

**1. Establish polices which support distributed generation, with a specific focus on rooftop solar and net metering.**

**Proposals:**

- a. A bill to establish Nevada customers' authority to obtain distributed generation and give PUCN limited authority to address consumer complaints regarding unlawful business practices in the delivery of distributed generation
  - i. NRS 703.210 Powers of Commission to add, "Adopt necessary and reasonable regulations and policies which encourage the increased use of distributed generation in the State."
- b. Provide the PUCN the authority to require TOU/TOD for premises with a net metering system.
- c. Direct the PUCN to create a Value of Distributed Solar structured around quantifying the following benefits and costs:
  - i. Energy
  - ii. Line Losses
  - iii. Generation Capacity
  - iv. Ancillary Services
  - v. Transmission Capacity
  - vi. CO<sub>2</sub> Regulatory Price
  - vii. Voltage Support
  - viii. Criteria Pollutants
  - ix. Fuel Hedging/Diversity
  - x. Environmental Externalities
  - xi. Utility Administration
  - xii. Utility Integration
  - xiii. Participant Bill Savings
- d. A bill to consider reinstating retail rate net metering (NEM1) for a time specific period until a full Value of Distributed Solar can be determined.
  - i. Alternative options to fund any cost shift.
- e. Reinstating retail rate net metering (NEM1) with an added minimum bill and decoupling for all customers. Minimum bills as defined by the Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP) are charges that set a billing threshold under which a customer's monthly bill cannot be further reduced through the application of net metering credits or consumption reductions.
  - i. Under this proposal, solar DG customers are restored to their prior rate classes, and will not be subject to different customer, minimum or demand charges than non-solar customers. Vote Solar proposes a \$20 minimum bill for Sierra Pacific (current basic service charge is \$15.25) and \$15 minimum bill for Nevada Power (current basic service charge is \$12.75).
- f. The New Energy Industry Task Force recommends that the 2017 Legislature consider a bill to create a new and separate net metering rate class for new solar-home communities. The bill would require an investor-owned utility to offer new net

metering to customer-generators within a new solar-home community in a manner consistent with systems under NRS Chapter 704 as it existed before the enactment of Senate Bill 374 by the 78th Session of the Nevada Legislature and notwithstanding any statute, rule, or determination of any kind by the PUCN to the contrary for a period of five consecutive years for new solar home communities. New solar home communities are comprised of twenty solar-homes or more, and, the solar technology is incorporated into the building envelope shortly after the construction of the home. The utility is allowed to petition the PUCN for loss of revenue by the utility that directly correlates and caused by the increase of net metering customer-generators using transferable tax correlates to use of residential solar through regulatory cost recovery that decouples the utility's revenue from the sale of electricity and makes the utility financially whole. The PUCN shall open a docket on an annual basis, and determine the appropriate level, if any, of utility revenues lost from net metering customer-generators within one hundred twenty days (120) of the utility's filing.

- i. At the conclusion of five consecutive years, the PUCN shall establish a rate for net metering customers in a new solar-home community, in consultation with Nevada's Governor's Office of Economic Development, and relevant stakeholders. The PUCN's analysis shall continue to promote net metering customer-generators and take into account the value of solar and include, but not be limited to:
    1. Value of new load and new revenue for the utility associated with new solar-home communities;
    2. Value of the avoided cost of fuel used by the utility to meet electric loads and transmission and distribution losses;
    3. Value of the utility's avoided generation, operations, and maintenance costs for all owned non-renewable generation facilities at peak load;
    4. Value of avoided transmission and distribution costs resulting from reduction of peak load;
    5. Environmental benefits and avoided costs to comply with environmental regulations;
    6. Avoided generating costs for a customer installed storage system, device or technology that can re-dispatch electricity to the grid;
    7. Fuel diversity;
    8. Diversity of local generation;
    9. Account for customer choice and furthering innovative energy platforms.
  - ii. Anticipated Fiscal Impact: Per the presentation of the Regulatory Assistance Program, no recognizable cost impact at this time, because new-solar homes are bringing new revenue and new load.
- g. All energy codes (IECC) adopted after June 1, 2017 have three performance paths.

- i. After July 1, 2018 all jurisdictions in Nevada must have adopted the three performance paths if they have not adopted a new IECC since the effective date of the bill.
  - ii. Both performance-based paths must use a “net score” that takes into account energy producing features that have been installed on a home via the Dynamic Scoring matrix that is also attached.
    - 1. In the proposed matrix, the impact of energy producing features on the “net Energy Rating Index score” is enhanced by having storage capability installed in the home.
- h. A bill that would use the remaining Solar Generations funds to be distributed through the utilities lower income solar pilot program.

**2. Establish polices which support energy storage.**

**Proposals:**

- a. The Distributed Generation & Storage Technical Advisory Committee recommends that the 2017 Legislature consider a bill to update NRS Chapter 704 to include energy storage procurement targets for the state’s utilities so that Nevada may unlock opportunities to utilize cost-effective energy storage on the electric grid. The bill would include targets for storage interconnected to each point of the grid – customer-connected, distribution-connected, and transmission-connected. Further, storage procurement targets should increase over time with targets set for 2019, 2021, and 2023, as to ensure that lessons learned from earlier procurement inform subsequent procurement.
- b. A bill that would create a pilot program for battery storage at the residential and small commercial level
- c. A bill that would define "energy storage". Technologies and Attributes
- d. Expand PACE to include storage systems.