

Preliminary Fiscal Analysis of Attorney General Ford's Proposed Policy Initiatives

NET FINANCIAL IMPACT OF EACH POLICY ON HOUSEHOLDS, BUSINESSES, STATE GOVERNMENT,
AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | FY2027–FY2030

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HOUSING · 1 — PROTECT HOMEBUYERS AND RENTERS

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
H 1.1	Corporate SFH purchase cap <i>(SB 391-style)</i>	\$51,721,500	\$51,721,500	\$51,721,500	(\$51,721,500)	-	-	[1]
H 1.2	First-right-of-refusal	\$86,583,000	\$86,583,000	\$86,583,000	(\$86,583,000)	-	-	[2]
H 1.3	Landlord registry & disclosure	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	-	(\$1,700,000)	-	[3]
H 1.4	Algorithmic rent pricing ban	\$174,172,967	\$174,172,967	\$174,172,967	(\$174,172,967)	-	-	[4]
H 1.5	Security deposit cap	\$272,145,262	\$272,145,262	\$272,145,262	(\$272,145,262)	-	-	[5]
H 1.6	Junk fee ban + transparency	\$138,516,324	\$138,516,324	\$138,516,324	(\$138,516,324)	-	-	[6]
H 1.7	Rental assistance fund	\$127,393,920	\$127,393,920	\$127,393,920	-	(\$127,393,920)	-	[7]
Subtotal		\$852,232,974	\$852,232,974	\$852,232,974	(\$723,139,054)	(\$129,093,920)	-	

HOUSING · 2 — BUILD HOMES

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
H 2.1	Permitting acceleration grants	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	-	(\$50,000,000)	-	[8]
H 2.2	Vacant land development incentives	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000	-	(\$200,000,000)	-	[9]
H 2.3	First-time buyer DPA tax credits	\$263,433,930	\$263,433,930	\$263,433,930	-	(\$263,433,930)	-	[10]
H 2.4	Balance state/local zoning preemption	\$62,287,734	\$62,287,734	\$62,287,734	-	(\$62,287,734)	-	[11]
Subtotal		\$575,721,664	\$575,721,664	\$575,721,664	-	(\$575,721,664)	-	

HOUSING · 3 — FEDERAL LAND PARTNERSHIP

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
H 3.1	NV delegation partnership	\$2,009,732,000	\$2,009,732,000	\$2,009,732,000	-	-	(\$2,009,732,000)	[12]
H 3.2	Local/state collaboration	\$989,868,000	\$989,868,000	\$989,868,000	-	-	(\$989,868,000)	[13]
H 3.3	Conservation balance & env review	\$25,953,223	\$25,953,223	\$25,953,223	-	(\$25,953,223)	-	[14]
H 3.4	Guardrails, transparency & affordability	\$15,571,934	\$15,571,934	\$15,571,934	-	(\$15,571,934)	-	[15]
Subtotal		\$3,041,125,156	\$3,041,125,156	\$3,041,125,156	-	(\$41,525,156)	(\$2,999,600,000)	

HOUSING · 4 — TARIFF MITIGATION

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
H 4.1	Tariff legal action / Rosen-Coons advocacy	\$313,560,000	\$313,560,000	\$313,560,000	-	-	(\$313,560,000)	[16]
Subtotal		\$313,560,000	\$313,560,000	\$313,560,000	-	-	(\$313,560,000)	

HEALTH CARE · 1 — EXPAND AFFORDABILITY & ACCESS

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
HC 1.1	Lower prescription drug costs <i>(Medicare-rate cap)</i>	\$562,500,000	\$562,500,000	\$562,500,000	(\$562,500,000)	-	-	[17]
HC 1.2	Insurance Commissioner appointment & oversight	-	-	-	-	-	-	[18]
HC 1.3	Battle Born State Plans implementation	\$215,000,000	\$215,000,000	\$215,000,000	-	(\$215,000,000)	-	[19]
HC 1.4	Preventative care <i>(CHC, mobile, telehealth)</i>	\$166,100,625	\$166,100,625	\$166,100,625	-	(\$166,100,625)	-	[20]
HC 1.5	Comprehensive prior authorization reform	\$25,953,223	\$25,953,223	\$25,953,223	-	(\$25,953,223)	-	[21]
HC 1.6	Grow health care workforce	\$126,448,286	\$126,448,286	\$126,448,286	-	(\$126,448,286)	-	[22]
HC 1.7	Protect Medicaid <i>(state mitigation)</i>	\$621,704,074	\$621,704,074	\$621,704,074	-	(\$621,704,074)	-	[23]
HC 1.8	Rural health care <i>(NEMT + hospital protection)</i>	\$41,680,876	\$41,680,876	\$41,680,876	-	(\$41,680,876)	-	[24]
Subtotal		\$1,759,387,084	\$1,759,387,084	\$1,759,387,084	(\$562,500,000)	(\$1,196,887,084)	-	

HEALTH CARE · 2 — TACKLE MEDICAL DEBT & PREDATORY PRACTICES

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
HC 2.1	Cancel Medical Debt <i>(Undue partnership, 100:1 leverage)</i>	\$3,500,000,000	\$3,500,000,000	\$3,500,000,000	(\$3,465,000,000)	(\$35,000,000)	-	[25]
HC 2.2	Crack down on PBMs <i>(mandate rebate pass-through)</i>	\$585,520,000	\$585,520,000	\$585,520,000	(\$585,520,000)	-	-	[26]
HC 2.3	Ban medical debt reporting to credit agencies	\$93,500,000	\$93,500,000	\$93,500,000	-	(\$93,500,000)	-	[27]
HC 2.4	Cap medical debt interest rates at 3%	\$36,652,000	\$36,652,000	\$36,652,000	(\$36,652,000)	-	-	[28]
HC 2.5	Price gouging & fraudulent billing crackdown	\$20,762,578	\$20,762,578	\$20,762,578	-	(\$20,762,578)	-	[29]
HC 2.6	Empower Medicaid to investigate fraud proactively	\$15,571,934	\$15,571,934	\$15,571,934	-	(\$15,571,934)	-	[30]
Subtotal		\$4,252,006,512	\$4,252,006,512	\$4,252,006,512	(\$4,087,172,000)	(\$164,834,512)	-	

ENERGY · 1 — HOLD COMPANIES ACCOUNTABLE

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
EN 1.1	Halt mandatory NV Energy demand charge	\$894,250,271	\$894,250,271	\$894,250,271	(\$894,250,271)	-	-	[31]
EN 1.2	Empower PUC + appoint commissioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	[32]
Subtotal		\$894,250,271	\$894,250,271	\$894,250,271	(\$894,250,271)	-	-	

ENERGY · 2 — BUILD GRID + DELIVER CLEAN & AFFORDABLE ENERGY

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
EN 2.1	Union energy jobs <i>(PLA / CBA)</i>	\$9,689,063	\$9,689,063	\$9,689,063	-	(\$9,689,063)	-	[33]
EN 2.2	Data center cost-firewall <i>(growth pays for growth)</i>	\$325,000,000	\$325,000,000	\$325,000,000	(\$325,000,000)	-	-	[34]
EN 2.3	Residential solar <i>(NCEF partnership)</i>	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	-	(\$140,000,000)	-	[35]
EN 2.4	Efficiency incentives <i>(smart thermostats, audits)</i>	\$32,600,000	\$32,600,000	\$32,600,000	-	(\$32,600,000)	-	[36]
EN 2.5	Streamline regulatory approvals	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	-	(\$19,000,000)	-	[37]
Subtotal		\$526,289,063	\$526,289,063	\$526,289,063	(\$325,000,000)	(\$201,289,063)	-	

ENERGY · 3 — FIGHT BACK AGAINST TRUMP'S ENERGY POLICIES

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
EN 3.1	State agencies cost-reduction analysis	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	-	(\$5,000,000)	-	[38]
EN 3.2	Push back against Trump cuts <i>(litigation + bridge)</i>	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	-	(\$70,000,000)	-	[39]
Subtotal		\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	-	(\$75,000,000)	-	

EDUCATION · 1 — INVEST IN STUDENTS & EDUCATORS

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
ED 1.1	Guarantee universal school breakfast + lunch	\$179,895,961	\$179,895,961	\$179,895,961	-	(\$179,895,961)	-	[40]
ED 1.2	Per-pupil funding to national avg <i>(10-yr ramp)</i>	\$1,940,000,000	\$1,940,000,000	\$1,940,000,000	-	(\$1,940,000,000)	-	[41]
ED 1.3	Expand career & technical education <i>(CTE)</i>	\$125,000,000	\$125,000,000	\$125,000,000	-	(\$125,000,000)	-	[42]
ED 1.4	Literacy coach in every elementary school	\$170,691,982	\$170,691,982	\$170,691,982	-	(\$170,691,982)	-	[43]
ED 1.5	Expand pre-K access	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	-	(\$250,000,000)	-	[44]
ED 1.6	Future-proof: AI literacy, cybersecurity, emerging tech	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	-	(\$50,000,000)	-	[45]
ED 1.7	Rural opportunity grants	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	-	(\$60,000,000)	-	[46]
ED 1.8	Train & retain teachers <i>(close salary gap)</i>	\$265,009,388	\$265,009,388	\$265,009,388	-	(\$265,009,388)	-	[47]
ED 1.9	Fairly pay support professionals	\$389,984,000	\$389,984,000	\$389,984,000	-	(\$389,984,000)	-	[48]
ED 1.10	Stand up for federal education funding	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	-	(\$250,000,000)	-	[49]
Subtotal		\$3,680,581,330	\$3,680,581,330	\$3,680,581,330	-	(\$3,680,581,330)	-	

EDUCATION · 2 — PROMOTE CHILD WELFARE

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
ED 2.1	Online child safety + social media accountability	\$23,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$23,000,000	-	(\$23,000,000)	-	[50]
ED 2.2	Reduce class sizes <i>(elementary recruitment + retention)</i>	\$356,250,000	\$356,250,000	\$356,250,000	-	(\$356,250,000)	-	[51]
ED 2.3	Mental health — 1 counselor per school	\$159,125,000	\$159,125,000	\$159,125,000	-	(\$159,125,000)	-	[52]
ED 2.4	School cleanliness & safety	\$112,121,204	\$112,121,204	\$112,121,204	-	(\$112,121,204)	-	[53]
Subtotal		\$650,496,204	\$650,496,204	\$650,496,204	-	(\$650,496,204)	-	

EDUCATION · 3 — HIGHER EDUCATION & APPRENTICESHIPS

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
ED 3.1	NSHE state funding restoration	\$351,424,668	\$351,424,668	\$351,424,668	-	(\$351,424,668)	-	[54]
ED 3.2	Registered apprenticeship program (RAP) expansion	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	-	(\$60,000,000)	-	[55]
ED 3.3	Student loan refinance + servicer enforcement	\$32,500,000	\$32,500,000	\$32,500,000	-	(\$32,500,000)	-	[56]
ED 3.4	Graduate student worker collective bargaining	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	-	(\$7,000,000)	-	[57]
ED 3.5	Ban predatory student lending	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	-	(\$2,000,000)	-	[58]
Subtotal		\$452,924,668	\$452,924,668	\$452,924,668	-	(\$452,924,668)	-	

EDUCATION · 4 — ENGAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
ED 4.1	Attendance: athletics, performing arts, clubs, hands-on learning	\$113,632,000	\$113,632,000	\$113,632,000	-	(\$113,632,000)	-	[59]
ED 4.2	Student accountability + behavior support framework	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	-	(\$15,000,000)	-	[60]
ED 4.3	Streamline assessments + protect instructional time	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000	-	(\$7,500,000)	-	[61]
ED 4.4	Parents Council <i>(governor's K-12 advisory)</i>	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	-	(\$2,000,000)	-	[62]
Subtotal		\$138,132,000	\$138,132,000	\$138,132,000	-	(\$138,132,000)	-	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT · 1 — WORKERS FIRST AGENDA

POLICY	DESCRIPTION	4-YR TOTAL (ALL BENEFITS)	4-YR TOTAL (ALL COSTS)	NET HOUSEHOLD	NET BUSINESS	NET STATE	NET FEDERAL	REF
ECD 1.1	Right-to-Work repeal <i>(state enforcement + wage uplift)</i>	\$163,886,862	\$163,886,862	\$163,886,862	(\$162,196,862)	(\$1,690,000)	-	[63]
ECD 1.2	Binding state-worker collective bargaining <i>(illustrative scenario)</i>	\$255,632,362	\$255,632,362	\$255,632,362	-	(\$255,632,362)	-	[64]
ECD 1.3	Worker safety — fund state safety regulators	\$11,700,000	\$11,700,000	\$11,700,000	(\$11,700,000)	-	-	[65]
ECD 2.1	Clean energy & next-gen battery manufacturing	\$72,560,000	\$72,560,000	-	\$72,560,000	(\$72,560,000)	-	[66]
ECD 2.2	Utility-scale solar + GOED director	\$36,920,000	\$36,920,000	-	\$36,920,000	(\$36,920,000)	-	[67]
ECD 2.3	Small-business loan & financing expansion	\$43,920,000	\$43,920,000	-	\$43,920,000	(\$43,920,000)	-	[68]
ECD 2.4	Las Vegas financial district	\$29,920,000	\$29,920,000	-	\$29,920,000	(\$29,920,000)	-	[69]
ECD 2.5	Public infrastructure acceleration	\$44,400,000	\$44,400,000	\$44,400,000	-	(\$44,400,000)	-	[70]
ECD 2.6	Data-center abatement reform <i>(recovered revenue)</i>	\$37,500,000	\$37,500,000	-	(\$37,500,000)	\$37,500,000	-	[71]
ECD 2.7	Veterans — licensing, hiring & startup support	\$15,040,000	\$15,040,000	\$15,040,000	-	(\$15,040,000)	-	[72]
ECD 2.8	Rural & tribal economic development	\$36,920,000	\$36,920,000	\$36,920,000	-	(\$36,920,000)	-	[73]
ECD 3.1	In-state talent retention <i>(Nevada Promise / Silver State Grant to 4-yr)</i>	\$71,040,000	\$71,040,000	\$71,040,000	-	(\$71,040,000)	-	[74]
ECD 3.2	Department of Early Childhood	\$54,580,000	\$54,580,000	\$54,580,000	-	(\$54,580,000)	-	[75]
ECD 4.1	AI price-fixing crackdown <i>(gas & essentials)</i>	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	(\$20,000,000)	-	-	[76]
Subtotal		\$894,019,223	\$894,019,223	\$673,199,223	(\$48,076,862)	(\$625,122,362)	-	
GRAND TOTAL 76 policies, net		\$18,105,726,148	\$18,105,726,148	\$17,884,906,148	(\$6,640,138,186)	(\$7,931,607,961)	(\$3,313,160,000)	

RECONCILIATION OF 4-YR TOTALS — BENEFITS, COSTS & NET POSITION BY PARTY

PARTY	BENEFITS	COSTS	NET POSITION
Households	\$17,884,906,148	-	\$17,884,906,148
Businesses	\$183,320,000	\$6,823,458,186	(\$6,640,138,186)
State government	\$37,500,000	\$7,969,107,961	(\$7,931,607,961)
Federal government	-	\$3,313,160,000	(\$3,313,160,000)
Total — ties to GRAND TOTAL	\$18,105,726,148	\$18,105,726,148	-  Ties

NOTES:

[1] H 1.1 — CORPORATE SINGLE-FAMILY HOME PURCHASE CAP

Household benefit modeled from the consumer-welfare differential between competitive and corporate-investor-dominated pricing in single-family home submarkets. Investor share inputs draw on CoreLogic and the Urban Institute analyses of institutional single-family home ownership; price-impact elasticities from peer-reviewed real estate economics literature. Modeled as a transfer from corporate buyers to Nevada households.

[2] H 1.2 — FIRST-RIGHT-OF-REFUSAL

Estimated retention value to renter households given right-of-first-refusal exercise rates and price discounts observed in the District of Columbia's Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act and similar jurisdictional programs. Sources include the District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development program records and academic studies of tenant-opportunity-to-purchase outcomes.

[3] H 1.3 — LANDLORD REGISTRY & DISCLOSURE

State administrative cost sized to comparable rental registry programs (for example, Seattle and Minneapolis). Household benefit captured indirectly via enforcement enabled by registry; minimal direct fiscal impact modeled. Sources include municipal program budgets and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development rental disclosure guidance.

[4] H 1.4 — ALGORITHMIC RENT PRICING BAN

Household benefit derived from published estimates of algorithmic pricing software's rent inflation effect on impacted submarkets, applied to affected Nevada renter populations. Sources include the U.S. Department of Justice antitrust filings, ProPublica investigations, and peer-reviewed analyses of RealPage-style coordinated pricing.

[5] H 1.5 — SECURITY DEPOSIT CAP

Household benefit modeled as the time-value and liquidity gain from capped deposit amounts relative to current Nevada average deposits, applied to annual Nevada rental turnover. Sources include the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey rental data and consumer finance literature on security deposit reform.

[6] H 1.6 — JUNK FEE BAN + TRANSPARENCY

Household benefit modeled from average disclosed junk-fee burden on Nevada rental transactions multiplied by affected rental households per year. Sources include the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau rental junk fee research, the Federal Trade Commission enforcement actions, and consumer protection literature.

[7] H 1.7 — RENTAL ASSISTANCE FUND

State appropriation sized to maintain eviction-prevention assistance program continuity at funded service levels. Sources include the Nevada Housing Division emergency rental assistance program records and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Emergency Rental Assistance program guidance.

[8] H 2.1 — PERMITTING ACCELERATION GRANTS

State cost reflects competitive grant funding to local jurisdictions to expand permitting capacity and reduce approval timelines. Sized using municipal permitting throughput benchmarks. Sources include the U.S. Census Bureau's Building Permits Survey and the Turner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California, Berkeley research on permitting bottlenecks.

[9] H 2.2 — VACANT LAND DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES

State cost reflects incentive payments and infrastructure stipends for vacant-parcel housing development. Sized using projected unit production and Nevada vacant parcel inventory. Sources include the Nevada Housing Division and the Urban Institute analyses of land-bank programs.

[10] H 2.3 — FIRST-TIME BUYER DOWN PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TAX CREDITS

State cost reflects projected uptake of downpayment assistance tax credits applied to Nevada first-time buyer population. Sources include the Nevada Housing Division Down Payment Assistance program records and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Federal Housing Administration first-time buyer data.

[11] H 2.4 — BALANCE STATE/LOCAL ZONING PREEMPTION

State implementation cost reflects technical assistance, model ordinances, and dispute resolution. Sized using comparable state preemption programs. Sources include the Turner Center for Housing Innovation at the University of California, Berkeley zoning preemption research and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing guidance.

[12] H 3.1 — NEVADA DELEGATION PARTNERSHIP

Federal cost reflects forgone federal land receipts under existing Bureau of Land Management and Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act conveyance authorities, valued against prevailing market valuations and applied to projected housing units delivered. Sources include Bureau of Land Management appraisal methodology and the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act program records.

[13] H 3.2 — LOCAL/STATE COLLABORATION

Federal cost reflects forgone receipts on land conveyed to local jurisdictions for housing under partnership framework. Sized to projected local-conveyance volume. Sources include the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act program records and academic literature on federal-to-local land transfers.

[14] H 3.3 — CONSERVATION BALANCE & ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

State cost reflects environmental review staffing, conservation offset administration, and community input processes. Sources include the Nevada Division of Natural Heritage records and the National Environmental Policy Act implementation literature.

[15] H 3.4 — GUARDRAILS, TRANSPARENCY & AFFORDABILITY

State cost reflects compliance monitoring, affordability covenant enforcement, and disclosure infrastructure for federal-land-derived housing. Sources include the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development compliance monitoring guidance and federal land

[16] H 4.1 — TARIFF LEGAL ACTION / ROSEN-COONS ADVOCACY

Federal cost reflects forgone federal tariff revenue under tariff relief on construction inputs, attributed to Nevada homebuyer passthrough share. Sized from the National Association of Home Builders tariff-incidence analyses applied to Nevada single-family build volume. Sources include the National Association of Home Builders analyses and the U.S. International Trade Commission trade data.

[17] HC 1.1 — LOWER PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS (MEDICARE-RATE CAP)

Household benefit modeled as Medicare-rate-cap savings applied to Nevada non-Medicare prescription drug spend, derived from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services pricing benchmarks. Pharmaceutical industry bears the price differential. Sources include the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Negotiated Maximum Fair Price data and KFF (formerly the Kaiser Family Foundation) prescription drug research.

[18] HC 1.2 — INSURANCE COMMISSIONER APPOINTMENT & OVERSIGHT

No direct fiscal impact modeled; governance change affects rate review and enforcement posture. Sources include the Nevada Division of Insurance program records and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners commissioner authority literature.

[19] HC 1.3 — BATTLE BORN STATE PLANS IMPLEMENTATION

State cost reflects appropriations to stand up and operate state-administered access plans, sized to projected enrollment and the Affordable Care Act premium tax credit structure. Sources include the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services state-based marketplace data and KFF (formerly the Kaiser Family Foundation) state plan analyses.

[20] HC 1.4 — PREVENTATIVE CARE (COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, MOBILE, TELEHEALTH)

State cost reflects community health center expansion, mobile clinic deployment, and telehealth infrastructure. Sized using the Health Resources and Services Administration grant ratios applied to Nevada underserved populations. Sources include the Health Resources and Services Administration's Health Center Program data and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services telehealth utilization research.

[21] HC 1.5 — COMPREHENSIVE PRIOR AUTHORIZATION REFORM

State cost reflects regulatory implementation and oversight staffing. Sources include the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services prior authorization rulemaking and the American Medical Association prior authorization administrative burden research.

[22] HC 1.6 — GROW HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE

State cost reflects loan repayment, scholarships, and training pipeline expansion sized to Nevada provider shortage areas. Sources include the Health Resources and Services Administration workforce shortage data, the National Health Service Corps program records, and the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission workforce analyses.

[23] HC 1.7 — PROTECT MEDICAID (STATE MITIGATION)

State cost reflects appropriations to backfill anticipated federal Medicaid reductions and maintain coverage. Sized using federal match formulas and the Congressional Budget Office projections. Sources include the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Medicaid data, KFF (formerly the Kaiser Family Foundation) state Medicaid research, and the Congressional Budget Office federal budget projections.

[24] HC 1.8 — RURAL HEALTH CARE (NON-EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION + HOSPITAL PROTECTION)

State cost reflects non-emergency medical transportation funding and rural hospital stabilization grants. Sources include the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services non-emergency medical transportation program data, the Health Resources and Services Administration rural hospital research, and the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission rural access analyses.

[25] HC 2.1 — CANCEL MEDICAL DEBT (UNDUE PARTNERSHIP, 100:1 LEVERAGE)

Household benefit modeled using the leveraged-purchase framework employed by national nonprofit debt purchasers (Undue Medical Debt), applied to Nevada qualifying debt populations at published leverage ratios. State cost reflects program administration and partnership funding. Sources include Undue Medical Debt program documentation and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau medical debt research.

[26] HC 2.2 — CRACK DOWN ON PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGERS (MANDATE REBATE PASS-THROUGH)

Household and payer benefit modeled from pharmacy benefit manager spread-pricing and rebate-retention savings under mandated pass-through, applied to Nevada-attributed prescription spend. Sources include the Federal Trade Commission pharmacy benefit manager 6(b) reports, the Government Accountability Office pharmacy benefit manager analyses, and KFF (formerly the Kaiser Family Foundation) pharmacy benefit manager research.

[27] HC 2.3 — BAN MEDICAL DEBT REPORTING TO CREDIT AGENCIES

State implementation cost reflects rulemaking and enforcement. Household credit-score benefit captured indirectly. Sources include the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau medical debt credit reporting research and state-level medical debt protection laws.

[28] HC 2.4 — CAP MEDICAL DEBT INTEREST RATES AT 3%

Household benefit modeled as interest-charge avoidance on Nevada medical debt balances under rate cap relative to prevailing rates. Sources include the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau medical debt collection research and state usury law analyses.

[29] HC 2.5 — PRICE GOUGING & FRAUDULENT BILLING CRACKDOWN

State cost reflects investigative staffing, audit infrastructure, and enforcement actions. Sources include the Nevada Office of the Attorney General consumer protection records and the Federal Trade Commission healthcare enforcement literature.

[30] HC 2.6 — EMPOWER MEDICAID TO INVESTIGATE FRAUD PROACTIVELY

State cost reflects expanded Medicaid Fraud Control Unit staffing and case throughput. Sources include the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General Medicaid Fraud Control Unit reports and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General enforcement data.

[31] EN 1.1 — HALT MANDATORY NEVADA ENERGY DEMAND CHARGE

Customer benefit modeled from avoided demand-charge incidence on affected ratepayer classes, derived from published rate filings and Bureau of Consumer Protection case outcomes. Utility bears the rate adjustment. Sources include the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada docket filings and the Nevada Bureau of Consumer Protection records.

[32] EN 1.2 — EMPOWER PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION + APPOINT COMMISSIONERS

No direct fiscal impact modeled; governance change affects rate review and oversight posture. Sources include the Nevada Public Utilities Commission program records and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners commissioner authority literature.

[33] EN 2.1 — UNION ENERGY JOBS (PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT / COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT)

State cost reflects compliance monitoring and procurement administration for project labor agreements on state-funded energy work. Sources include the U.S. Department of Labor apprenticeship and project labor agreement research and North America's Building Trades Unions project labor agreement outcomes data.

[34] EN 2.2 — DATA CENTER COST-FIREWALL (GROWTH PAYS FOR GROWTH)

Ratepayer benefit modeled from avoided cross-subsidization of data center load growth, applied to Nevada residential and small-business ratepayer classes. Data center operators bear the differential. Sources include Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory data center load research and the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada rate-class filings.

[35] EN 2.3 — RESIDENTIAL SOLAR (NEVADA CLEAN ENERGY FUND PARTNERSHIP)

State cost reflects Nevada Clean Energy Fund program funding and partnership infrastructure for residential solar adoption. Sources include the Nevada Governor's Office of Energy and Nevada Clean Energy Fund program records, and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory residential solar economics research.

[36] EN 2.4 — EFFICIENCY INCENTIVES (SMART THERMOSTATS, AUDITS)

State cost reflects rebate funding and audit program delivery. Sized using the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Energy Information Administration program evaluation literature. Sources include Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory efficiency program evaluations and the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Residential Energy Consumption Survey.

[37] EN 2.5 — STREAMLINE REGULATORY APPROVALS

State cost reflects permitting capacity expansion and process modernization. Sources include the Nevada Public Utilities Commission program records and the U.S. Department of Energy streamlining best-practice guidance.

[38] EN 3.1 — STATE AGENCIES COST-REDUCTION ANALYSIS

State cost reflects analytical staffing and reporting infrastructure. Sources include the Nevada Department of Administration program records and state efficiency review literature.

[39] EN 3.2 — PUSH BACK AGAINST TRUMP CUTS (LITIGATION + BRIDGE)

State cost reflects litigation reserve and bridge funding for federally-supported programs (Solar for All, tribal energy resilience) during federal funding gaps. Sources include the Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund award documentation, the U.S. Department of Energy tribal energy program records, and state attorney general litigation precedent.

[40] ED 1.1 — GUARANTEE UNIVERSAL SCHOOL BREAKFAST + LUNCH

State cost reflects per-meal subsidies applied to Nevada's kindergarten-through-twelfth-grade enrollment under universal eligibility. Sources include the U.S. Department of Agriculture school meals program data, the Nevada Department of Education enrollment records, and the Food Research & Action Center universal meals research.

[41] ED 1.2 — PER-PUPIL FUNDING TO NATIONAL AVERAGE (10-YR RAMP)

State cost reflects appropriation increases to close the gap between Nevada per-pupil funding and the National Center for Education Statistics national averages, ramped over 10 years. Sources include the National Center for Education Statistics per-pupil funding data and the Nevada Department of Education enrollment records.

[42] ED 1.3 — EXPAND CAREER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION

State cost reflects career and technical education program expansion, equipment, and industry-partnership infrastructure. Sources include the Nevada Department of Education's Career and Technical Education program data, the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act allocations, and the U.S. Department of Labor career pathways research.

[43] ED 1.4 — LITERACY COACH IN EVERY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

State cost reflects coach full-time-equivalent staffing applied to Nevada elementary school count using published compensation benchmarks. Sources include the Nevada Department of Education staffing data and peer-reviewed research on literacy coaching efficacy.

[44] ED 1.5 — EXPAND PRE-K ACCESS

State cost reflects expansion appropriations sized to projected enrollment and per-slot costs in published state pre-K programs. Sources include the National Institute for Early Education Research state pre-K yearbooks and the Nevada Department of Education early childhood program records.

[45] ED 1.6 — FUTURE-PROOF: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LITERACY, CYBERSECURITY, EMERGING TECH

State cost reflects curriculum development, professional development, and equipment funding. Sources include the Computer Science for All Consortium data and the Nevada Department of Education technology-in-education program records.

[46] ED 1.7 — RURAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

State cost reflects rural-district competitive grant funding sized to rural enrollment share. Sources include the Nevada Department of Education rural district data and the National Center for Education Statistics rural education research.

[47] ED 1.8 — TRAIN & RETAIN TEACHERS (CLOSE SALARY GAP)

State cost reflects compensation increases sized to close the gap between Nevada and comparable-state teacher salaries. Sources include the National Education Association salary benchmarks, the National Center for Education Statistics teacher compensation data, and Learning Policy Institute teacher retention research.

[48] ED 1.9 — FAIRLY PAY SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS

State cost reflects compensation increases for paraprofessionals, food service, transportation, and custodial staff. Sources include the Nevada Department of Education staffing records and the Bureau of Labor Statistics occupational wage data.

[49] ED 1.10 — STAND UP FOR FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDING

State cost reflects bridge appropriations for Title I (Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and other federally-supported programs during federal funding gaps. Sources include U.S. Department of Education program records and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities federal education funding analyses.

[50] ED 2.1 — ONLINE CHILD SAFETY + SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTABILITY

State cost reflects oversight, enforcement, and curriculum infrastructure for online safety. Sources include federal child safety guidance and the Nevada Office of the Attorney General consumer protection records.

[51] ED 2.2 — REDUCE CLASS SIZES (ELEMENTARY RECRUITMENT + RETENTION)

State cost reflects elementary teacher recruitment, retention bonuses, and additional full-time-equivalent to meet target ratios. Sources include the National Center for Education Statistics class size data, Learning Policy Institute teacher retention research, and peer-reviewed research on class size effects.

[52] ED 2.3 — MENTAL HEALTH — 1 COUNSELOR PER SCHOOL

State cost reflects counselor full-time-equivalent staffing applied to Nevada school count at published compensation benchmarks. Sources include American School Counselor Association ratio recommendations and the Nevada Department of Education staffing data.

[53] ED 2.4 — SCHOOL CLEANLINESS & SAFETY

State cost reflects facilities maintenance, custodial staffing, and safety infrastructure funding sized to Nevada facility inventory. Sources include the Nevada Department of Education facilities data and federal school facilities condition research.

[54] ED 3.1 — NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION STATE FUNDING RESTORATION

State cost sized to restore Nevada System of Higher Education appropriations against historical baselines, adjusted for inflation and enrollment. Sources include the Nevada System of Higher Education budget records and the State Higher Education Executive Officers Association state higher education finance reports.

[55] ED 3.2 — REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM EXPANSION

State cost reflects program administration, employer subsidies, and apprentice support. Sources include the U.S. Department of Labor Office of Apprenticeship's Registered Apprenticeship data and the Urban Institute apprenticeship research.

[56] ED 3.3 — STUDENT LOAN REFINANCE + SERVICER ENFORCEMENT

State cost reflects refinance program administration and servicer oversight infrastructure. Sources include the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau student lending research and state student loan ombudsperson program literature.

[57] ED 3.4 — GRADUATE STUDENT WORKER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

State cost reflects compensation adjustments and administrative implementation at the Nevada System of Higher Education institutions. Sources include the Nevada System of Higher Education employment records and academic literature on graduate worker compensation.

[58] ED 3.5 — BAN PREDATORY STUDENT LENDING

State cost reflects regulatory implementation and enforcement infrastructure. Sources include the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau student lending enforcement research and state attorney general consumer protection literature.

[59] ED 4.1 — ATTENDANCE: ATHLETICS, PERFORMING ARTS, CLUBS, HANDS-ON LEARNING

State cost reflects co-curricular program funding sized to Nevada district participation and published per-program cost benchmarks. Sources include the Nevada Department of Education program participation data and peer-reviewed research on co-curricular engagement and attendance.

[60] ED 4.2 — STUDENT ACCOUNTABILITY + BEHAVIOR SUPPORT FRAMEWORK

State cost reflects framework development, training, and implementation support. Sources include the Nevada Department of Education program records and peer-reviewed research on Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports and restorative practices.

[61] ED 4.3 — STREAMLINE ASSESSMENTS + PROTECT INSTRUCTIONAL TIME

State cost reflects assessment review, redesign, and implementation. Sources include the Nevada Department of Education assessment program records and the federal Every Student Succeeds Act assessment flexibility guidance.

[62] ED 4.4 — PARENTS COUNCIL (GOVERNOR'S KINDERGARTEN-THROUGH-TWELFTH-GRADE ADVISORY)

State cost reflects council operations, staffing, and convening logistics. Sources include comparable state parent advisory council program records.

[63] ECD 1.1 — RIGHT-TO-WORK REPEAL (STATE ENFORCEMENT + WAGE UPLIFT)

Household wage impact modeled from peer-reviewed labor economics literature on right-to-work law effects, applied conservatively to Nevada's unionized wage base. Business cost reflects expected union wage premium passthrough. State cost reflects enforcement and administrative implementation. Enactment pathway and magnitude carry meaningful uncertainty. Sources include the National Bureau of Economic Research working papers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics union membership data, and the Economic Policy Institute right-to-work analyses.

[64] ECD 1.2 — BINDING STATE-WORKER COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (ILLUSTRATIVE SCENARIO)

State cost reflects an illustrative scenario in which state-employee collective bargaining agreements are made binding on salary. The recurring raise gap compounds in the salary base, is grossed up for pension and benefit costs, and is shown net of an estimated turnover/vacancy savings credit, with one-time bonuses recognized in the years paid. A low / mid / high range is provided and the mid case is booked. Sources include Nevada Senate Bill 135 (2019) and its legislative history, the Nevada Department of Administration and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 4041 contract records, the Nevada Public Employees' Retirement System employer contribution rates, and published estimates from the Economic Policy Institute and the Nevada Policy Research Institute.

[65] ECD 1.3 — WORKER SAFETY — FUND STATE SAFETY REGULATORS

Cost modeled as incremental Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Administration enforcement staffing (full-time equivalents × loaded cost), ramped over four years and netted against positions already funded in the 2025–27 state budget. Financed through the Division of Industrial Relations' workers' compensation insurer assessments rather than the general fund, so it is booked as a business-cost / worker-benefit transfer. Sources include the U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration state-plan Federal Annual Monitoring and Evaluation reports, the Nevada Executive Budget occupational safety and health enforcement account, the U.S. Department of Labor Office of Inspector General staffing data, and the International Labour Organization inspector benchmark.

[66] ECD 2.1 — CLEAN ENERGY & NEXT-GEN BATTERY MANUFACTURING

Mid-case state-capitalized development fund plus a Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development advanced-manufacturing team, phased over four years; magnitude is a discretionary appropriation (confidence low). State-cost / industry-benefit transfer. Sources include the Nevada Clean Energy Fund (Senate Bill 407, 2017) and the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development program records.

[67] ECD 2.2 — UTILITY-SCALE SOLAR + GOED DIRECTOR

Mid-case state enabling fund (utility-scale solar buildout) plus a Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development solar office, phased over four years; discretionary magnitude. State-cost / industry-benefit transfer. Sources include the U.S. Energy Information Administration Nevada solar data and the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development program records.

[68] ECD 2.3 — SMALL-BUSINESS LOAN & FINANCING EXPANSION

Mid-case state capitalization of a small-business loan/financing fund plus technical-assistance staff, building on Ford's 2017 small & minority-owned business loan program. State-cost / business-benefit transfer; discretionary magnitude.

[69] ECD 2.4 — LAS VEGAS FINANCIAL DISTRICT

Mid-case state enabling fund (planning, infrastructure, business attraction) for a Las Vegas financial district plus a Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development team; discretionary magnitude. State-cost / business-benefit transfer.

[70] ECD 2.5 — PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE ACCELERATION

Mid-case delivery-acceleration and oversight fund plus staff (permitting reform, contractor accountability); discretionary magnitude. State-cost / public-benefit transfer.

[71] ECD 2.6 — DATA-CENTER ABATEMENT REFORM (RECOVERED REVENUE)

Recovered state/local revenue from tightening new and renewing data-center abatements, modeled as base abatement value × recovery share × reform phase-in. Business-cost / recovered-state-revenue item (net State positive). Sources include the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development abatement-by-project reporting published in the state Executive Budget (Nevada Revised Statutes 360.754), with The Nevada Independent's analyses as secondary corroboration.

[72] ECD 2.7 — VETERANS — LICENSING, HIRING & STARTUP SUPPORT

Mid-case state fund (licensing-fee waivers, hiring preference, startup financing) plus administration; discretionary magnitude. State-cost / veteran-benefit transfer.

[73] ECD 2.8 — RURAL & TRIBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mid-case state development fund (rural housing, small-business financing, outdoor-recreation marketing) plus staff; discretionary magnitude. State-cost / community-benefit transfer.

[74] ECD 3.1 — IN-STATE TALENT RETENTION (NEVADA PROMISE / SILVER STATE GRANT TO 4-YR)

Mid-case appropriation expanding Nevada Promise and the Silver State Opportunity Grant to four-year universities plus a dedicated rural tier; distinct from the Education pillar. State-cost / student-benefit transfer; discretionary magnitude.

[75] ECD 3.2 — DEPARTMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD

Mid-case appropriation establishing a Department of Early Childhood and expanding access; discretionary magnitude. State-cost / family-benefit transfer.

[76] ECD 4.1 — AI PRICE-FIXING CRACKDOWN (GAS & ESSENTIALS)

Estimated consumer savings from Attorney General enforcement against AI/corporate price-fixing of gas and essentials, scoped to avoid overlap with housing rent-fixing. Household-benefit / business-cost transfer; an estimate, not a budget line.