules that would have required internet service providers to obtain consent from consumers before selling their browsing history and other private information. Broadband providers will now have free reign to monetize their customer's most sensitive information and activities on the internet. Nevada lawmakers proposed several bills aimed at combating these policy decisions.

Assemblyman Wheeler's [AB 313](#) was a very ambitious bill that would have required consent to sell geolocation data before a person downloads an application. The intent behind the bill was to protect a child from having their information and whereabouts made public. But it also would have protected individuals from having their data unknowingly sold to law enforcement targeting groups such as Black Lives Matter, and special interest groups, such as pro-life organizations seeking data on persons within a certain range of a family planning facility. Unfortunately, the bill did not make it out of the first committee. However, some internet privacy protections were adopted in [SB 538](#), which requires internet operators to provide notice of privacy provisions before a person accesses a website.

The intersection of law enforcement and privacy was considered with Senator Aaron Ford's police body camera bill ([SB 176](#)). The bill includes the ACLUNV's policy recommendations from last session, balancing the privacy rights of Nevadan's with transparency and accountability through public records and disciplinary guidelines for law enforcement manipulation of videos.



Nevada is now one of only two states in the country with a state-wide body camera mandate.

PERSONAL AUTONOMY

The ACLUNV strongly supported Senator David Parks' Death with Dignity legislation ([SB 261](#)). The right of individual autonomy protects all people's constitutional right to control their bodies and the course of their lives. The bill contained sufficient safeguards and protections for disabled individuals and against abuse by insurance companies. Unfortunately, the bill was vetoed by the governor.



Dozens wait to testify in support of SB 261.

VOTING RIGHTS

The session started with several very ambitious voting rights bills. While most of those efforts were drastically amended or vetoed once they hit the governor's desk, we did make some progress in advancing access to voting, elections, and democracy.

ACLUNV and coalition partners strongly advocated for [AB 272](#) which would have created election day vote centers, provided voting machines on all tribal lands, required that ballots be made available in several languages, etc., passed both houses but was vetoed by the governor. [SB 144](#) was signed by the governor and began with many of the same provisions as [AB 272](#), but was amended down to allow 17 year olds to register to vote if they will be 18 by election day, and extended the deadline to apply for military-overseas ballots, a small but significant victory.

The biggest victory for voting rights were the Reno and Sparks city charter bills ([AB 36](#) and [SB 202](#)). Both bills contained provisions moving the state from a hybrid voting system to a ward-only voting system. The ACLUNV and the Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada (PLAN)



have fought for over a decade to change the discriminatory hybrid system. Past legislative efforts resulted in a veto. However, the consequences of the hybrid system were realized in the 2016 Sparks Ward 1 City Council election when a popular Latina woman won her majority-minority ward in the primary by over 50% in a three-way race, but lost in the general when the race went city-wide. The governor's signature saved these cities from inevitable lawsuits under the Voting Rights Act.

INTERIM SESSION

The ACLUNV's work continues well beyond sine die. We work to ensure that our legislative victories are properly implemented and that our losses have minimal impact on civil liberties. We also respond to community concerns that arise with government agencies, commissions, boards, school districts and elected officials throughout Nevada all year long. Our staff are appointed to several important interim committees including the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice, the Indigent Defense Commission, the Attorney General's Open Government Task Force and we look forward to serving on the newly created Nevada Sentencing Commission.

Trump administration policies present many new challenges and threats to our liberty. We will hold our federal elected officials accountable by fighting for sound immigration and law enforcement policies, protecting a person's right to healthcare, preventing a discriminatory federal education voucher scheme, and more. Rest assured that when our lawmakers fail to protect civil liberties, we will see them in court!

Follow us on Twitter ([@ACLUNV](#)) and [Facebook](#) and join our email list at www.aclunv.org to stay up-to-date!

ACLU of Nevada 2017 Legislative Scorecard

We created this scorecard so you can see where your legislators stand on a variety of civil liberties issues. This scorecard is for informational purposes and is not meant as an endorsement of legislators who score well or a statement of opposition against those who do not. Legislators make many promises during elections, but their votes reveal how they really stand on issues that affect our freedoms and liberties. We encourage you to use this information to give your legislators feedback about their votes in the 2017 legislative session. Find your legislators [here!](#)

Bills We Scored

During the 2017 legislative session, the ACLU of Nevada tracked and monitored over 250 bills, some of which did not make it to the governor's desk or beyond the first committee. While there are many bills that we would have liked to include in our scorecard, we scored only those bills that were voted on in both houses, required the most work, and were the best cross-section of civil liberties issues affecting Nevadans right now. Each legislator was scored only on votes they were present for; thus, the score is adjusted for absences. The governor was scored only on bills that constitutionally require his approval and made it to his desk.

SB 26: Oppose | Result: Became Law

Prohibits the state of Nevada from entering into contracts with companies that openly engage in the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions movement against Israel, thereby punishing private, constitutionally protected First Amendment speech and boycott activity.

SJR 17 (or Marsy's Law): Oppose | Result: Heads to 2018 Ballot

"Marsy's Law" is a misleading measure that will have severe unintended consequences affecting the paramount protections of the rights of the accused. This measure implicates a range of constitutional protections including due process rights, guaranteeing a fair trial, and effective assistance of counsel.

AB 122: Support | Result: Became Law

Ensures that all victims of crime, regardless of citizenship, can access the state's Victim of Crime Compensation fund, guaranteeing the equal protection of the law to our most vulnerable residents.

SB 176: Support | Result: Became Law

Expands Nevada's portable event recording device (body cam) law to all law enforcement entities in the state. The bill protects the rights of both law enforcement and the people they interact with, and establishes Nevada as one of only two states with a state-wide body camera mandate.

SB 402: Support | Result: Became Law

SB 402 is Nevada's first adult solitary confinement reform bill. The legislation prohibits the Nevada Department of Corrections from placing a seriously mentally ill or developmentally disabled inmate in disciplinary segregation and establishes due process procedures to follow before any inmate is placed in solitary confinement.

AJR 2: Support | Result: Must Pass 2019 Session

This resolution will remove discriminatory marriage language from the state constitution, by changing Nevada's definition of marriage amendment to recognize all marriages regardless of gender.

SB 233: Support | Result: Became Law

Requires Medicaid and other health insurance plans to provide coverage for reproductive healthcare, contraception and other benefits at risk under the American Healthcare Act and other federal legislation aimed at repealing the Affordable Care Act.

AB 181: Support | Result: Became Law

Lauded as the nation's most progressive rights reinstatement legislation of 2017, AB 181 automatically restores the right to vote and sit on a jury to all persons discharged from parole or probation for non-violent B category offenses and below, and two years after discharge for B category offenses not resulting in substantial bodily harm.

AB 218: Support | Result: Became Law

This bill enhances Nevada's prohibition on life sentences for juveniles by authorizing a court, in certain circumstances, to reduce any mandatory minimum period of incarceration for a child convicted as an adult.

AB 414: Support | Result: Died in Senate

This legislation would have protected both law enforcement and the accused by requiring the recording of interrogations of a person suspected of committing a homicide or sexual assault.

AB 272: Support | Result: Vetoed

This expansive voting rights legislation would have created election day vote centers, established polling locations on all tribal lands, extended the period of early voting, and provided voting materials in multiple languages, thus encouraging participation in the democratic process.

AB 348: Support | Result: Vetoed

As introduced, this legislation would have established minimum, medically accurate and inclusive state-wide standards for sex education curriculum, thereby safeguarding the right of children to know how to keep their bodies safe and healthy. The amended version would only have imposed reporting requirements on schools to guarantee that they follow current sex education laws.

Key:

✓: Pro-civil liberties vote (matches ACLUNV position)

E: Legislator was absent or excused from vote

%: Percentage of pro-civil liberties votes

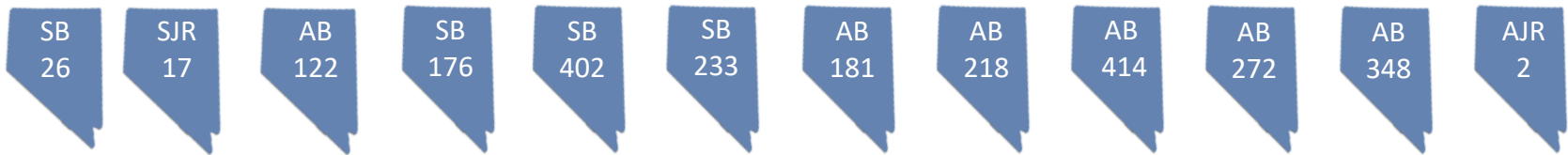
N/A: Legislation not requiring the governor's approval or that did not make it to the governor's desk, thus not included in governor's score.

Governor Sandoval's Scorecard



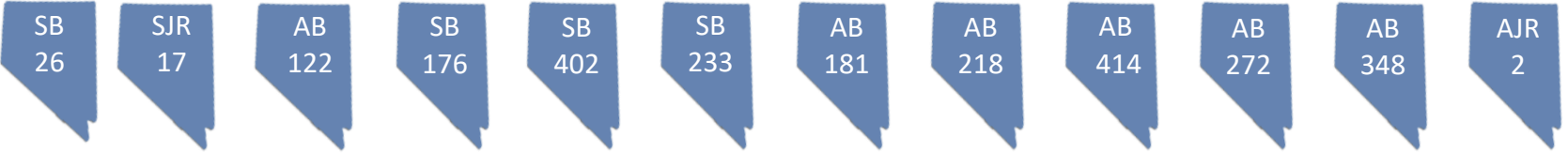
ACLUNV POSITION	OPPOSE	OPPOSE	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	%
Brian Sandoval (R)		N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A			N/A	66

Senate Scorecard



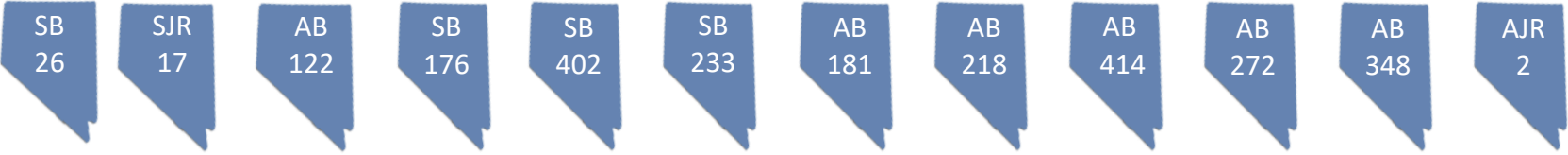
ACLUNV POSITION	OPPOSE	OPPOSE	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	%
Kelvin Atkinson (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	75
Yvanna Cancela (D)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	83
Nicole Cannizzaro (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	67
Moises (Mo) Denis (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	83
Patricia Farley (NP)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	75

Senate Scorecard



ACLUNV POSITION	OPPOSE	OPPOSE	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	%
Aaron Ford (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	83
Heidi Gansert (R)			✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	42
Pete Goicoechea (R)			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	42
Donald Gustavson (R)			✓						✓				17
Scott Hammond (R)			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	42
Joseph Hardy (R)			✓	✓	✓				✓				33
Becky Harris (R)			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	42
Ben Kieckhefer (R)			✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	42
Mark Manendo (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	75
David Parks (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	75
Julia Ratti (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	75

Senate Scorecard



ACLUNV POSITION	OPPOSE	OPPOSE	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	SUPPORT	%
Michael Roberson (R)			✓	✓			E	✓				✓	36
Tick Segerblom (D)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	92
James Settelmeyer (R)			✓	✓				✓				✓	33
Pat Spearman (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	67
Joyce Woodhouse (D)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	75

