



togetherforbetter

Ballot Questions

**General Election
November 3, 2026**

Boulder City



Clark County Election Department

965 Trade Drive, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030

www.ClarkCountyNV.gov/vote

(702) 455-VOTE (8683) (702) 455-3666 (español) (702) 455-7871 (Filipino/Tagalog) 711 (TTY/TDD)

The full text of all Ballot Questions can be found on the Election Department website at www.ClarkCountyNV.gov/vote. It is also available on request at Early Voting and Election Day vote center locations.

STATE QUESTION NUM. 6

Amendment to the *Nevada Constitution*
Initiative Petition C-05-2023

Should the *Nevada Constitution* be amended to create an individual’s fundamental right to an abortion, without interference by state or local governments, whenever the abortion is performed by a qualified healthcare professional until fetal viability or when necessary to protect the health or life of the pregnant individual at any point during the pregnancy?

Yes ☐

No ☐

EXPLANATION & DIGEST

EXPLANATION— This initiative, if approved by the voters, amends the *Nevada Constitution* to create a constitutional right to abortion.

This right to abortion would apply from the start of a person’s pregnancy up until the start of “fetal viability,” unless the pregnant person needs medical care to protect that person’s life or health, in which case the right applies throughout the pregnancy. “Fetal viability” means “the point in pregnancy when, in the professional judgment of the patient’s treating health care practitioner, there is a significant likelihood of the fetus’ sustained survival outside the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures.”

The initiative makes clear that the State of Nevada, including county and city governments in Nevada, generally cannot not interfere with this right. But a state, county, or city government can interfere with the right if there is a “compelling state interest” in doing so. A “compelling state interest” exists only if the government uses the least restrictive means to protect or improve the pregnant person’s life or health in ways that follow clinical standards of practice.

Lastly, this proposed right to abortion does not require or force any individual in Nevada to have an abortion. Instead, it creates a right that allows an individual to make their own decision.

A “Yes” vote would create a new section of the *Nevada Constitution* to establish a person’s constitutional right to abortion, so that a person can make decisions about matters relating to abortion and reproductive healthcare, without interference from state or local governments.

A “No” vote would keep the *Nevada Constitution* in its current form and would not impact the availability of abortion as a statutory right under Nevada law.

DIGEST—Existing law states that abortions are legal in Nevada and must occur within 24 weeks after the start of the pregnancy. An exception currently exists to allow an abortion after 24 weeks if a physician reasonably believes that an abortion is necessary to preserve the

pregnant person's life or health. Existing law also requires that abortions performed after the 24th week of pregnancy be performed in a hospital licensed by the State of Nevada.

If approved by the voters, this ballot measure would add a new section to Article 1 of the Nevada Constitution with the following information.

Section 1 of this amendment to the *Nevada Constitution* would create a “fundamental right to abortion.” This means that the *Nevada Constitution* would make abortion a legal option for all individuals, not just Nevadans, that is protected by the *Nevada Constitution*. The proposed amendment also includes the right to have an abortion procedure done by a qualified healthcare professional.

The amendment proposes that the right to an abortion would extend until “fetal viability, or when needed to protect the life or health of the pregnant patient.” “Fetal viability” means “the point in pregnancy when, in the professional judgment of the patient’s treating health care practitioner, there is a significant likelihood of the fetus’ sustained survival outside the uterus without the application of extraordinary medical measures.”

If the abortion would be necessary to protect the pregnant person’s life or health, the proposed amendment allows an abortion procedure to be carried out after the start of fetal viability.

The proposed amendment would also generally prevent the State of Nevada or any of its political subdivisions (e.g., the Nevada Legislature, county and city governments) from interfering with the constitutional right to abortion. State and local governments can interfere with this right only if they have a “compelling state interest” in doing so. A “compelling state interest” exists only if the government uses the least restrictive means to protect or improve the pregnant person’s life or health in ways that follow clinical standards of practice.

Section 2 of the proposed constitutional amendment states that if any part of the amendment is challenged in court, then the rest of the amendment is not affected and remains in force. This section ensures that the right to abortion is protected to the greatest extent possible in the event of future lawsuits.

ARGUMENTS FOR PASSAGE

Decisions about abortion should be left to women and qualified healthcare professionals, who take a pledge to act in their patients’ best interest. When it comes to something as personal and complicated as pregnancy, politicians are never more qualified to make healthcare decisions than women and their doctors. That’s why it is so important to vote YES on this amendment.

People across Nevada are voting YES because:

- YES protects doctors so that they will never have to risk jail time just to treat the patient in front of them¹.
- Extreme abortion bans are already in place across the country – from Texas² to Florida³ to right next door in Utah and Arizona – and they are having dangerous effects. A 10-year-old girl from Ohio who was raped had to travel to Indiana to get the abortion

she needed⁴, and in Texas, one woman who miscarried lost liters of blood and had to go on a breathing machine before doctors could legally help her⁵. YES protects the right to abortion in our state for good, so these tragic stories can never happen here.

- YES establishes a permanent layer of protection⁶ so that no matter who holds office in our state, extreme abortion bans⁷ cannot become law in Nevada.

YES keeps families – not politicians – in charge of their own healthcare decisions, so that women can make these personal decisions in consultation with their doctors and those they love and trust.

We should trust women and doctors to make the right decisions for their own situations without government getting involved. If this amendment fails, future generations could have fewer rights and freedoms than their parents and grandparents⁸. Vote YES to keep politicians out of our personal, private decisions.

Question 6 has no fiscal or environmental impact.

¹Pierson, Brenden. “Texas AG Threatens to Prosecute Doctors in Emergency Abortion | Reuters.” *Reuters*,^{***}.reuters.com/legal/texas-judge-allows-woman-get-emergency-abortion-despite-state-ban-2023-12-07/. Accessed 25 July 2024.

²Weber, Paul J., and Jamie Stengle. “Texas Governor Defends Abortion Law with No Rape Exceptions.” *AP News*, AP News, 8 Sept. 2021, apnews.com/article/health-texas-dallas-laws-greg-abbott-3717a0258b598eba06bb1baf90b645f4.

³Fischer, David, and Stephany Matat. “Florida’s 6-Week Abortion Ban Takes Effect as Doctors Worry Women Will Lose Access to Health Care.” *AP News*, AP News, 1 May 2024, apnews.com/article/florida-abortion-ban-9509a806453e1eab50d118aaecffa2f1.

⁴Helmore, Edward. “10-Year-Old Rape Victim Forced to Travel from Ohio to Indiana for Abortion.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 3 July 2022, ^{***}.theguardian.com/us-news/2022/jul/03/ohio-indiana-abortion-rape-victim.

⁵Tanner, Lindsey. “Abortion Laws Spark Profound Changes in Other Medical Care.” *AP News*, AP News, 16 July 2022, apnews.com/article/abortion-science-health-medication-lupuse4042947e4cc0c45e38837d394199033.

⁶From constitutional amendment text: “All individuals shall have a fundamental right to abortion... The right established by this section shall not be denied, burdened, or infringed upon...”

⁷Lieb, David A., and Geoff Mulvihill. “Missouri Lawmakers Propose Allowing Homicide Charges for Women Who Have Abortions.” *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 8 Dec. 2023, ^{***}.pbs.org/newshour/politics/missouri-lawmakers-propose-allowing-homicide-charges-for-women-whohave-abortions.

⁸Pfannenstiel, Kyle. “Idaho Is Losing Ob-Gyns after Strict Abortion Ban, but Health Exceptions Unlikely This Year. • Idaho Capital Sun.” *Idaho Capital Sun*, 5 Apr. 2024, idahocapitalsun.com/2024/04/05/idaho-is-losingob-gyns-after-strict-abortion-ban-but-health-exceptions-unlikely-this-year/.

The above argument was submitted by the Ballot Question Committee composed of citizens in favor of this question as provided for in NRS 293.252. Committee members: Lindsey Harmon (Chair), Denise Lopez, and Bradley Schrager. This argument can also be found at www.nvsos.gov.

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENTS FOR PASSAGE

Do you want courts and judges making decisions about pregnancy instead of women and doctors?¹

Vote NO to stop courts from invading your personal, private medical decisions.

Vote NO to protect our current abortion laws.² There literally cannot be “*any reasonable degree of certainty*”³ *what laws will change or how much you will have to pay to fund abortion* with Question 6. Vote NO.

Do you want to spend *millions of taxpayer dollars* to fund abortions through all 9-months of pregnancy? Do you want to write a *blank check to use taxpayer money to pay for abortions*?⁴ Last year, California spent *\$200 million*⁵ on an abortion- funding package to pay for abortions⁶ and even to create a website explaining how to have the state pay for an abortion “at no cost to you.”⁷ Don’t want that policy? Vote NO.

Here’s a list of people NOT mentioned in Question 6:

- Women and girls – No specific protection.
- Mothers and parents – No specific protection.
- Doctors – No specific protection.

A young mother in Las Vegas recently bled to death after taking abortion pills.⁸ Protect our current law, women and doctors, keep the courts out of our personal lives, and vote NO.

¹Silver State Hope Fund vs. *The State of Nevada ex rel. Nevada Dept. of Health and Human Services, Division of Health Care Financing and Policy*, (Case NO. A-23-876702-W), Eighth Judicial District Court Clark County, Nevada (lawsuit financed by the ACLU to force Nevada taxpayers to pay for more abortions as a result of the “yes” vote for Question 1 on the 2022 Ballot).

²The Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau (Aug. 1, 2024)
<https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/home/showpublisheddocument/14294/638581076670730000>.

³The Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau (Aug. 1, 2024)
<https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/home/showpublisheddocument/14294/638581076670730000> (this nonpartisan government body analyzed the language of Question 6 and concluded that “it is not known how the Legislature may revise existing laws if they are determined to not comply with these provisions, the financial effect upon the State or local governments cannot be determined with any reasonable degree of certainty).

⁴The Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau (Aug. 1, 2024)
<https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/home/showpublisheddocument/14294/638581076670730000> (concluding that the financial impact of a “yes” vote on Question 6 simply “cannot be determined”).

⁵Gov. Gavin Newsom, “New Protections for People Who Need Abortion Care and Birth Control, *Bill package builds upon more than \$200 million in state funding to create abortion.ca.gov, cover uninsured care*,” <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2022/09/27/new-protections-for-people-who-need-abortion-care-and-birthcontrol/>.

⁶California Abortion Access: How to Pay for an Abortion, Official Website of the State of California,
<https://abortion.ca.gov/getting-an-abortion/how-to-pay-for-an-abortion/index.html>.

⁷California Abortion Access: How to Pay for an Abortion, Official Website of the State of California,
<https://abortion.ca.gov/getting-an-abortion/how-to-pay-for-an-abortion/index.html>.

⁸“Nevada woman’s death after taking abortion pills spurs lawsuit, safety fears,” *Washington Times* (Sept. 28, 2023) <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2023/sep/28/nevada-womans-death-after-taking-abortionpills-sp/>.

The above rebuttal was submitted by the Ballot Question Committee composed of citizens opposed to this question as provided for in NRS 293.252. Committee members: Emily Mimnaugh (Chair) and Jason Guinasso. This argument can also be found at www.nvsos.gov.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST PASSAGE

Vote NO to stop Question 6 from re-writing our State Constitution.

Vote No to stop Question 6 from writing a blank check to fund unlimited, 9-month abortions using taxpayer money.¹

Question 6 may *force you the taxpayer to pay for abortions*.² The cost and fiscal impact of Question 6 cannot be determined.³ It may cost taxpayers MORE than *\$120-million-dollars every year*.⁴

Vote NO to protect our current abortion law. Abortion is legal in Nevada.⁵ Currently, doctors can do abortions—without restriction—up to 24 weeks (6 months).⁶ After that, it's also allowed to save the mom's life or health.⁷

Our current law is more pro-choice than *Roe v. Wade*.⁸ Only voters can change our state's abortion law, and it hasn't changed in decades.⁹ Unlike Nevada, other states have recently changed their abortion laws, and "*litigation has exploded*."¹⁰ Vote NO to keep the courts out of private, personal decisions.¹¹

If you like the current law, protect it: Vote NO. If you don't like the current law, vote NO so it's not even harder to fix.¹²

Question 6 has no bright-line rule saying when abortion is legal. Is it always legal at 4 months? 6 months? 9 months? Our current law is clear. Question 6 is not.

Question 6 has no bright-line rule saying when taxpayers must pay for abortions. Do taxpayers pay for an optional abortion at 9 months? Our current law is clear. Question 6 is not.

What about doctors? Can a non-doctor perform a surgical abortion at 9 months outside a hospital? Question 6 may not stop this, but the current law protects women. *Vote NO*.

What about parents? Can a non-doctor perform a secret surgical abortion on a 13-year-old girl? Question 6 may not stop this, but the current law protects children and parents. *Vote NO*.

When laws are unclear, the result is expensive lawsuits.¹³ The legal, fiscal and environmental impacts of Question 6 are unknown.¹⁴ Lawsuits cost taxpayers money.¹⁵

Vote NO because Question 6 is:

- *Dangerous*: It lets people who aren't doctors do abortions.
- *Wrong*: It allows abortions through all 9 months of pregnancy.
- *Harmful*: It strips out rules that keep women safe.
- *Expensive*: It may cause lawsuits and cost millions to fund abortions.
- *Unwanted*: It changes our current abortion laws which are clear.

Keep our laws clear. Keep tax spending transparent. Keep courts out of abortion. Keep decisions between women and doctors. *Vote NO*.

¹The total cost cannot be known, and a single abortion can cost "\$15,000 or more" according to the State of Nevada Division of ("DPBH"), "Abortion Information for Nevadans," <https://dphh.nv.gov/Programs/MIP/AbortionInNevada/> (For a "later pregnancy" using "induction abortion" procedure to "induce labor and delivery," the cost is "\$8,000 to \$15,000 or more" for each delivery, labor and abortion procedure)

²The Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau (Aug. 1, 2024), <https://www.nvsos.gov/sos/home/showpublisheddocument/14294/638581076670730000> (this non-partisan government body analyzed the language of Question 6 and concluded that "it is not known how the Legislature may revise existing laws if they are determined to not comply with these provisions, the financial effect upon the State or local governments cannot be determined with any reasonable degree of certainty).

³See Notes 1-2.

⁴An abortion in Nevada can cost anywhere from “\$500” for a chemical abortion to “\$15,000 or more” for an induction abortion, according to the State of Nevada Division of (“DPBH”), “Abortion Information for Nevadans,” <https://dpbh.nv.gov/Programs/MIP/AbortionInNevada/>; *The Nevada Independent*, “Indy Explains: What happens to Nevada’s abortion laws if Roe is overturned?,” (May 2, 2022), <https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/indy-explains-what-happens-to-nevadas-abortion-laws-if-roe-is-overturned> (estimating that approximately 8,000 to 10,000 abortions were performed annually in Nevada between 2017 and 2019, with the predication that more would follow if Nevada became an abortion “refuge.”).

⁵See Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) § 442.250 (Question 7 on the 1990 Nevada Ballot).

⁶Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (“DPBH”), “Abortion Information for Nevadans,” <https://dpbh.nv.gov/Programs/MIP/AbortionInNevada/>.

⁷NRS § 442.250

⁸*The Nevada Independent*, “Indy Explains: What happens to Nevada’s abortion laws if Roe is overturned?,” (May 2, 2022), <https://thenevadaindependent.com/article/indy-explains-what-happens-to-nevadas-abortion-laws-if-roe-is-overturned>

⁹See Notes 5-8.

¹⁰*Reuters*, “Abortion rights: Tracking state lawsuits two years after Roe reversal” (“Nearly two years after the U.S. Supreme Court overturned its landmark 1973 ruling in *Roe v. Wade*, litigation over abortion has exploded”), <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-abortion-rights-still-flux-two-years-after-roe-reversal-2024-06-17/>.

¹¹For example, *Silver State Hope Fund vs. The State of Nevada ex rel. Nevada Dept. of Health and Human Services, Division of Health Care Financing and Policy*, (Case NO. A-23-876702-W), Eighth Judicial District Court Clark County, Nevada (lawsuit to force Nevada taxpayers to pay for more abortions as a result of the “yes” vote for Question 1 on the 2022 Ballot).

¹²See above Notes 10-11.

¹³See Notes 10-11.

¹⁴See Note 1.

¹⁵See Notes 10-11.

The above argument was submitted by the Ballot Question Committee composed of citizens opposed to this question as provided for in NRS 293.252. Committee members: Emily Mimnaugh (Chair) and Jason Guinasso. This argument can also be found at www.nvsos.gov.

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENTS AGAINST PASSAGE

The people against this amendment are lying to scare voters. Nevadans know that a woman may end a pregnancy for many different reasons. We also know that women and doctors do not decide on an abortion later in pregnancy unless there is a serious reason, like a risk to her life or pregnancy.

And this amendment does nothing to change parental rights in Nevada, because we all want young people to get the support they need from those who love them when making decisions.

All this amendment does is ensure families – not politicians – are in charge of their own health care decisions and can make the right choice for their unique situations without government getting in the way.

When families are making difficult, personal medical decisions, one-size-fits all laws don’t work. As bans across the country are already putting lives at risk, this amendment adds a permanent layer of protection for abortion rights in Nevada so that no matter who holds office in our state, these extreme bans cannot become law here.

Again, this amendment has no fiscal or tax implications.

The above rebuttal was submitted by the Ballot Question Committee composed of citizens in favor of this question as provided for in NRS 293.252. Committee members: Lindsey Harmon (Chair), Denise Lopez, and Bradley Schrager. This argument can also be found at www.nvsos.gov.

FISCAL NOTE

FINANCIAL IMPACT – CANNOT BE DETERMINED

OVERVIEW

The Statewide Constitutional Initiative Petition – Identifier: C-05-2023 (Initiative) proposes to amend Article 1 of the *Nevada Constitution* by adding a new section, designated as Section 25, establishing a fundamental right to abortion performed or administered by a qualified health care practitioner until fetal viability, or when needed to protect the life or health of the pregnant patient, without interference from the state or its political subdivisions, unless the denial of that right is justified by a compelling state interest that is achieved by the least restrictive means.

FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE INITIATIVE

Pursuant to Article 19, Section 2 of the *Nevada Constitution*, an initiative proposing to amend the *Nevada Constitution* must be approved by the voters at two successive general elections in order to become a part of the Constitution. If this Initiative is approved by voters at the November 2024 and November 2026 General Elections, the provisions of the Initiative would become effective on the fourth Tuesday of November 2026 (November 24, 2026), when the votes are canvassed by the Supreme Court pursuant to NRS 293.395.

If this Initiative is approved by the voters at the November 2024 and November 2026 General Elections, the Legislature may be required to evaluate existing laws governing abortion to determine whether they are in compliance with the provisions of this amendment. If it is determined that existing laws are not in compliance, it is possible that the amount of resources utilized by the State or local governments for the administration or enforcement of new abortion laws that would comply with these provisions may be affected.

However, because it is unknown what laws, if any, may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Initiative, nor is it known how the Legislature may revise existing laws if they are determined to not comply with these provisions, the financial effect upon the State or local governments cannot be determined with any reasonable degree of certainty.

Prepared by the Fiscal Analysis Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau – August 1, 2024

STATE QUESTION NO. 7

Amendment to the *Nevada Constitution*

Initiative Petition C-02-2023

Should the *Nevada Constitution* be amended to require voters to either present photo identification to verify their identity when voting in-person or to provide certain personal information to verify their identity when voting by mail ballot?

Yes ☐

No ☐

EXPLANATION & DIGEST

EXPLANATION— This initiative, if enacted, changes Article 2 of the *Nevada Constitution* to create a requirement for voters to provide identification before they receive a ballot.

Voters who vote in-person at a polling place would need to show an ID that is current or that has not been expired for more than four years. If a voter is more than 70 years old, the identification could be expired for any length of time so long as it is otherwise valid.

The acceptable forms of identification include:

1. Nevada driver's license.
2. Identification card issued by the State of Nevada, any other State, or the US Government.
3. Employee photo identification card issued by the US government, Nevada government, or any county, municipality, board, authority, or other Nevada government entity.
4. US passport.
5. US military identification card.
6. Student photo identification card issued by a Nevada public college, university, or technical school.
7. Tribal photo identification.
8. Nevada concealed firearms permit.
9. Other form of government-issued photo identification that the Legislature may approve.

Voters who vote by mail ballot would need to include certain information so that election officials can use it to verify the voter's identity. That information includes:

1. The last four digits of their Nevada driver's license number.
2. If the voter does not possess a Nevada driver's license, the last four digits of their Social Security number.
3. If the voter has neither a Nevada driver's license or a Social Security number, the number provided by the county clerk when the voter registered to vote.

A “Yes” vote would amend Article 2 of the *Nevada Constitution* to require in-person Nevada voters present certain identification and mail ballot voters to provide certain information in order to cast a legal ballot.

A “No” vote would keep the *Nevada Constitution* in its current form.

DIGEST— Under current law, Nevada voters must only show identification in certain situations. These situations are rare and related to the method and timing of how they register to vote.

Currently only voters who register to vote by mail or computer, or who preregisters to vote by mail or computer, and who has not previously voted in an election for federal office in Nevada must provide identification. Additionally, state law requires voters who register to vote online less than 14 days before an election must also vote in-person and present an identification and proof of residency.

If approved by a vote by the voters during the 2024 general election it would go to the 2026 general election ballot for additional approval. If approved there, the Nevada Legislature could create related laws through legislation during the 2027 Legislative Session and these changes would go into effect for the 2028 election cycle.

ARGUMENTS FOR PASSAGE

Flaws in the nation’s registration and voting laws are being seen as creating a lack of confidence in election outcomes. Many people lost trust in how elections were run.

New voting technology raised worries about mistakes. More mail-in ballots also led to fears of fraud. A national bipartisan committee reviewed voting laws in many states. One of their recommendations in their report was to require Voter ID.¹

Requiring voters to show a photo ID before voting is a sensible and effective step to help make our elections more secure and to give people more confidence in the results.

In Nevada, many people support this idea. A recent poll shows 74% of Nevadans back it. This includes 68% of Independents, and 62% of Democrats.²

As of 2024, 36 states have laws requiring photo ID for voting. There have been no major complaints in these states, and, contrary to what people were told would happen, turnout has not decreased.³

Some argue that requiring a photo ID would unfairly impact minorities. They say that many minorities and low-income people don’t have a photo ID. This is not true, because people need a photo ID to apply for a job, cash a check, use a credit card, apply for a loan, see a doctor, pick up a prescription, apply to college, buy alcohol or tobacco, get on a plane, check into a hotel, and vote in some union elections.

Nevada law requires those who don’t register in person show identification and address the first time they vote. This doesn’t have to be a photo ID. It can be a utility bill or some other official document that shows only their name and address. Also, this is only for the first time they vote. After that, there is no requirement to show an ID when voting.⁴

Others say that voter fraud is rare. However, identity theft is a growing problem. Close elections also show the need for every vote to be legal. For example, a 2002 race in Nevada ended in a tie. Former U.S. Attorney Jennifer Arbittier Williams said, “If even one vote has been illegally cast...it diminishes faith in the process.”⁵

Requiring a photo ID has no environmental, public health, safety, or welfare impact.

A photo ID requirement will help people trust our election system and make sure that every vote is valid. Vote “YES” on Question 7.

¹*Building Confidence in U.S. Elections: Report of the Commission on Federal Election Reform*, American University Center for Democracy and Election management, Washington DC, 2005, pp 9-20.

²Poll: Plurality of Nevada voters approve of Lombardo, majority support voter ID - The Nevada Independent

³Requiring Photo ID Has Little Effect on Voter Turnout, MU Study Finds | MU News Bureau (missouri.edu)

⁴Nevada Revised Statutes 293.272, 293.2725

⁵Eastern District of Pennsylvania | Former U.S. Congressman and Philadelphia Political Operative Pleads Guilty to Election Fraud Charges | United States Department of Justice

The above argument was submitted by the Ballot Question Committee composed of citizens in favor of this question as provided for in NRS 293.252. Committee members: David Gibbs (Chair), Chuck Muth, and David O’Mara. This argument can also be found at www.nvsos.gov.

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENTS FOR PASSAGE

The people who support Question 7 talk a lot about fear and mistrust. They’ve spent years trying to make us doubt our election system. But they can’t show us even one time when voter ID would have actually made our elections safer in Nevada.

They don’t tell you what bad things voter ID will stop because there haven’t been any. They don’t mention that identity theft has never changed any election here. They don’t talk about how many Nevadans—people just like you and me—don’t have the ID that Question 7 needs. They also don’t explain how Question 7 helps people get those IDs. It doesn’t.

They just say that other states have voter ID and people there like it. But remember, not everyone does things like cash checks, go to college, or fly on planes. These aren’t like voting. Voting is a right we all have to choose our leaders. We shouldn’t stop anyone who can vote from voting.

Think about this: you’re more likely to get hit by a meteor than to find someone cheating by pretending to be someone else when they vote. Question 7 is a step back for our democracy.

The above rebuttal was submitted by the Ballot Question Committee composed of citizens opposed to this question as provided for in NRS 293.252. Committee members: Jennifer Fleischmann Willoughby (Chair), Daniel Bravo, and Jessica Rodriguez. This argument can also be found at www.nvsos.gov.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST PASSAGE

When it comes to voting rights, we shouldn't be leaving anyone behind. The ID requirements in Question 7 will mean fewer eligible people will cast ballots, while the new law would do nothing to prevent voter fraud.

The measure's supporters say they want more confidence in elections, but they don't tell you that impersonating someone else at the polls never happens. One study found that out of more than a billion votes cast, it happened 31 times—statistically zero.¹ You have a better chance of being struck by lightning.² Question 7 overreacts to a problem that simply does not exist.

And the risks of Question 7 are big. It does not ensure that Nevadans have the kinds of ID the law demands, IDs that cost money and take time to get. Voters living in rural or tribal communities will have to travel long distances to a DMV to receive an ID. In fact, almost 21% of all voting-age Americans don't have a valid driver's license with their current name and address.³ In terms of Nevada's population, that would equal more than half a million people.⁴

Studies have shown that strict voter ID laws reduce turnout among underserved communities and communities of color, making it harder to have their voices heard at the ballot box.⁵

Voter ID laws are also a waste of taxpayer dollars. Indiana, for example, spent over \$10 million to produce free ID cards between 2007 and 2010.⁶

Question 7 will keep eligible Nevadans from voting, and won't improve election integrity. Vote no on laws that reduce participation in democracy, like Question 7.

Requiring a photo ID has no environmental impact.

¹Justin Levitt, "A Comprehensive Investigation of Voter Impersonation Finds 31 Credible Incidents Out of One Billion Ballots Cast," Washington Post, August 6, 2014, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2014/08/06/a-comprehensive-investigation-of-voter-impersonation-finds-31-credibleincidents-out-of-one-billion-ballots-cast/>.

²Brennan Center for Justice, January 31, 2017, <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/debunking-voter-fraud-myth>

³"Who Lacks ID in America Today? An Exploration of Voter ID Access, Barriers, and Knowledge," Analyses Led by the Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement at the University of Maryland, <https://cdce.umd.edu/sites/cdce.umd.edu/files/pubs/Voter%20ID%20survey%20Key%20Results%20June%202024.pdf>

⁴<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2023/03/31/2023-06717/estimates-of-the-voting-age-population-for-2022>

⁵"Voter ID Laws: What Do We Know So Far?" Berkeley Public Policy, Goldman School Working Paper, March 19, 2023, <https://gspp.berkeley.edu/research-and-impact/policy-initiatives/democracy-policy-initiative/policy-briefs/voter-id-laws-what-do-we-know-so-far>; "Who Do Voter ID Laws Keep from Voting?," Bernard L. Fraga and Michael G. Miller, The Journal of Politics, Vol. 84, No. 2, April 2022.

⁶ACLU Fact Sheet On Voter ID Laws, August 2021, https://assets.aclu.org/live/uploads/document/aclu_voter_id_fact_sheet_-_final__1_.pdf

The above argument was submitted by the Ballot Question Committee composed of citizens opposed to this question as provided for in NRS 293.252. Committee members: Jennifer Fleischmann Willoughby (Chair), Daniel Bravo, and Jessica Rodriguez. This argument can also be found at www.nvsos.gov.

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENTS AGAINST PASSAGE

Opponents say that “impersonating someone else at the polls never happens.” But without a photo ID required, how can they be sure?

To try to back their argument, opponents cite an opinion column from Washington, DC, from over ten years ago. This was before Nevada adopted new election laws in 2021.

Opponents also claim that “21% of all voting-age Americans don’t have a valid driver’s license.” However, the same study shows that only 1% lack some other acceptable photo ID. The Legislature can find a way to help these voters, just like 36 other states have done.

Opponents say voter ID laws “reduce turnout” among minorities. But the same study also says that “the research is mixed on whether ID laws actually reduce turnout.”

A similar claim was made against Georgia’s photo ID law in 2021. Yet, Georgia’s Secretary of State reported that turnout in the 2022 general election set new records after the law took effect.⁷

The bottom line is this: Requiring a Photo ID won’t make it harder to vote. It will make it harder to cheat. Vote YES on Question 7.

⁷<https://sos.ga.gov/news/record-breaking-turnout-georgias-runoff-election>

The above rebuttal was submitted by the Ballot Question Committee composed of citizens in favor of this question as provided for in NRS 293.252. Committee members: David Gibbs (Chair), Chuck Muth, and David O’Mara. This argument can also be found at www.nvsos.gov.

FISCAL NOTE

FINANCIAL IMPACT – YES

OVERVIEW

The Statewide Constitutional Initiative Petition – Identifier: C-02-2023 (Initiative) proposes to amend Article 2 of the *Nevada Constitution* by adding new Sections 1B and 1C, as follows:

- Section 1B would require the presentation of a specified form of identification in order to vote in person in an election in Nevada, either through early voting or on election day.
- Section 1C would require voters who submit a mail-in ballot to provide certain specified information in order to verify that voter’s identity.

FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE INITIATIVE

Pursuant to Article 19, Section 2 of the *Nevada Constitution*, an initiative proposing to amend the *Nevada Constitution* must be approved by the voters at two successive general elections in order to become a part of the Constitution. If this Initiative is approved by voters at the November 2024 and November 2026 General Elections, the provisions of the Initiative would become effective on the fourth Tuesday of November 2026 (November 24, 2026), when the votes are canvassed by the Supreme Court pursuant to NRS 293.395.

The provisions of the Initiative are anticipated to have a financial impact upon the State and local governments relating to procedures and systems utilized during the election process. The Secretary of State's Office has indicated that these provisions will require modifications to processes and systems related to check-in of voters at the polling location and verification of mail-in ballots, as well as ensuring that the statewide voter registration system is modified to ensure that all data necessary to implement the provisions of the Initiative is captured.

Based on information provided by the Secretary of State's Office, the estimated costs to make these changes to voter systems in Nevada would be approximately \$6,750, and these changes would need to be made in time for the elections that would be held in the year 2028.

The provisions of the Initiative additionally allow the Legislature to determine additional forms of valid identification that can be used to verify identity for voting, aside from those already specified in the Initiative, which the Fiscal Analysis Division assumes will need to be created by the Legislature for those people who do not have or cannot obtain another form of allowable identification.

The Fiscal Analysis Division additionally assumes that this alternate form of voter identification will be provided to the voter at no cost, which means that the cost for these identification documents will be wholly borne by the State or by one or more local governments. However, the Initiative does not specify the form which these alternative identification documents must take, nor does it specify which agency or agencies (either at the state or local level) will be required to provide these documents. Additionally, it is unknown how many registered voters will not have one of the specified documents that would be acceptable to provide as proof of identity for in-person voting, who would need to be issued one of these alternative documents.

Thus, the financial effect upon the State or local governments relating to the issuance of an alternative identity document to those voters who will require such a document in order to vote in person cannot be determined with any reasonable degree of certainty.

Prepared by the Fiscal Analysis Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau – July 29, 2024

CITY OF BOULDER CITY

QUESTION NUM. 1

Should data center facilities be an approved land use within the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area outside of the Multi-species Habitat Conservation Easement?

Yes ☐

No ☐

EXPLANATION & DIGEST

Section 144(1) of the Boulder City Charter limits land uses in the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area which is the area consisting of over 100,000 acres southwest of the original Boulder City townsite depicted below that was purchased by Boulder City in 1995. Over 86,000 acres of the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area is encumbered by a Multi-species Habitat Conservation Easement and is not available for development. See Map of Eldorado Valley Transfer Area attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Section 144(1) of the Boulder City Charter reads as follows:

The land acquired by the City pursuant to an agreement entered into on July 9, 1995 between the Colorado River Commission, as an agency of the State of Nevada, and the City, will be used only for and limited to public recreational uses, solar energy facilities, a desert tortoise preserve, utility lines, easements, roads, rights-of-way, communication towers, antennas and similar governmental uses and for existing lease and lease options.

Subsection 2 of Section 144 provides that any other land uses in the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area must be approved by the registered voters of the City. In 2007, the voters approved geothermal and geothermic energy exploration, research, development and production as permitted uses within the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area. In 2022, the voters also approved of clean-energy technologies, such as, Battery Energy Storage, Carbon Capture, and Clean Hydrogen, in addition to the two natural gas generation facilities that exist or that were proposed pursuant to existing leases.

The City of Boulder City currently leases land in the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area to solar energy generation and battery storage facilities as well as one operating natural gas facility. These contracts bring in millions of dollars annually in City revenue allowing the City to support government functions and keep property taxes low. Data centers are industrial buildings that house a network of computers, servers, and IT infrastructure to help power the digital economy. Data center technology is evolving every day, and modern technologies are integrating renewable energy sources and using water efficient technologies such as waterless cooling or cooling with reclaimed or recycled water instead of potable supplies.

Voter input is needed to determine whether these data center facilities should be allowed as an approved land use within the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area moving forward. Land values for data center facilities are much higher than other currently authorized uses in the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area, and revenue received from such leases could be used to support government functions including public safety, and could help keep taxes low. If approved, the City Council would only be authorized to potentially enter into leases allowing data center facilities; voter approval of the use would not require the City Council to authorize a data center in the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area. Uses of land outside of the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area in Boulder City are not limited by the City Charter, and whether a data center could be authorized within Boulder City limits outside of the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area would not be impacted by this question.

This measure does not propose to add to, change or repeal existing law, and will not increase taxes or fees.

A “YES” vote would allow data center facilities to be an approved land use within the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area outside of the Multi-species Habitat Conservation Easement.

A “NO” vote would mean that no data center facilities would be approved within the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area outside of the Multi-species Habitat Conservation Easement.

ARGUMENT FOR PASSAGE

Fact: This ballot question only gives us, the citizens of Boulder City, much-needed additional financial options. It does not automatically approve any project. Approving the measure simply adds data centers as a permitted use on a portion of city-owned land. All future data center proposals will still require full review and approval through Boulder City’s standard land-use and leasing process.

Fact: Boulder City currently relies heavily on revenue from solar leases across thousands of acres in the Eldorado Valley. Many of these subsidized land leases are approaching expiration, and the city’s first major solar plant in the area is already being decommissioned. We can’t assume solar revenue is forever.

Fact: Boulder City cannot stop data center development on adjacent lands. A large data center is already proposed in the Eldorado Valley on Henderson land, and another is planned on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land in the same area. There is a strong likelihood that multiple data centers will be built along Boulder City’s borders regardless of local decisions.

Fact: Data centers offer significantly higher revenue potential. The city could charge a minimum of 10 times more rent per acre for data center leases compared to current solar developments.

Fact: *Water usage would be minimal.* The proposed data centers would use a fully air-cooled closed-loop cooling system. This requires a *one-time fill of approximately 300,000 gallons* of water — only one-third of 1 day of Boulder City’s waste water. Ongoing water consumption for cooling would be negligible. In fact, design engineers develop facilities based on the availability and constraints of utility water and power for each project, including those located in the Eldorado Valley.

Fact: *Distance minimizes impacts.* Future data centers in the Eldorado Valley would be located *miles from the nearest residences*, unlike “Data Center Alley” developments in other areas. Heat and noise impacts on homes are expected to be imperceptible.

In Summary

Multiple data centers could be built in the Eldorado Valley. The real question is whether Boulder City would capture significant financial benefits from its largest asset — vast areas of unused vacant land — or simply watch Henderson and BLM reap the rewards instead. Meanwhile, the unavoidable question for every Boulder City resident: when solar revenue goes down, which of our valued amenities and services are you willing to give up?

(Submitted by Ballot Question Committee as provided for in NRS 295.217)

REBUTALL TO ARGUMENT FOR PASSAGE

The argument for Ballot Question 1 relies on claims that don’t hold up under closer inspection. Supporters say projects will go through full review, but Boulder City has never rejected an energy project lease. This raises doubts about whether strict oversight or real safeguards would be upheld, and negotiations would be in the hands of City Council.

Data centers carry serious long-term risks. The electrical demand could strain regional infrastructure. They may also impact scarce shared water resources, even with promises to reuse water. Additionally, these projects could add to cumulative habitat disruption for desert tortoises, and impact the community through increased noise, traffic, and changes to the landscape.

Supporters ask voters to trust that impacts will be limited and that the city will earn revenue, but there are no guarantees. Besides, our town has always done things differently than neighboring communities, rejecting casinos, adult entertainment, and dispensaries- all of which could generate tax revenue. Just because Henderson and Las Vegas might welcome data centers, doesn’t mean we have to, too.

Boulder City should focus on sustainable options like solar energy, tourism, and conservation instead of rushing into large industrial development.

Vote “**No**” to help protect the community’s character and desert environment.

(Submitted by Ballot Question Committee as provided for in NRS 295.217)

ARGUMENT AGAINST PASSAGE

We urge you to vote NO on Ballot Question #1, which would allow data centers within the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area (EVTA).

Since this ballot measure was approved to be placed on the ballot by the City Council in February, Boulder City residents have overwhelmingly united against building data centers within City limits. Key concerns include heavy water and power demands, pressure on infrastructure, and environmental impacts such as noise, air, and light pollution. Other areas outside the EVTA could still be leased for data centers if needed.

Current approved uses within the EVTA include solar and natural gas electrical generation and battery storage systems, which help meet growing regional power needs and provide lease revenue that helps keep Boulder City property taxes among the lowest in Nevada. Impacts associated with these approved uses are well understood and mitigated. Data centers would introduce significant new burdens on local resources and infrastructure.

Resource Consumption

Cooling systems purported to conserve water require additional electricity, and all data centers require major input of these two critical and limited resources. Most of the water used by data centers is not consumed by cooling systems, but from electricity generation required for their operations. The entire county could be impacted by inflated utility pricing as the electrical marketplace and Southern Nevada Water Authority strain to support these massive, resource-hungry facilities. The price of critical infrastructure upgrades including new electrical transmission lines and improved wastewater treatment systems is unaccounted for in impact studies, and costs could be passed directly to consumers through rate increases.

Environmental Impacts

Data centers often rely on backup diesel generators during outages and peak demand. Generator banks contribute to local air pollution, increasing concentrations of nitrogen oxides linked to respiratory and other health harms. They also generate large amounts of electronic waste from short-lived equipment containing hazardous metals such as lead, cadmium, and mercury.

After construction, data centers would offer few permanent jobs and limited ongoing economic benefit. Without requirements to hire local contractors, much of the construction spending could leave the state. Any modest increases in lease revenue would be outweighed by long-term impacts to shared land, water, and infrastructure.

Boulder City residents can still stop this expansion onto our public lands. Vote NO and tell the City Council that data centers have no place in Boulder City.

(Submitted by Ballot Question Committee as provided for in NRS 295.217)

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PASSAGE

Keep Local Control, Maximize Benefits

Voting YES doesn't force data center development—it preserves Boulder City control. City Council can impose strict conditions: water caps, noise limits, revenue sharing, local hiring, more. Dubious “overwhelming opposition” overlooks residents supporting smart, regulated public land use for maximum community benefit.

Modern designs integrate solar, natural gas, and battery storage for grid reliability, using air-cooled or reclaimed-water systems, *not City water*. Developers can fund all infrastructure upgrades. Environmental impacts are managed through enforceable standards on noise, lighting, emissions. Backup generators become lower-use with battery storage advances. Compared to 7,000+ trucks on I-11 *daily*, facilities won't be seen or heard.

Leases could generate substantial long-term revenue, easing budget pressures and inflation without raising taxes or cutting important amenities, perhaps reduced-cost electricity also.

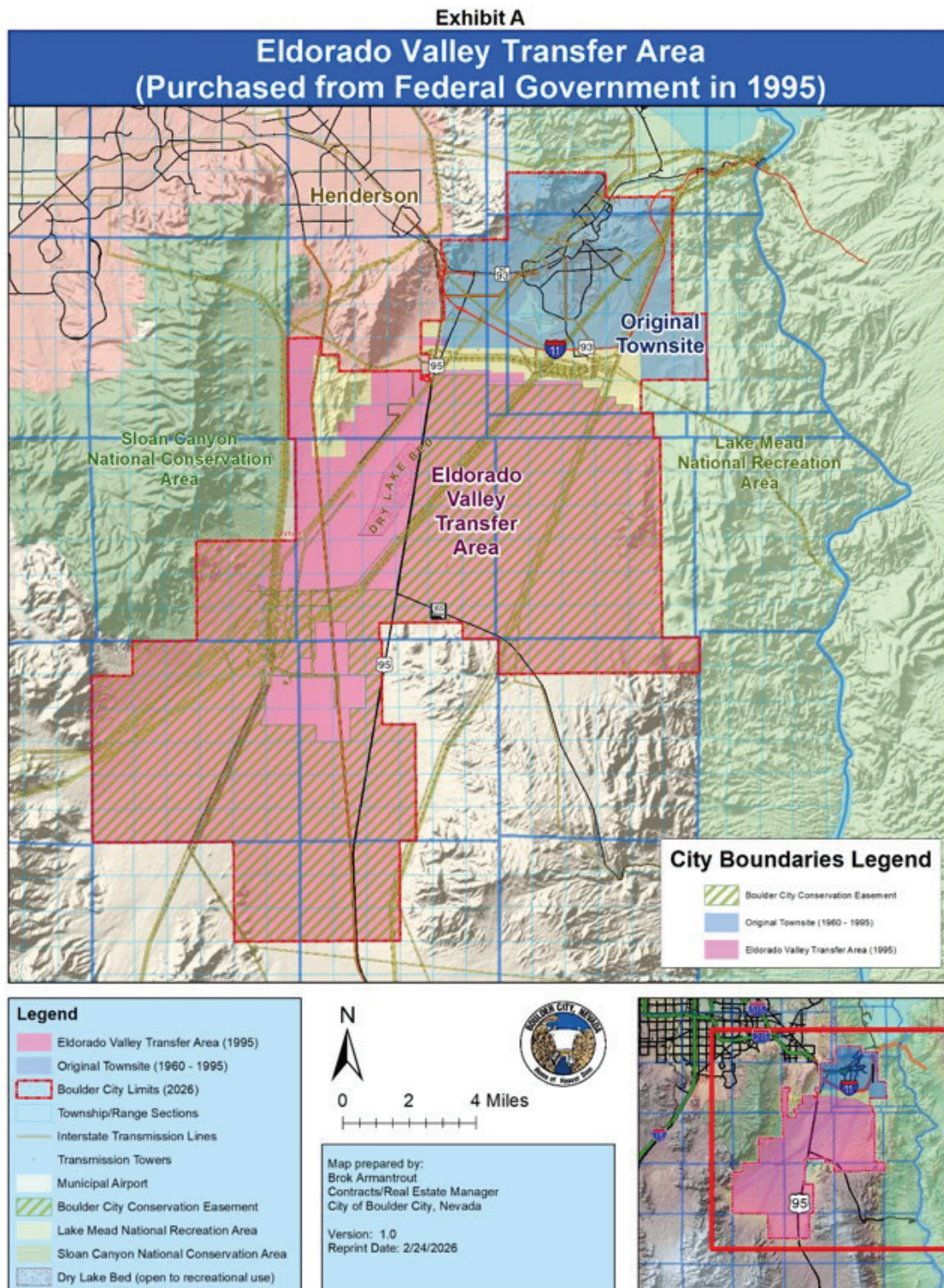
Smart Path Forward: Technology is advancing rapidly—data centers are becoming smaller, more efficient. Approval strengthens Boulder City negotiations when the right proposals arrive while keeping every step transparent with full community input.

We deserve better than fear-based opposition. Voting YES retains local control, captures real benefits, supports regional power needs with low-impact tech, positioning our community as forward-thinking leaders.

(Submitted by Ballot Question Committee as provided for in NRS 295.217)

FISCAL IMPACT

Proceeds from any leases entered into as approved by this question will be apportioned in the ratio of 20% to current operational expenses of the City, 20% to the Capital Improvement Fund and 60% divided between the Capital Improvement Fund and current operational expenses as may be determined by the Council as required by Section 142.3 of the City Charter. Any expense related to this question will not require the levy or imposition of a new tax or fee or increase of an existing tax or fee.



CITY OF BOULDER CITY

QUESTION NUM. 2

Shall the City of Boulder City be authorized to expend available funds from the Capital Improvement Fund in an amount up to fifty percent (50%) of the most recent audited fiscal year's ending cash balance in the Capital Improvement Fund each year in place of the previously authorized amount of One Million (\$1,000,000.00) per year for capital improvement projects for the benefit of Boulder City residents and visitors?

Yes ☐

No ☐

EXPLANATION & DIGEST

Section 142 of the Boulder City Charter directs a portion of the proceeds from the sale, lease, and other dispositions of City owned lands to be placed in a special fund known as the Capital Improvement Fund. The City of Boulder City currently leases land in the Eldorado Valley Transfer Area to solar energy generation and battery storage facilities, and currently leases land to one operating natural gas facility. These contracts bring in millions of dollars annually in City revenue allowing the City to support government functions and keep property taxes low. Per the City Charter, twenty percent (20%) of the proceeds from those leases are deposited into the Capital Improvement Fund. Section 143.1 of the Boulder City Charter requires that "all expenditures from the Capital Improvement Fund be approved by a simple majority of the votes cast by the registered voters of the City on a proposition placed before them in a special election or general Municipal election or general State election."

This measure seeks voter approval to allow the City to expend up to fifty percent (50%) of the most recent audited fiscal year's ending cash balance in the Capital Improvement Fund each year for capital improvement projects. These funds are currently available in the Capital Improvement Fund, are uncommitted, and the Capital Improvement Fund currently grows at the rate of approximately Three Million (\$3,000,000.00) per year. Voters have previously authorized One Million (\$1,000,000.00) per year for the maintenance and improvement of City facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of Boulder City residents and visitors. If approved, this measure would be in place of this previously authorized amount.

The measure would allow Boulder City to expend Boulder City public funds. This measure does not propose to add to, change or repeal existing law, and will not increase taxes or fees. Any expense related to this question will not require the levy or imposition of a new tax or fee or increase of an existing tax or fee.

A "YES" vote would allow the City of Boulder City to expend available funds from the Capital Improvement Fund in an amount up to fifty percent (50%) of the most recent audited fiscal year's ending cash balance in the Capital Improvement Fund each year for capital improvement

projects in place of the previously authorized amount of One Million (\$1,000,000.00) per year for the maintenance and improvement of City facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of Boulder City residents and visitors.

A “NO” vote would not allow the City of Boulder City to expend up to fifty percent (50%) of the most recent audited fiscal year’s ending cash balance in the Capital Improvement Fund each year for capital improvement projects, but would not change the previously authorized amount of One Million (\$1,000,000.00) per year for the maintenance and improvement of City facilities and infrastructure.

ARGUMENT FOR PASSAGE

The City of Boulder City’s Capital Improvement Fund (CIP) currently holds approximately \$13,000,000.00 and continues to grow by about \$3,000,000.00 *per year* from revenue generated by land leases in Boulder City.

Voting YES on this ballot measure would allow the City to spend up to *50% of the Capital Improvement Fund each year* on approved projects within Boulder City.

For years, critical infrastructure projects have been delayed or scaled back due to the current \$1,000,000.00 annual spending limit established in 2015. Examples include governmental projects, renovations to the city pool and recreation center, and repairs to irrigation systems.

The \$1,000,000.00 cap, set more than a decade ago, is now outdated. Construction costs have risen significantly, while lease revenues from solar and battery storage projects have grown substantially — creating a large, underutilized fund that was intended to benefit residents and visitors.

Voting YES does not raise property taxes or fees. It simply allows the City to use a portion of the *existing funds* already on hand to complete approved projects more efficiently for the benefit of Boulder City residents and visitors.

(Submitted by the Ballot Question Committee as provided for in NRS 295.217)

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT FOR PASSAGE

The purpose of BC’s spending limits is to provide accountability and transparency. The citizens demand it and voted for it. Treating this money as a “slush fund” that can be used on any “approved projects” rejects the premise that the voters want to be fully informed of the use of their tax dollars, as well as who is suggesting the expenditure, how the project will benefit all the citizens and who will pay costs of maintaining and supporting infrastructure once it is capitalized and complete.

If the true intent of this proposal is to remove the citizens from the decision-making process, this will succeed, but if that is what is desired, then admit it and simply have the citizens vote to remove the requirement that capital improvements be approved by them at all. This ballot question is a way to drain the collective savings of the citizens of Boulder City and remove guardrails against spending sprees and projects that do not receive the full light of day.

Prudence and patience are more valuable to our future than expediency in the present.

(Submitted by the Ballot Question Committee as provided for in NRS 295.217)

ARGUMENT AGAINST PASSAGE

The Boulder City Charter provision 143.1 was adopted, in part, to require transparency and accountability for all significant expenditures that involve capital improvements. While the \$1,000,000.00 threshold was thought adequate at the time of voter approval, and may not be sufficient today. This ballot question would allow the city to spend up to half of the funds for “improvements” without voter approval. Without voter approval, there would not be sufficient dialogue over form and function of anticipated projects and, most importantly, the long term fiscal impact of any expenditures for such improvement projects.

Revenue from property leases, contracts and assorted ventures sometimes reap substantial sums for the city but, if the city were permitted to expend sums which were, in essence, placed in a “slush fund” for improvements, there could be , high regulatory and maintenance expenses, not only in the short term, but for as long as such “improvements” remained on the books as city obligations and possibly liabilities.

Without voter approval, such expenditures could be rolled up into “consent” agendas which seldom see the light of day for the average citizen, and the process moves forward without scrutiny or dissection. For example, if the city realized that the Capital Improvement Fund (CIF) had a sum of \$40,000,000.00 available to them, they could simply “improve” the recreational facilities of the city by renovating and replacing the old pool, or gymnasium, or expand a park to facilitate more tourists or visitors (such as Hemenway Park) where thousands of visitors enjoy the ambience and wildlife but which generates absolutely no revenue for the city. Expansion or upgrading could lead to increases in maintenance costs, labor costs, security costs, insurance costs, and much more. Those follow-on costs would not be covered by the CIF and new revenue streams would have to be considered, or increased taxes, fees or permits would need to be instituted to cover ongoing expenses, in perpetuity.

The citizens desire, and require, a clear and open process to permit the expenditure of funds and claiming that they are represented by a council of their choosing is not exactly accurate. Recommendations upon which the council act are generally generated, drafted and advocated by city staff who have no one that they are answerable to for their hand in the process or the results which might be felt by the citizens of the city at dates in the future.

(Submitted by the Ballot Question Committee as provided for in NRS 295.217)

REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PASSAGE

The “Against” argument raises valid concerns about accountability and costs but misrepresents the measure and overlooks existing safeguards, claiming the measure allows spending “up to half of the funds for improvements without voter approval.” This is misleading.

Boulder City’s Charter already requires voter approval for Capital Improvement Fund (CIF) expenditures. The current \$1 million cap is itself a voter-approved exception for routine needs. The CIF is a dedicated, audited fund from Eldorado Valley leases—not taxes—and is allocated through a public five-year Capital Improvement Plan with transparency, not a “slush fund.”

The issue is that the \$1 million cap, set in 2015, no longer reflects today’s construction costs. This can slow needed projects and require repeated ballot measures for routine improvements. Ballot Question #2 updates this limit by allowing up to 50% flexibility while preserving the remaining funds as a reserve.

This measure does not raise taxes or remove safeguards. It aims to improve efficiency while maintaining accountability and voter control.

Vote YES to modernize an outdated limit, accelerate needed improvements, and maintain voter control where it matters most. The “Against” argument prioritizes theoretical risks over practical governance in a city already demonstrating careful management of these dedicated funds.

(Submitted by the Ballot Question Committee as provided for in NRS 295.217)

FISCAL IMPACT

This could impact the Capital Improvement Fund in the amount of up to amount up to fifty percent (50%) of the most recent audited fiscal year’s ending cash balance in the Capital Improvement Fund each year. This question does not require an expense that will require the levy or imposition of a new tax or fee or the increase of an existing tax or fee.

CONTACT US

ADDRESS

965 Trade Drive
North Las Vegas, NV 89030

E-MAIL

ELinfo@ClarkCountyNV.gov

PHONE

(702) 455-VOTE (8683)
(702) 455-3666 (español)
(702) 455-7871 (Filipino)
711 (T.T.Y.)

INTERNET

Check your registration and find election information at
www.ClarkCountyNV.gov/vote

LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION SERVICES FROM THE NEVADA SECRETARY OF STATE (702) 357-3379

Until October 16, Monday-Friday:	8am-5pm
Early Voting, Sat.-Sun., Oct. 17-18 and Oct. 24-25:	9am-5pm
Early Voting, Mon.-Fri., Oct. 19-23 and Oct. 26-30:	8am-6pm
Day Before Election Day, Monday November 2:	8am-5pm
General Election Day, Tuesday, November 3:	6:30am-7pm



