



Shannon Bilbray-Axelrod

Nevada

Assemblymember, HD-034 (D)

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NV Legislative Scorecard 2023

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

The Legislative Scorecard is a nationwide, nonpartisan educational program of The John Birch Society intended to inform voters about legislators' voting records. It does not promote any candidate or political party. Bills are chosen for their constitutional implications and taxpayer costs.

★ Constitutional ✗ Unconstitutional ? Did not Vote	Vote
1. SB232 Expanding Medicaid to Cover Postpartum Care (passed 41 to 1 on 6/3/2023). Extends Medicaid coverage to include postpartum care services for up to 12 months.	YES ✗
2. SB302 Aiding and Abetting Sex Mutilation (passed 28 to 14 on 5/25/2023). Prohibits state and local officials from taking certain actions against persons who provide or assist in the provision of "gender-affirming health care services."	YES ✗
3. SJR7 'Right to Abortion' in the Nevada Constitution (passed 28 to 14 on 5/10/2023). Would amend the Nevada Constitution to establish a "fundamental right to reproductive freedom," which entails, but is not limited to, "abortion," "tubal ligation," "vasectomy," and "birth control."	YES ✗
4. AB65 State-Mandated Kindergarten (passed 31 to 11 on 4/25/2023). AB65 requires each child to begin attending public school at 6 years of age, instead of 7 years of age.	YES ✗
5. AB355 Restricting Gun Ownership for Adults Under 21 (passed 26 to 14 on 4/21/2023). Makes it illegal for a person who is less than 21 years of age to possess a "semiautomatic shotgun" or "semiautomatic centerfire rifle."	YES ✗
6. AJR6 National Popular Vote Compact (passed 27 to 14 on 4/17/2023). Proposes to amend the Nevada Constitution to adopt the National Popular Vote Compact.	NONE ?

Scorecard Votes: 0%



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\$293,656

U.S. National Debt Per Household as of July 17, 2026

Why do these votes matter?

1. Expanding Medicaid to Cover Postpartum Care

SB232 extends Medicaid coverage to include postpartum care services for up to 12 months.

Neither health care nor social welfare is the legitimate object of government. Medicaid, as with many other 'entitlement programs,' discriminatorily and unjustly provides "eligible" low-income persons, who have little or no tax liability, with government "benefits" (i.e., funds) at the expense of other hard-working citizens. Nevada must reject the use of taxpayer money for this ever-expanding and unsustainable Federal-State program that is not authorized under Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution.

2. Aiding and Abetting Sex Mutilation

SB302 prohibits state and local officials from taking certain actions against persons who provide or assist in the provision of "gender-affirming health care services."

No person has a right to abuse a child using the pretext of LGBTQ+ ideology. Sex mutilation against minor children violates their unalienable right to life and limb, as it absurdly attempts to erase their biological characteristics with fictional "gender" constructs. According to the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, the States have a duty to defend the humanity of all people—male and female—who, as the Declaration of Independence affirms, are created by God and form the basis of individual and family self-government.

3. 'Right to Abortion' in the Nevada Constitution

SJR7 would amend the Nevada Constitution to establish a "fundamental right to reproductive freedom," which entails, but is not limited to, "abortion," "tubal ligation," "vasectomy," and "birth control."

The care of human life—not its destruction—is the greatest responsibility of government. Nevada ought to forbid the practice of abortion, along with other grotesque methods of population control, entirely and uphold the sanctity of life for every person, especially preborn children. The right to life is the most fundamental, God-given, and unalienable right asserted in the Declaration of Independence and protected by the Fifth and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

4. State-Mandated Kindergarten

AB65 requires each child to begin attending public school at 6 years of age, instead of 7 years of age.

Education is not the role of government. A child's education is the responsibility of—and a fundamental right of choice retained by—his or her parents. Forcing the citizens of Nevada to hand over more of their hard-earned tax dollars to further support a compulsory, government-run, and failing K-12 school system violates their individual liberties guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights and 14th Amendment.

5. Restricting Gun Ownership for Adults Under 21

AB355 makes it illegal for a person who is less than 21 years of age to possess a "semiautomatic shotgun" or "semiautomatic centerfire rifle."

This bill increases Nevada's broad and blatantly unconstitutional firearms restrictions, which erode the rights of law-abiding adult gun owners. The Second Amendment expressly declares that "the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed," without exception on account of age. Moreover, the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment, in conjunction with the 26th Amendment, prevent "any State" from depriving or denying "any person," such as "citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older," of their "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

6. National Popular Vote Compact

AJR6 proposes to amend the Nevada Constitution to adopt the National Popular Vote Compact.

The National Popular Vote (NVP) movement is an attack on the Electoral College—the constitutional, federal, and republican process whereby the States choose the President of the *United States*, rather than Congress or the people directly. The Electoral College is a key component of our "checks and balances" system that protects the various interests but co-equal sovereignty among the several States, ensuring each has fair representation in this important decision. The States created a limited national government and the Electoral College functions as a decentralizing safeguard for individual rights and liberty from the "dangers of democracy" (e.g., the popular vote or winner-takes-all system), which threaten to end in a "tyranny of the majority." Nevertheless, Article I, Section 10, of the U.S. Constitution prohibits interstate compacts "without the consent of Congress." Also, Article V provides that only Congress may propose or call a convention for proposing amendments that "shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of [the] Constitution."