

2021

STATUS OF ENERGY REPORT

UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
LOCAL 357



Submitted to
GOVERNOR STEVE SISOLAK
and the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BUREAU

by the
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY

January 2022



Governor's Office of Energy

A LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR



NEVADA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY

Director David Bobzien
dbobzien@energy.nv.gov

Total positions: 12

Applicable regulations:

NRS	NAC
701	701
701A	701A
701B	701B

Programs:

- Building Energy Codes
- Green Building Tax Abatements
- Home Energy Retrofit Opportunity for Seniors
- Lower Income Solar Energy Program
- Nevada Electric Highway
- Performance Contracting Audit Assistance Program
- Targeted Grants
- Renewable Energy System Determinations
- Renewable Energy Tax Abatements

Since the last Status of Energy report, a lot has changed in both the state and federal energy landscape. Here in Nevada, as you'll see throughout this report, Senate Bill (SB) 448, signed by Governor Sisolak in June, will have substantial impacts on the existing program work we do in the Governor's Office of Energy (GOE) and the state's clean energy economy. In addition, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, signed by President Biden in November, will bring funding into Nevada for a variety of critical infrastructure projects, including important funding that will complement our work on transmission and development of renewable energy and transportation electrification.



Governor Sisolak and GOE participated in roundtable in June when the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Secretary Jennifer Granholm visited the day SB 448 was signed.

As you'll see in the chart on page 12, transportation and electricity generation account for a combined 63 percent of all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Nevada, which is why our office has underscored our focus on transportation electrification and reaching the state's renewable portfolio standard (RPS).

Nevada is one of many states and local governments around the nation and world that have recognized the need for, and continued investing in, policies that move climate action forward. Nowhere was this more apparent than at COP26 in Scotland this past November, where the largest-ever delegation of subnational leaders were in attendance.



Director Bobzien moderated a panel on multi-level climate action in the U.S. at COP26 in November, and Governor Sisolak provided a welcome video.

Energy efficiency is also an important component of the [Nevada Climate Strategy](#) to reduce GHG emissions, and as you'll see on page 14, 2021 brought significant policy changes to Nevada's energy efficiency standards and efforts. Last year, GOE adopted the 2021 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), which increases the efficiency required in new construction, and is projected to save homes and businesses \$126 billion between 2021 and 2040 nationwide.

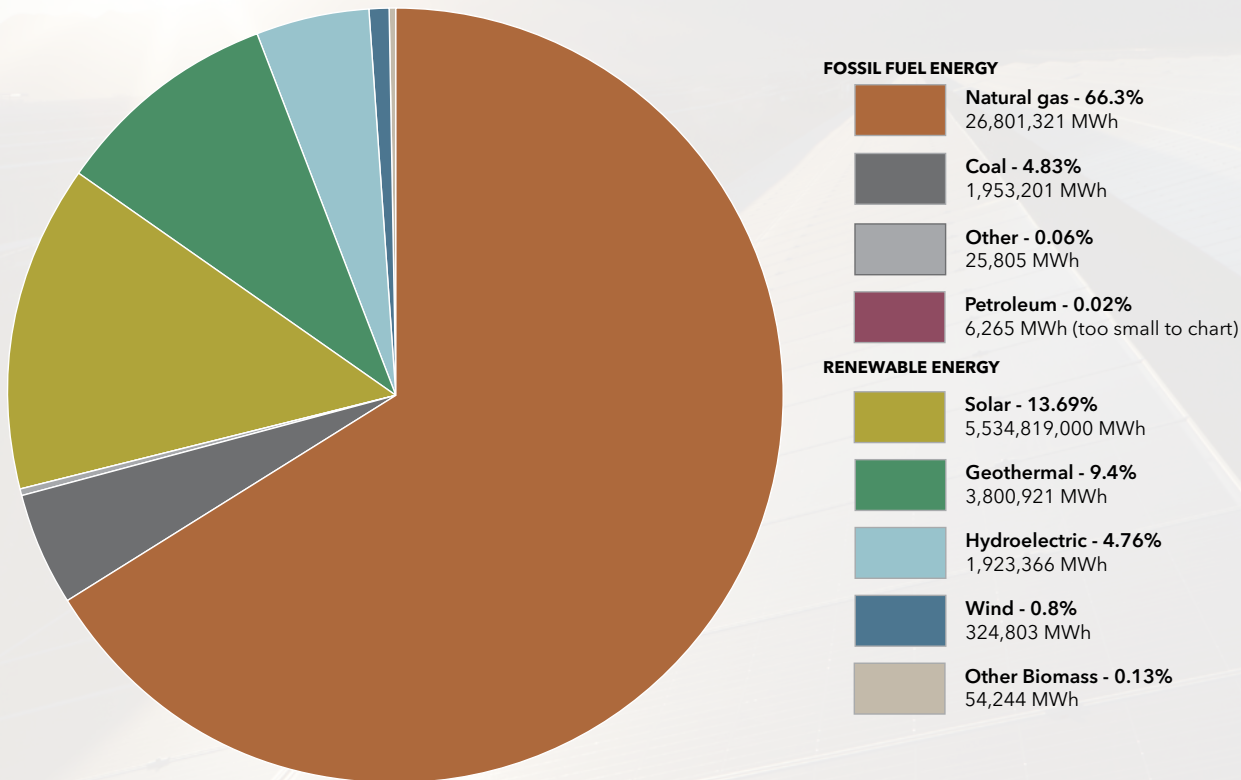
2021 was a tremendous year for energy policy in Nevada and the entire nation, and I look forward to everything 2022 will bring as we put these policies into action.



ENERGY IN NEVADA

WHERE DOES OUR ELECTRICITY COME FROM?

ELECTRICITY GENERATION



ENERGY PRODUCTION IN NEVADA

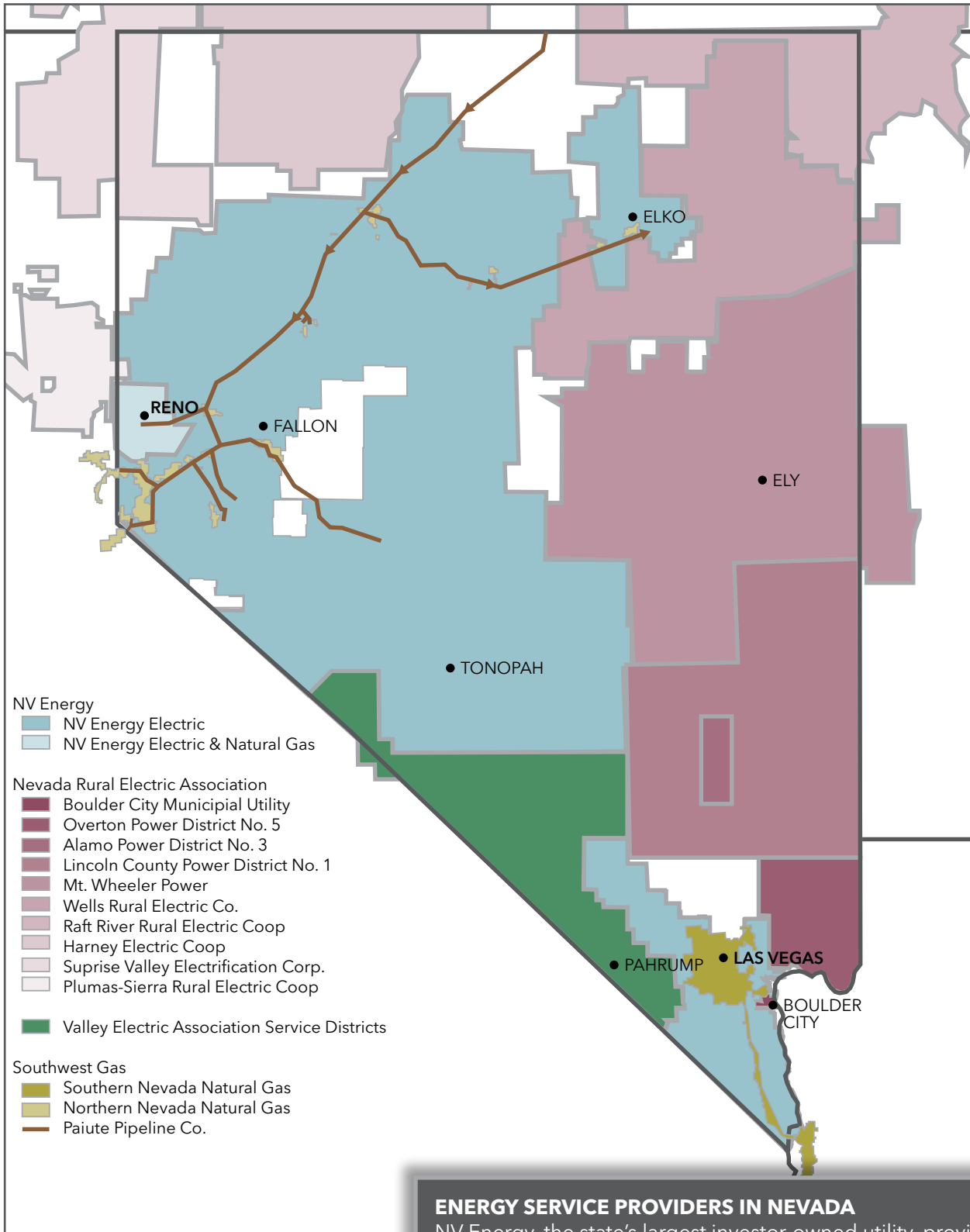
Nevada does not produce fossil fuels of any significant amount, and gasoline, jet fuel, and natural gas for electricity or direct use must be imported. Transitioning to domestically produced renewable resources and electrified transportation can provide cost savings to Nevada residents and businesses, while reducing GHG emissions. About 86 percent of the fuel for energy that Nevada consumes comes from outside the state.

Currently, more than two-thirds of the state's electricity is produced by natural gas fired power plants, and renewables (defined in NRS 704.7811 as biomass, geothermal, solar, wind and waterpower) comprise most of the remaining generation. Nevada continues to phase out its remaining coal power plants which now provide less than 10 percent of produced electricity. Nevada has seen a significant increase in capturing its abundant renewable energy resources such as solar and geothermal. Renewable energy production continues to grow, powering Nevada homes and business and serves to diversify the state's economy by exporting solar and geothermal to neighboring states. Nevada has more than tripled its renewable energy production since 2011.

Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-860, Annual Electric Generator Report; EIA Form EIA-861, Annual Electric Power Industry Report; EIA Form EIA-923, Power Plant Operations Report and predecessor forms.



ENERGY IN NEVADA



ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDERS IN NEVADA

NV Energy, the state's largest investor-owned utility, provides the vast majority of the state's electrical power. Electric cooperatives, private sector energy suppliers, Nevada's public agency supplier, public utility districts and municipal utilities make up the remainder. Natural gas service is provided to Nevadans by NV Energy and Southwest Gas.



ENERGY IN NEVADA

REGIONAL ELECTRICITY MARKETS

NEVADA - KEYSTONE OF THE WESTERN ENERGY GRID

Nevada is geographically at the center of the western U.S. and stands poised to be the keystone for the next chapter of the western electrical grid, a chapter that is cleaner and more resilient in the face of climate change. Governor Sisolak and GOE have been engaged in conversations with other western states since 2019 about the future of the western grid. This conversation, known as the Western Interconnect Regional Electricity Dialogue (WIRED), has continued in 2021, with a focus on a western consensus on the future of the grid. The Governor's Office of Energy Director serves as co-chair of the WIRED transmission working group.

SB 448 (2021) created a next step along that path for Nevada, by requiring the investor-owned electric utility to join a Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) by 2030. Joining a regionalized market will help integrate renewable energy resources into the electric grid to serve diverse load profiles across the West and support grid resiliency. Director Bobzien was [appointed to Nevada's Regional Transmission Coordination Task Force](#) in December 2021, with the purpose of advising the Governor and legislature on topics and policies related to regional energy transmission in the West.

GOE also engaged with other states in an assessment commonly referred to as the State-led Market Study, an analysis of different market scenarios for the West funded by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). DOE's support for these efforts, through funding, expert analysis and facilitation is critical, particularly as Nevada's recently appointed Regional Transmission Coordination Task Force under SB 448 begins its work to further evaluate opportunities in regional markets.

Serviced by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), many utilities in the West also participate in a sub-hourly, real-time market, known as the Western Energy Imbalance Market (EIM), to balance supply and demand. NV Energy was the second utility to join the EIM in 2015, and the EIM footprint also includes portions of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. Since inception, the EIM has resulted in [gross benefits](#) of over \$1.72 billion, with Nevada customers having seen a cumulative benefit of \$152 million.

As more western states and utilities pursue clean energy policies and aggressive climate goals, states need to work together to keep costs down and maintain reliability for residents. Nevada plays an important role in these regional conversations and continues to engage in electricity market planning on additional fronts:

- Nevada participates in the Body of State Regulators (BOSR), a forum for state regulators to learn about the EIM, EIM Governing Body and related Independent System Operator (ISO) developments that may be relevant to their jurisdictional responsibilities.
- In May 2021, GOE Director Bobzien was [elected chair of the Western Interstate Energy Board](#), which provides the framework for cooperative state efforts to improve the economy and quality of life in the West by promoting energy policy developed cooperatively among member states and provinces and with the federal government.
- GOE has also been involved in regulatory interventions and collaborations in neighboring states, highlighting that the electric grid is a regional endeavor with regional solutions. In early 2021, GOE submitted comments to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) that resulted in California identifying clean energy resources from southern Nevada to support transmission development and job creation in both states.



ENERGY IN NEVADA

ENERGY ASSURANCE IN NEVADA

GOE is tasked, through NRS 416.030(2), NRS 701 and federal requirements of the U.S. DOE's State Energy Program (SEP) Formula Grant, to plan and prepare for emergencies related to energy shortages. [Nevada's Energy Security and Emergency Operations plan](#) was developed in partnership with the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) to ensure its compatibility with FEMA's National Incident Management System and the Nevada Department of Agriculture (NDA) to coordinate on emergencies stemming from fuel supply disruptions.

The plan, which was most recently revised in October 2020, was put into action during the Caldor Fire in August of 2021. When the fire began to move into the Lake Tahoe Basin, prompting a cascade of evacuations that included up to 200,000 residents and visitors, GOE and NDA, worked with industry to avoid shortages in the passenger vehicle fuel supply.

In addition, GOE regularly pursues partnerships that enhance community energy resilience. In 2021, GOE staff coordinated with NDEM, Clark County, University Medical Center (UMC) Southern Nevada, and the City of Reno to submit two different proposals for the inaugural year of FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant program. Both proposals requested BRIC funding to provide scoping for microgrids that would include on-site generation and storage to support energy resiliency and redundancy at two critical infrastructure locations:

- UMC in Las Vegas, which is Nevada's only Level I trauma center
- Reno Police Department's Community Public Safety Center

GOE also provided technical assistance to the City of Las Vegas in submitting a Hazard Mitigation Grant to scope microgrids, including on-site generation and storage at three community centers in historically underserved communities that could serve as resiliency hubs.



▲ A rendering of the Reno Police Department's Community Public Safety Center. Photo courtesy of City of Reno.

▲ UMC Southern Nevada, Nevada's only Level I trauma center. Photo courtesy of UMC Southern Nevada.



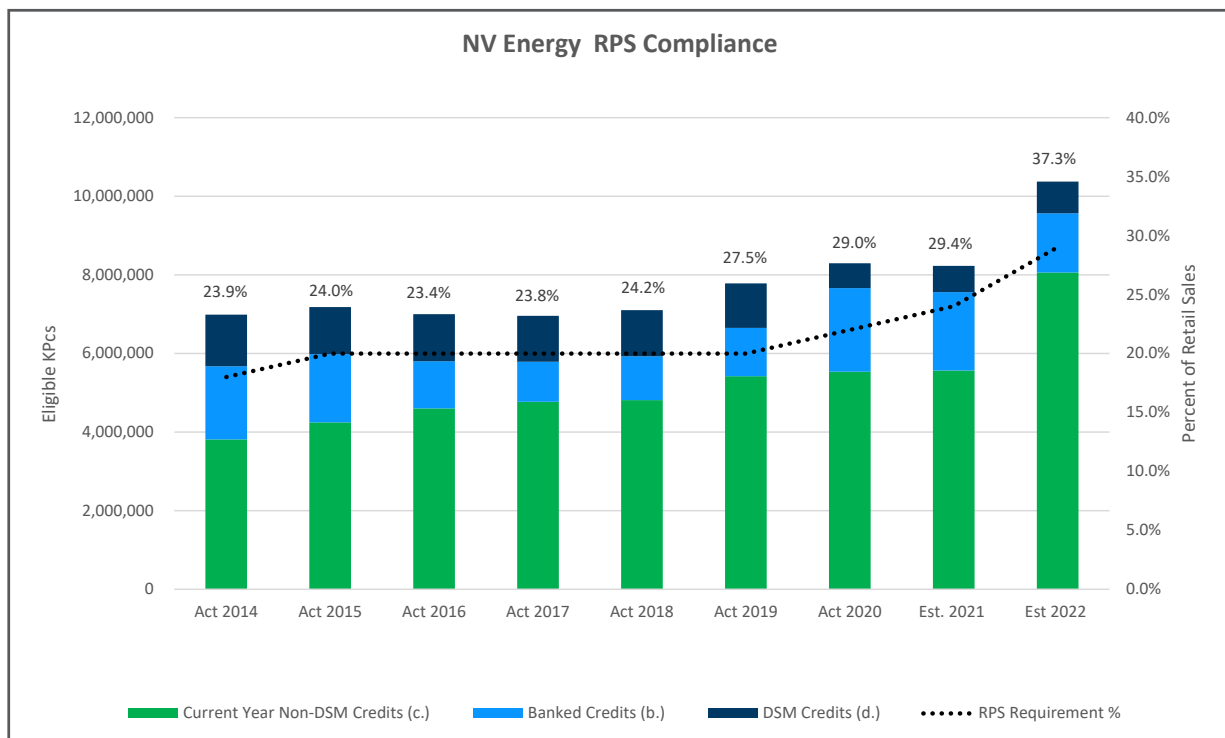
RENEWABLE ENERGY

50% BY 2030

Nevada's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) was first adopted by the Nevada Legislature in 1997 under NRS 704.7801. Nevada was the second state in the nation to adopt an RPS. It established the percentage of electricity sold to Nevada retail customers by providers of electric service that must come from renewable sources, including biomass, geothermal energy, solar energy, waterpower and wind. As [stated in the Nevada Climate Strategy](#), "In order to meet the 2050 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions-reduction target of net-zero emissions established by SB 254, as well as realize SB 358's 2050 goal of producing energy from zero- emissions resources, the energy sector will ultimately have to transition away from coal and natural gas-fired power generation." Achieving Nevada's RPS is critical in achieving Nevada's statutory emissions reduction targets.

In 2019, SB 358 increased the RPS to 50 percent by 2030 in support of the state's policies to:

- Encourage and accelerate the development of new renewable energy projects for the economic, health and environmental benefits provided to the people of Nevada.
- Become a leading producer and consumer of clean and renewable energy with a goal of achieving zero-emission energy production by 2050.
- Ensure the benefits of the increased use of portfolio energy systems and energy efficiency measures are received by the residents of Nevada.

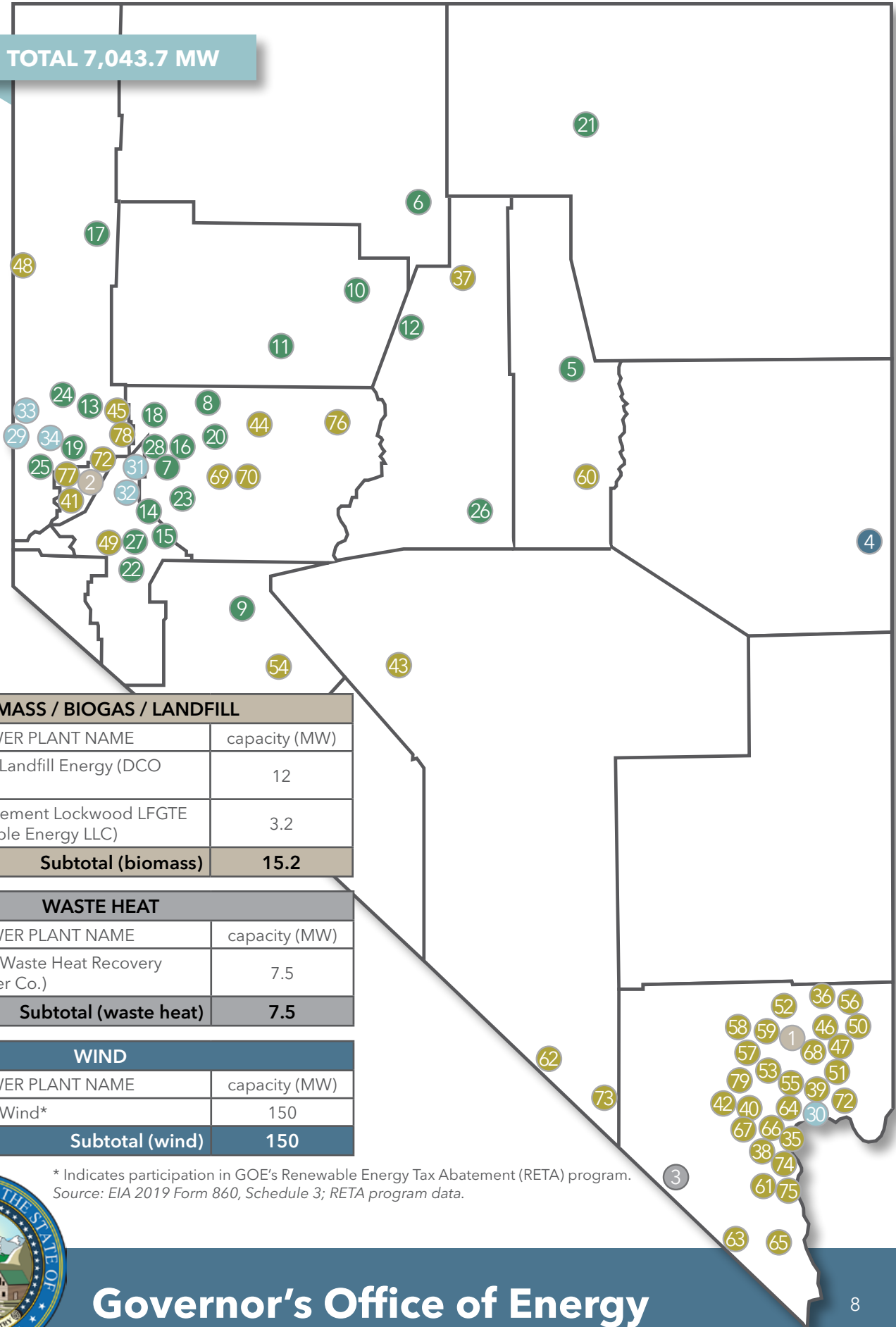


Based on compliance reports the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada has received, across all providers, approximately 20 percent of power is currently generated by renewable resources, and filings show Nevada's investor-owned utility and other power providers have plans to reach the state's ambitious RPS of 50 percent by 2030. GOE continues to collaborate with the PUCN, electricity providers, the solar industry and conservation organizations about solar development in Nevada. *Chart source: NV Energy.*



RENEWABLE ENERGY

TOTAL 7,043.7 MW



BIOMASS / BIOGAS / LANDFILL		
	POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)
1	Clark County Landfill Energy (DCO Energy LLC)*	12
2	Waste Management Lockwood LFGTE (WM Renewable Energy LLC)	3.2
Subtotal (biomass)		15.2

WASTE HEAT		
	POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)
3	Goodsprings Waste Heat Recovery (Nevada Power Co.)	7.5
Subtotal (waste heat)		7.5

WIND		
	POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)
4	Spring Valley Wind*	150
Subtotal (wind)		150

* Indicates participation in GOE's Renewable Energy Tax Abatement (RETA) program.
Source: EIA 2019 Form 860, Schedule 3; RETA program data.



RENEWABLE ENERGY

GEOHERMAL					
	POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)			
5	Beowawe Power (Terra-Gen)	20.6	22	Wabuska (Homestretch)	5.4
6	Blue Mountain (NGP/AltaRock)	63.9	23	Desert Peak Power (Ormat)	26
7	Brady Complex (Ormat)*	21.5	24	Richard Burdette (Ormat)	30
8	Dixie Valley (Terra-Gen)	70.9	25	Galena II & III (Ormat)	43.5
9	Don A. Campbell (I & II) (Ormat)*	47.5	26	McGinness Hills III (Ormat)*	74
10	Florida Canyon Mine	0.1	27	Whitegrass (Open Mtn Energy)	6.4
11	Jersey Valley (Ormat)*	23.5	28	Soda Lake III (Cyrq)*	26
12	McGinness Hills (I & II) (Ormat)*	100		Subtotal (geothermal)	856.5
13	North Valley Power Plant*	55	HYDROELECTRIC		
14	Patua Phase 1A (Cyrq)*	48		POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)
15	Patua Geothermal (Cyrq)*	10.6	29	Fleish (TMWA)	2
16	Salt Wells (Enel)*	23.6	30	Hoover Dam (NV Allocation)	1,039.4
17	San Emidio (U.S. Geothermal)	11.8	31	Lahontan (TCID)	1.8
18	Soda Lake No I II (Cyrq)*	21	32	New Lahontan (TCID)	4
19	Steamboat Complex (Ormat)*	58.2	33	Verdi (TMWA)	2.4
20	Tungsten Mountain (Ormat)*	37	34	Washoe (TMWA)	2.6
21	Tuscarora (Ormat)*	32		Subtotal (hydroelectric)	1,052.2
SOLAR					
	POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)			
35	Apex Solar (Southern Power)*	20	58	Nellis AFB (Solar Star NAFB)*	14
36	Arrow Canyon Solar, Storage, Transmission*	200	59	Nellis PV II (Nevada Power)*	15
37	Battle Mountain SP*	101	60	Nevada Gold Energy*	100
38	Boulder Flats Solar*	113	61	NV Solar One (Acciona Solar)	75.7
39	Boulder Solar (Southern Power)*	100	62	NV Valley Solar Solutions II (VEA)*	15
40	Boulder Solar II (AEP Renewables)*	50	63	Playa Solar (Switch I & II) (EDF)*	179
41	Citadel Solar*	100	64	River Mountains Solar (SNWA)	14.4
42	Copper Mountain 1-4 (Sempra)*	560.6	65	Searchlight Solar*	17.5
43	Crescent Dunes (SolarReserve)*	125	66	Silver State Solar North (Enbridge)*	52
44	Dixie Meadows*	20	67	Silver State Solar South (NextEra)*	250
45	Dodge Flat Solar*	200	68	Spectrum Solar (Southern Power)*	30
46	Dry Lake Solar*	184	69	Stillwater (Enel)*	22
47	Eagle Shadow Mountain*	300	70	Stillwater (Enel)*	47.2
48	Fish Springs Solar*	100	71	Techren Solar (I & II) (Global Atlantic Fin.)*	300
49	Ft. Churchill (Apple)	19.9	72	Western 102 (Barrick Gold)	1
50	Gemini Solar*	714	73	Sunshine Valley Solar (First Solar)*	103.5
51	Harry Allen Solar*	100	74	Solar Las Vegas MB2 (Invenergy)	2
52	IKEA Las Vegas (IKEA)	1	75	Townsite Solar*	193
53	Las Vegas WPCF (City of LV)	3.3	76	Tungsten Mountain (Ormat)	7.3
54	Luning Energy (Algonquin Power)*	50	77	Turquoise Liberty Solar (Turquoise Liberty)*	10
55	Mandalay Bay (I & II) (MGM)	6.9	78	Turquoise Nevada*	50
56	Moapa Southern Paiute (First Solar)*	250	79	Yellow Pine Solar*	125
57	Mountain View (NextEra)*	20		Subtotal (solar)	4,962.3

* Indicates participation in GOE's Renewable Energy Tax Abatement (RETA) program. **Indicates new in 2021.**
 Source: EIA 2019 Form 860, Schedule 3; RETA program data.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY UPDATES

When signed by Governor Sisolak in June, SB 448 amended NRS 701A, which governs GOE's Renewable Energy Tax Abatement (RETA) program. SB 448 added to statute that partial tax abatements may also be granted for renewable energy storage or operations that include a hybrid of renewable energy generation and storage. Those regulations will be codified in Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Chapter 701A in early 2022.

In addition, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, signed by President Biden in November, includes enhanced DOE State Energy Program (SEP) funding, as well as support for grid resilience to complement all the efforts in renewable energy development made in Nevada and throughout the West.



Governor Sisolak signed SB 448 on June 10, 2021 at the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 357 in Las Vegas.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM UPDATES

RENEWABLE ENERGY TAX ABATEMENT PROGRAM

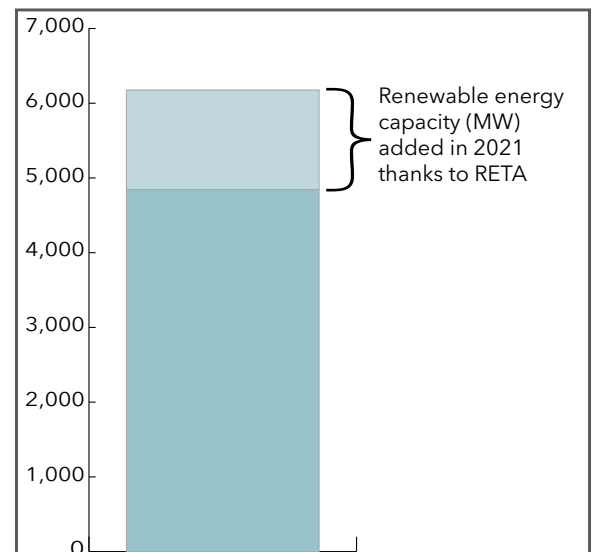
The Renewable Energy Tax Abatement (RETA) program awards partial sales and use tax and partial property-tax abatements to eligible renewable energy facilities, a crucial tool in attracting developers to produce utility-scale renewable energy in Nevada. These projects increase Nevada's tax revenue and create jobs in a growing industry. Eligible projects must employ at least 50 percent Nevada workers, pay 175 percent of Nevada's average wage during construction, and offer health care benefits to workers and their dependents. GOE reviews applications, conducts public hearings to determine eligibility, and reviews annual compliance reports after abatements are granted.

Regulations for the program were adopted in 2010, and GOE has approved 60 projects to date, including large scale solar PV, solar thermal, biomass, geothermal, and wind projects throughout the state, resulting in:

- 12,000 construction jobs and 500 operational jobs in Nevada with an average hourly wage of \$40-45 per hour, higher than the statutory requirement for green industry jobs.
- Capital investment of more than \$10 million per project.
- \$11 billion in payroll, taxes and capital investment in Nevada.
- \$846 million in property and sales use tax benefits.
- Total nameplate capacity of 5,646 megawatts of renewable energy (half of all renewable energy power produced in Nevada).

Projects granted abatements in 2021:

- Citadel Solar - Solar Project 100 MW
- Dry Lake Solar - Solar + Storage Project 150 MW
- Gemini Solar - Solar Project 714 MW
- North Valley Power Plant - Geothermal Project 55 MW
- Boulder Flats Solar - Solar Project 113 MW
- Arrow Canyon Solar - Solar Project 200 MW



RENEWABLE ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM UPDATES

TARGETED GRANT PROGRAM

Following the passage of SB 536 (2019) and after receiving approval from DOE, GOE created a targeted grant program with repurposed American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds, which were previously used to administer the Revolving Loan Program. A Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) was issued in February 2021 to help Nevada's Tribal Nations fund projects that advance energy resilience, increase clean energy access, offer opportunities for economic development and diversification and GHG emissions reduction on tribal lands. In April, two projects were selected for funding, pending DOE and legislative approval:

- The Walker River Paiute Tribe submitted a proposal for \$200,000 to fund exploration on its tribal lands to determine if sufficient geothermal resources exist for generation and economic opportunities.
- The Moapa Band of Paiutes requested \$250,000 to complete a dedicated transmission line, known as a gen-tie line, that connects a generation source to a transmission line or substation. This gen-tie project would connect a solar and storage project being developed on the Tribe's lands and in which the Tribe would be the majority owner - a unique model in Nevada, supporting the Tribe's economic self-sufficiency. These solar and storage resources would be sold to the rural power provider adjacent to the Tribe's lands.

LOWER INCOME SOLAR ENERGY PROGRAM

The Lower Income Solar Energy Program (LISEP) is a joint effort of NV Energy and GOE that offers incentives for solar systems that serve lower-income populations. The program was originally created in 2013 as a pilot program through AB 428 and was made permanent through SB 145 (2017).

Each phase of the program has a total \$1,200,000 program budget (\$1 million from NV Energy and \$200,000 from GOE). The incentive levels are set at \$2.20/watt for Lower Income Housing and \$2.50/watt for other entities that serve the lower income sector. Each program year runs from July 1 - June 30 the following year. Phase 7 started in July 2021, and because the program has seen such demonstrated success, funds were reserved immediately.

To date, a total of \$10,213,156 has been distributed to 42 recipients from GOE and NV Energy. Recipients have included the Boys & Girls Clubs of Southern Nevada, Catholic Charities, food banks, veteran housing programs and other organizations that provide services to low-income Nevadans. These investments have resulted in 3,937.70 kW of new solar capacity and resulted in operational savings to these entities.

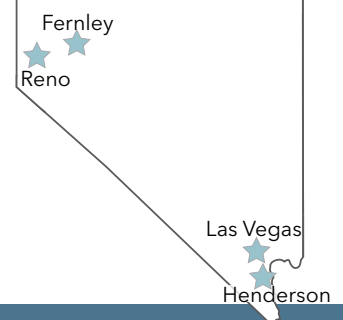


HELP of Southern Nevada's Shannon West Homeless Youth Center received LISEP funding in 2019 for a solar installation on the 37,000 square foot housing facility with capacity to house 150 youth. Despite a more than 30 percent increase in youth housed at the center, their electric bills have been reduced by nearly \$18,000 since the solar panels were installed in 2020. These operational savings allowed HELP to open their third floor, providing some rooms as a COVID-19 isolation area. Photo courtesy of NV Energy.

PROPERTY ASSESSED CLEAN ENERGY

Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) is a financing mechanism that enables low-cost, long-term funding for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. PACE financing is repaid as an assessment on the property's regular tax bill and is processed the same way as other local public benefit assessments. AB 5 (2017) enabled local governments to implement commercial pace programs, and SB 283 (2021) clarified procedures for local governments to finance such improvement projects.

PACE Programs in Nevada



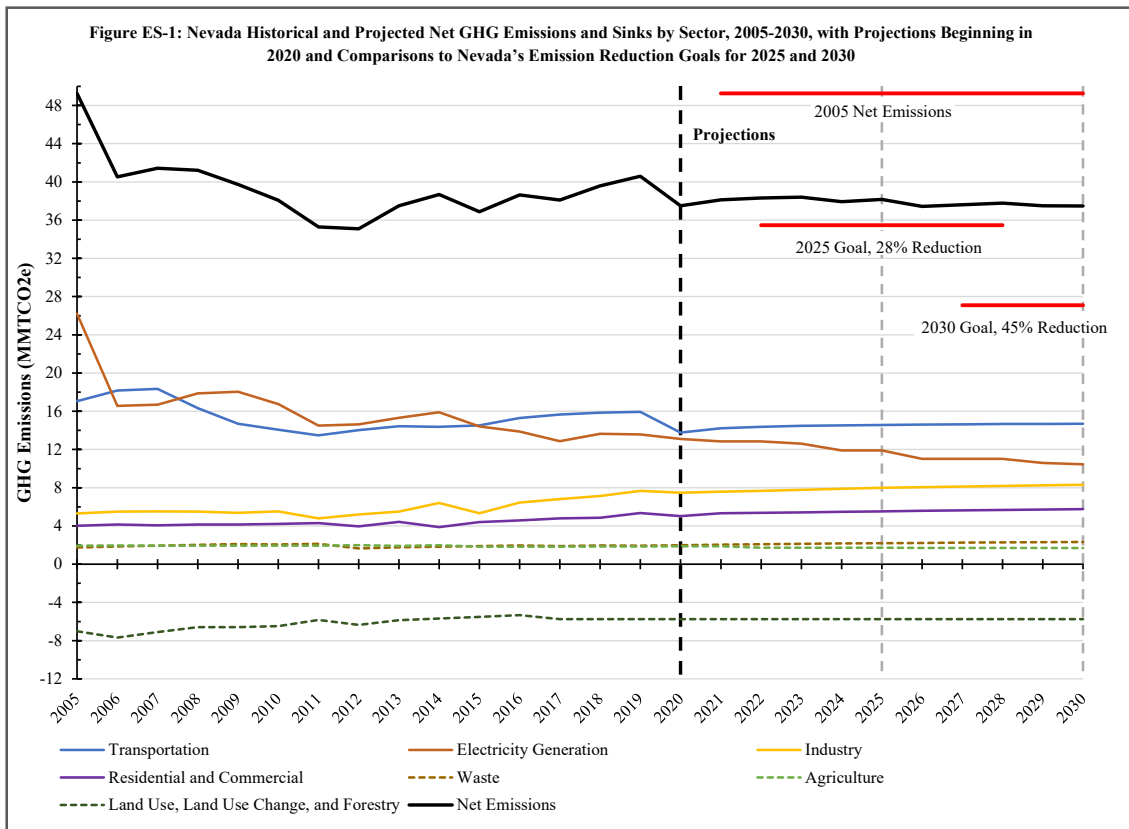
TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION

TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION POLICY UPDATES

Transportation now accounts for 36 percent of all GHG emissions in Nevada, and transportation electrification is a priority for GOE for reducing GHG emissions. As of December 2021, two charging sites remain in progress for GOE's flagship transportation electrification program, the Nevada Electric Highway. GOE is looking forward to new programs to continue this critical work, including funding opportunities under SB 448 (2021). SB 448 directs NV Energy to invest up to \$100 million to deploy electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure. The utility's plan, which was approved by the PUCN in fall of 2021, was required to include investments in interstate corridor charging, public agency charging, transit/school bus charging, and an outdoor recreation and tourism program, with a minimum requirement of 40 percent of total expenditures in or benefitting historically underserved communities. In addition, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act also includes funding for EV charging infrastructure.

In December, President Biden announced a federal target of 50 percent EV sales share by 2030. This announcement aligns with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection's (NDEP) [recently adopted clean car standard](#), which will enhance the availability of low- and zero-emission cars and trucks, while advancing a healthy, sustainable, climate-resilient Nevada. The standard recognizes that reducing harmful air pollution from cars and light-duty trucks on Nevada roads will cut GHG emissions and provide opportunities to strengthen the economy. NDEP's new clean car standard, adopted in October 2021, include two new regulatory programs for low-emission and zero-emission vehicles. AB 329 (2021) closed the classic car loophole to further help reduce vehicle emissions on Nevada roads.

At a regional level, GOE co-chairs the Regional Electric Vehicle Plan for the West (REV West) coalition. REV West includes eight intermountain west states as MOU signatories: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming with a goal of electrifying highway corridors throughout the Intermountain West. In 2021, COR West (a project of REV West) focused on creating a regional electric highway brand, through several workshops facilitated by the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO).



Source: Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) [2021 Statewide Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Projections report](#).



TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION

TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM UPDATES

NEVADA ELECTRIC HIGHWAY

GOE leveraged partnerships and funding to electrify Nevada's five major corridors, I-80, I-15, US 50, US 93 and US 95, to reduce range anxiety and ensure that EV owners driving in the West would be able to travel through and to Nevada. As of June 2021, Nevada had more than 11,000 registered EVs ([DOE Alternative Fuels Data Center](#)), and the state is well on its way to providing infrastructure to support this growing population of EV drivers. The Nevada Electric Highway is nearly complete, and each of the five highways have been nominated by NDOT with support from GOE for the Federal Highway Administration's Alternative Fuel Corridor designation, with I-15 receiving this official designation. In addition, State Route 28 on the Nevada Side of Lake Tahoe and I-580 connecting Reno and Carson City are also designated alternative fuel corridors.



Solar panels and an electric vehicle charging station at Middlegate Station, on U.S. Highway 50 about 50 miles east of Fallon. Photo courtesy of Howard Construction.



The Nevada Electric Highway was made possible thanks to funding from DOE's State Energy Program and VW Settlement funds, and with partnerships with other state agencies (Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Nevada Department of Transportation, Nevada State Parks), electric utility providers (NV Energy, Valley Electric Association, Alamo Power District, Harney Electric Cooperative, Lincoln County Power District, Mt. Wheeler Power, Overton Power District, Raft River Rural Electric and Wells Rural Electric).



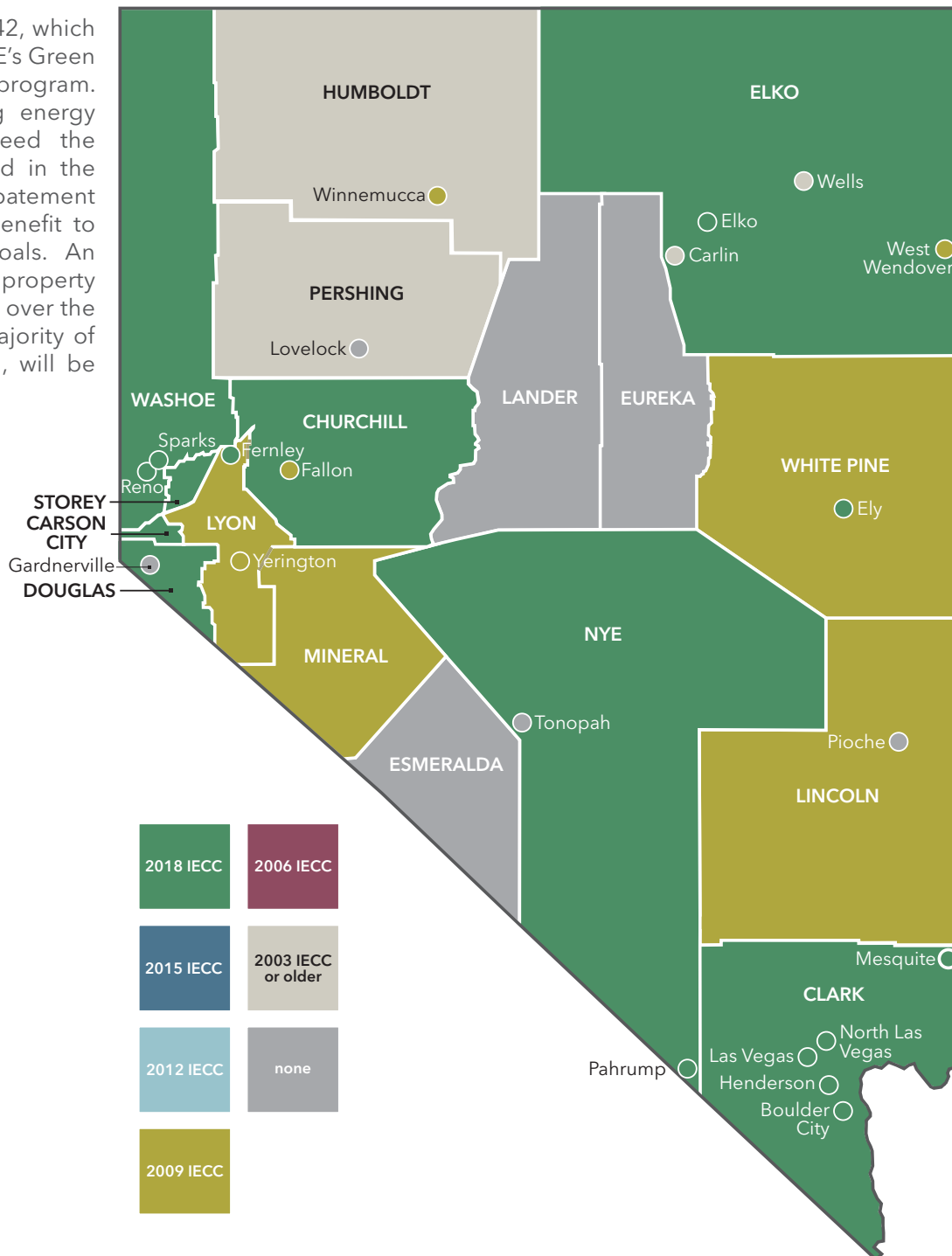
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY UPDATES

Energy efficiency is a key component of the Nevada Climate Strategy to reduce GHG emissions. As an industry, there are more than 11,000 jobs in this growing field and cutting energy waste is responsible for savings of up to \$500 per household. In addition, the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will include funding for energy efficiency programs, such as retrofits, energy audits, building energy codes and workforce development.

AB 383 (2021) required new standards for energy efficiency on certain appliances sold in Nevada. GOE will codify these standards in NAC through a workshop and hearing process in 2022.

In addition, 2021 saw SB 442, which approved the sunset of GOE's Green Building Tax Abatement program. Because required building energy code standards now exceed the efficiency of those required in the Green Building Tax Abatement program, providing little benefit to state energy efficiency goals. An estimated \$275 million in property taxes will have been abated over the life of the program, and majority of those dollars, \$250 million, will be from Clark County.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM UPDATES

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE

Per NRS 701.220, GOE is required to adopt the most recently published version of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) on a triennial basis. Upon state adoption, local governments follow suit and are authorized to adopt amendments more stringent than the standards published. The 2021 IECC was adopted in Nevada on July 28, 2021. The 2021 IECC is 10 percent more efficient than the 2018 code. Currently the 2018 code is adopted in 47 percent of local jurisdictions, reflecting 96.5 percent of Nevada's population. The 2021 IECC was the first code to be automatically adopted and included the addition of an optional EV-readiness amendment. GOE held a series of public meetings to ensure industry, local governments and other stakeholders were informed of the new code provisions. Stakeholders were widely supportive of the new standard, and the optional EV-readiness amendment. In addition, GOE is involved in the development of the 2024 IECC Residential Code, with a member of the staff serving as the Consensus Committee Vice Chair.

HOME ENERGY RETROFIT OPPORTUNITY FOR SENIORS

The Home Energy Retrofit Opportunity for Seniors (HEROS) program is a collaboration with the Nevada Housing Division (NHD) and their partners. The program assists with reducing energy costs for Nevada seniors by improving the energy efficiency in their homes.

To date, a total of 943 homes have had improvements made through this program, benefitting 1,322 residents. Average annual cost savings is \$1,162 per home with a total of more than 6 million KWh of energy savings.

In 2021, GOE provided approximately \$582,000 to eligible seniors for energy efficiency improvements, which is 27 percent more than the average of funds distributed since the program began in 2015, showing increased participation and awareness of the program.



In August, Governor Sisolak had the opportunity to see what a difference the HEROS program makes in the lives of seniors by visiting a weatherized home in southern Nevada with representatives from GOE and NHD.

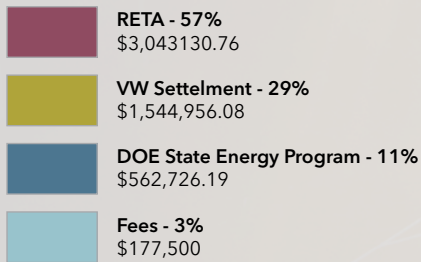
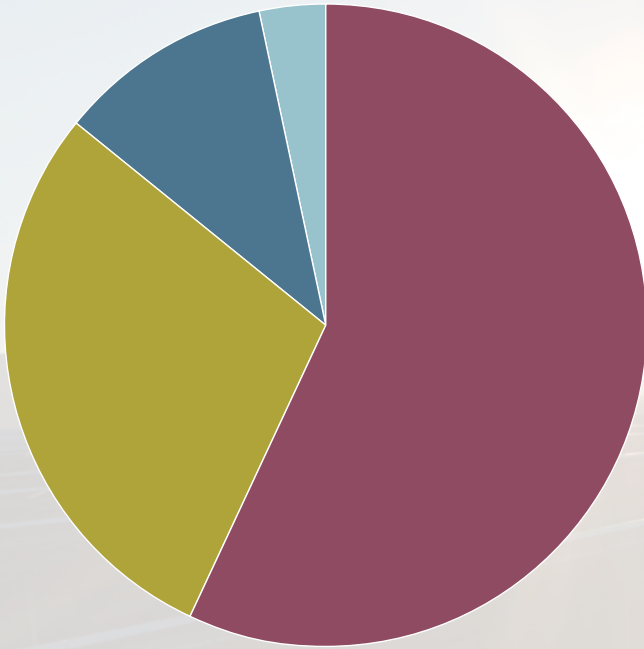
PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING AUDIT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Performance contracting can be used by government entities to accelerate cost savings and energy conservation measures, without up-front capital, on projects like HVAC upgrades or efficient lighting. GOE provides financial and technical assistance to eligible Nevada government entities (cities, counties, school districts, state colleges and universities, and state agencies) to enter performance contracts for operating cost and energy efficiency improvements. The Performance Contracting Audit Assistance Program (PCAAP) funds financial grade audits for qualifying entities, which is the first step in determining if a performance contract will provide cost savings. Performance contracting was [specifically evaluated in the Climate Strategy](#) as a policy that could be expanded to reduce emissions in the built environment, and PCAAP helps government entities use the performance contracting to reduce energy usage.

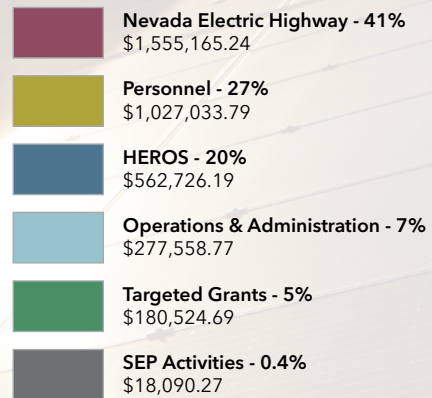
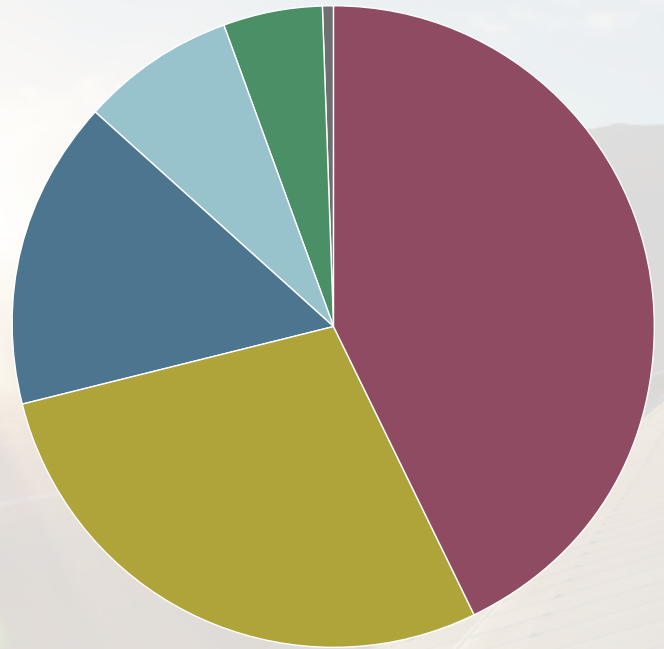
Since PCAAP's inception in 2014, GOE has awarded \$1.8 million to accelerate performance contracting, resulting in project investments totaling \$102 million, while creating an estimated 755 jobs, and saving more than 53 million kilowatt hours and 463,000 therms annually. With support from GOE, Nye County completed a performance contract to upgrade energy efficiency 10 of its buildings in 2021, expected to result in a 37 percent utility cost savings.



REVENUE



EXPENDITURES



ABOUT GOE

The mission of the Governor's Office of Energy (GOE) is to ensure the wise development of Nevada's energy resources in harmony with local economic needs and to position Nevada to lead the nation in renewable energy production, energy conservation, the exportation of energy and transportation electrification. GOE oversees energy programs required through NRS Chapters 701 and 701A and those that help to meet the mission of the office, including cooperation between key stakeholders, advising the Governor on energy policy and collaboration with local, regional, and federal partners to ensure a reliable and sustainable energy system.



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