



Ira Hansen

Nevada Senator, SD-014 (R)
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NV Legislative Scorecard 2025: 60%

Based on the Principles of the U.S. Constitution

✓ Constitutional	✗ Unconstitutional	— Did not Vote	Vote
1. Ballots for All: Proposes a constitutional amendment requiring Nevada to continue sending every active registered voter a mail ballot for each election.			—
Constitutional: No · Cast: None · SJR1 · 11/19/2025			
2. Multi-language Election Materials: Expands Nevada's election language-access requirements.			✗
Constitutional: No · Cast: Yes · AB367 · 05/21/2025			
3. K-12 Education Funding: Sets Nevada's K-12 education budget for the 25-27 biennium, determining per-pupil funding levels and distributing billions in state and local education dollars.			✓
Estimated Cost per household: -\$2,344.00/year.			
Constitutional: No · Cast: No · SB500 · 05/21/2025			
4. Second Amendment Violation: Significantly tightens Nevada's firearm restrictions for young adults and older minors.			✓
Constitutional: No · Cast: No · AB245 · 05/21/2025			
5. Small-business Regulation: Creates a statewide framework for regulating sidewalk food vendors and newly defined "compact food cart vendors" in Nevada's large counties.			✗
Constitutional: No · Cast: Yes · SB295 · 04/22/2025			
6. Illegals in Law Enforcement: Allows Nevada agencies to hire noncitizens as law-enforcement officers.			✓
Constitutional: No · Cast: No · SB155 · 04/18/2025			



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\$297,522

U.S. National Debt Per Household as of September 3, 2026

Why do these votes matter?

1. Ballots for All

SJR1 proposes a constitutional amendment requiring Nevada to send every active registered voter a mail ballot for each election. The measure also requires all early-voting and Election Day polling places to accept returned mail ballots while in-person voting is underway.

The Nevada State Senate passed SJR1 on November 19, 2025 by a vote of 12 to 4. We have assigned pluses to the nays because automatically mailing ballots to every registered voter, regardless of current residence or intent to vote, invites widespread abuse and undermines election integrity. Universal mail voting increases the risk of misplaced or misdelivered ballots, ballots sent to outdated addresses, and organized ballot harvesting.

2. Multi-language Election Materials

AB367 directs the secretary of state to post all voting materials and election information online in multiple languages. The bill also requires a toll-free hotline offering interpretation in up to 200 languages.

The Nevada State Senate passed AB367 on May 21, 2025 by a vote of 17 to 4. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill significantly moves Nevada further away from the long-standing civic norm of a shared English language in public governance. AB367 imposes new bureaucratic costs while weakening linguistic unity in the electoral process.

3. K-12 Education Funding

SB500 sets Nevada's K-12 education budget for the 25-27 biennium, determining per-pupil funding levels and distributing billions in state and local education dollars. The bill appropriates more than \$1.3 billion from the State General Fund for each fiscal year and authorizes additional spending from the State Education Fund.

The Nevada State Senate passed SB500 on May 21, 2025 by a vote of 13 to 8. We have assigned pluses to the nays because by increasing per-pupil funding, layering on weighted subsidies, and financing a wide array of programs and mandates, the bill deepens the state's role in education at the expense of parental authority and educational independence. Education is properly the responsibility of families, not government, and continued public financing through general and property taxes crowds out private schools and homeschooling while perpetuating a costly monopoly.

4. Second Amendment Violation

AB245 makes it a gross misdemeanor for anyone under 21 to possess or control a semiautomatic shotgun or centerfire rifle. It creates matching penalties for adults who aid or allow someone under 21 to possess these firearms and expands negligent-storage rules. Also, children 14 and older may no longer use semiautomatic shotguns or centerfire rifles under the hunting and training exceptions, and additional secure-storage requirements apply when firearms are kept in the home.

The Nevada State Senate passed AB245 on May 21, 2025 by a vote of 12 to 8. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this legislation is a direct and egregious assault on the constitutionally protected right to keep and bear arms. By criminalizing law-abiding adults under 21 for possessing commonly owned firearms, AB245 treats God-given rights as government-granted privileges. This legislation punishes responsible families, hunters, and young adults while doing nothing to deter violent criminals, who ignore gun laws.

5. Small-business Regulation

SB295 creates a statewide framework for regulating sidewalk food vendors. It requires local health boards to provide clear guidance, multilingual documents, and lists of preapproved foods. Compact food cart vendors must register annually, follow local ordinances, and sell only certain low-risk foods prepared in commercial kitchens or on their carts.

The Nevada State Senate passed SB295 on April 22, 2025 by a vote of 17 to 4. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this bill blatantly inserts government into the private sector through unnecessary regulations that the free market would resolve on its own. Legislation like this violates America's founding principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

6. Illegals in Law Enforcement

SB155 allows Nevada agencies to hire noncitizens as law-enforcement officers, as long as the person is legally authorized to work in the United States under federal law, has already been employed as a peace officer in another state, and meets all other requirements for law-enforcement employment.

The Nevada State Senate passed SB155 on April 18, 2025 by a vote of 13 to 7. We have assigned pluses to the nays because this legislation undermines public safety and national security by expanding law-enforcement eligibility to noncitizens. Allowing noncitizens to exercise police power and authority over citizens as law-enforcement officers undermines public trust in law enforcement and raises concerns about allegiance and accountability.