2022 STATUS OF ENERGY REPORT

Submitted to
GOVERNOR JOE LOMBARDO
and the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BUREAU

by the
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY

January 2023

Governor's Office of Energy

STATUS OF ENERGY

NEVADA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ENERGY

Total positions: 12

Applicable regulations:

NRS	NAC
701	701
701A	701A

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

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) Chapter 701.160 requires the Governor's Office of Energy (GOE) to prepare and submit an annual report concerning the status of energy in the State of Nevada to the Governor and the Legislative Council Bureau director. Per statute, the following report includes a description of the objectives of each activity and program at GOE, analysis of the effectiveness and efficiency of each activity and program, the amount of money distributed for each activity and program from the Trust Account for Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation created by NRS 701.370, analysis of the coordination between GOE and other officers and agencies, and any changes planned for each activity and program of the office.

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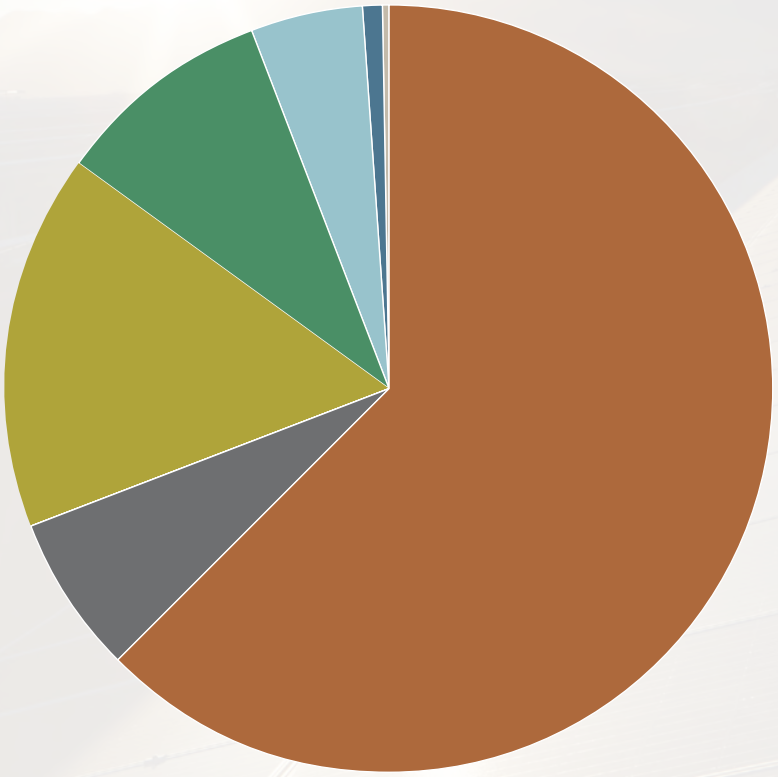
ENERGY IN NEVADA

WHERE DOES OUR ELECTRICITY COME FROM?

2021 ELECTRICITY GENERATION



FOSSIL FUEL ENERGY

- **Natural gas - 62.58%** 26,129,918 MWh
- **Coal - 6.59%** 2,752,473 MWh
- **Other - 0.06%** 28,119 MWh (too small to chart)
- **Petroleum - 0.02%** 8,014 MWh (too small to chart)

RENEWABLE ENERGY

- **Solar - 15.77%** 6,585,171 MWh
- **Geothermal - 9.38%** 3,917,454 MWh
- **Hydroelectric - 4.66%** 1,944,288 MWh
- **Wind - 0.81%** 339,944 MWh
- **Other Biomass - 0.12%** 49,964 MWh

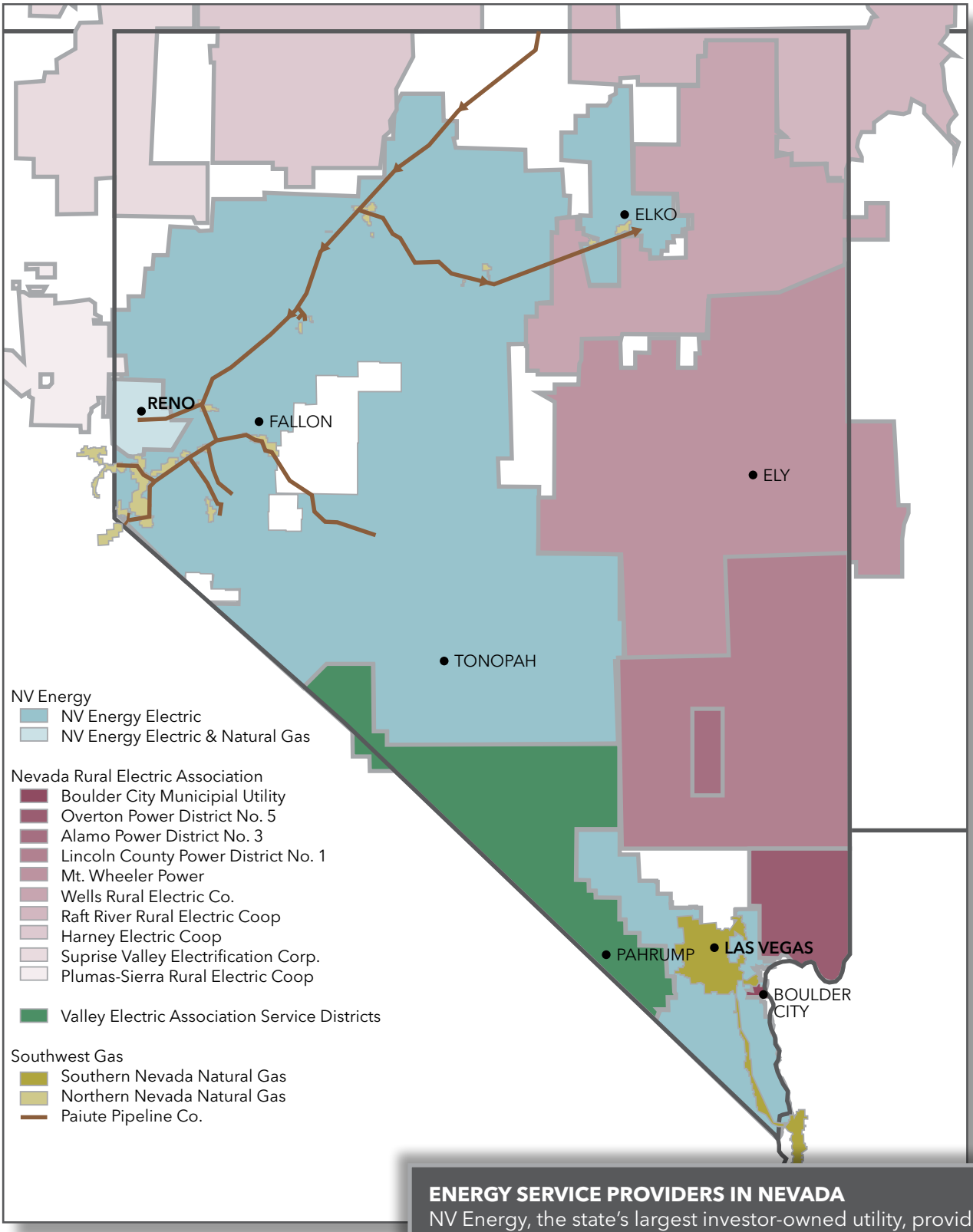
ENERGY PRODUCTION IN NEVADA

Nevada does not produce fossil fuels of any significant amount, and gasoline, jet fuel, and natural gas for electricity generation 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, approximately 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



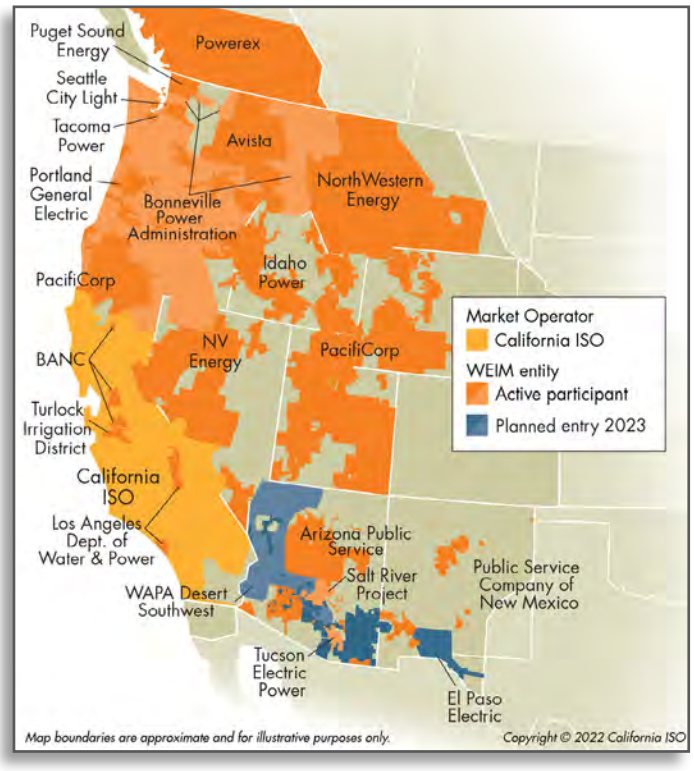
ENERGY SERVICE PROVIDERS IN NEVADA

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.

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. GOE has 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.



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 regional market will help integrate renewable energy resources into the electric grid to serve diverse load profiles across the West and support grid resiliency. The **Regional Transmission Coordination Task Force** met three times in 2022 and submitted its **final report** to the Governor's Office and Legislative Council Bureau in November.

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 $2.9 billion, with Nevada customers having seen a cumulative benefit of $263.83 million.

Nevada plays an important role in regional conversations to keep energy costs down and maintain/improve reliability for residents, and GOE 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.
- 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 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 Assurance 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.

Included in IIJA guidance from DOE was a requirement for a State Energy Security Plan to receive additional State Energy Program (SEP) formula funding. The Energy Assurance and Emergency operations plan was updated and renamed the State Energy Security Plan (SESP) in September 2022 and already addressed most of the required components listed in the DOE framework for SESPs. GOE applied for and in July was awarded an additional $200,000 to work with a contractor to refine the Nevada SESP and ensure all DOE requirements are met.

In August 2022, GOE held a public hearing to review and solicit feedback regarding **proposed program objectives, criteria and metrics** under Nevada's application for IIJA competitive funding under Section 40101(d) - Grid Infrastructure Resiliency & Reliability. GOE's application was submitted in December 2022, well in advance of DOE's March 2023 deadline. GOE's proposed program objectives, criteria and metrics were aligned with DOE guidance and GOE's mission for resilience.

GOE continues to coordinate with NDEM, NDA, and utility partners on energy assurance planning and emergency action, including incidents like the Labor Day heat wave throughout the West.

NV Energy crews work through the night to repair storm-damaged equipment during the New Year's storm. Photo courtesy of NV Energy.

GOE helps amplify NV Energy's conservation messaging during peak usage to help reduce the risk of outages. Graphic courtesy of NV Energy.

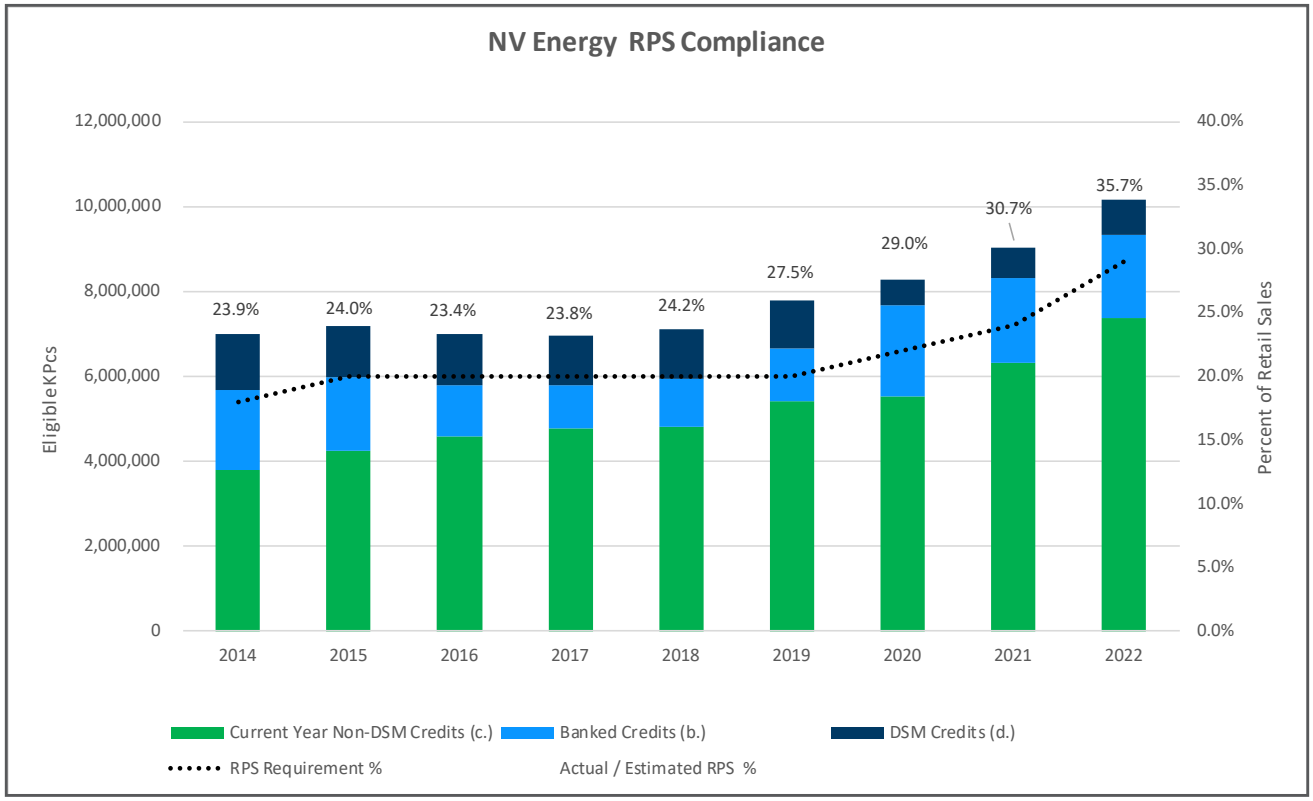
RENEWABLE ENERGY

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. 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:

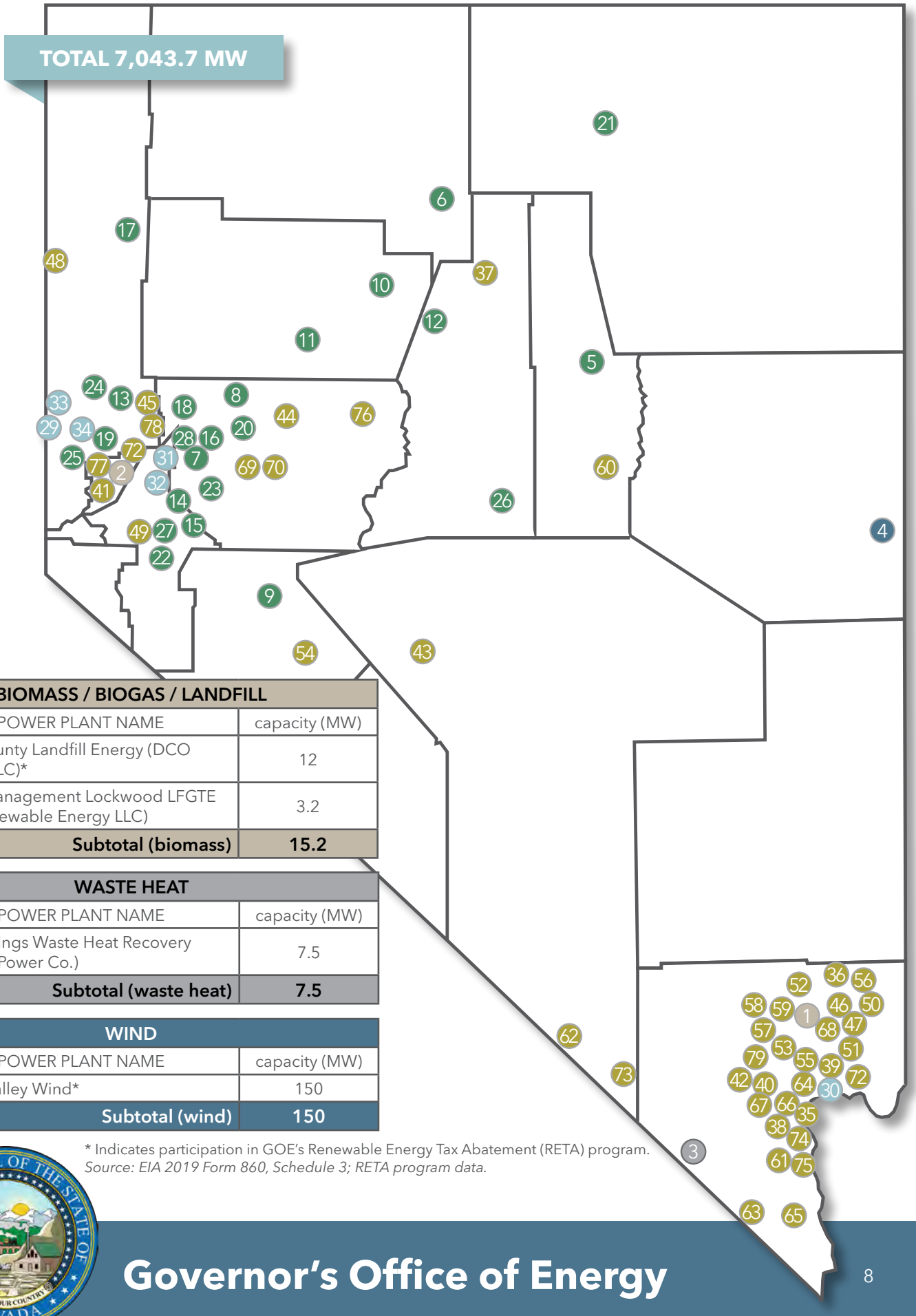
- Encourage and accelerate the development of new renewable energy projects for the economic, health and environmental benefits provided to the people of Nevada.
- Become a leading producer and consumer of clean and renewable energy with a goal of achieving zero-emission energy production by 2050.
- 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, 30.7 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

GEOTHERMAL

	POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)
5	Beowawe Power (Terra-Gen)	20.6
6	Blue Mountain (NGP/AltaRock)	63.9
7	Brady Complex (Ormat)*	21.5
8	Dixie Valley (Terra-Gen)	70.9
9	Don A. Campbell (I & II) (Ormat)*	47.5
10	Florida Canyon Mine	0.1
11	Jersey Valley (Ormat)*	23.5
12	McGinness Hills (I & II) (Ormat)*	100
13	North Valley Power Plant*	55
14	Patua Phase 1A (Cyrq)*	48
15	Patua Geothermal (Cyrq)*	10.6
16	Salt Wells (Enel)*	23.6
17	San Emidio (U.S. Geothermal)	11.8
18	Soda Lake No I II (Cyrq)*	21
19	Steamboat Complex (Ormat)*	58.2
20	Tungsten Mountain (Ormat)*	37
21	Tuscarora (Ormat)*	32
22	Wabuska (Homestretch)	5.4
23	Desert Peak Power (Ormat)	26
24	Richard Burdette (Ormat)	30
25	Galena II & III (Ormat)	43.5
26	McGinness Hills III (Ormat)*	74
27	Whitegrass (Open Mtn Energy)	6.4
28	Soda Lake III (Cyrq)*	26
	Subtotal (geothermal)	**856.5**

HYDROELECTRIC

	POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)
29	Fleish (TMWA)	2
30	Hoover Dam (NV Allocation)	1,039.4
31	Lahontan (TCID)	1.8
32	New Lahontan (TCID)	4
33	Verdi (TMWA)	2.4
34	Washoe (TMWA)	2.6
	Subtotal (hydroelectric)	**1,052.2**

SOLAR

	POWER PLANT NAME	capacity (MW)
35	Apex Solar (Southern Power)*	20
36	Arrow Canyon Solar, Storage, Transmission*	200
37	Battle Mountain SP*	101
38	Boulder Flats Solar*	113
39	Boulder Solar (Southern Power)*	100
40	Boulder Solar II (AEP Renewables)*	50
41	Citadel Solar*	100
42	Copper Mountain 1-4 (Sempra)*	560.6
43	Crescent Dunes (SolarReserve)*	125
44	Dixie Meadows*	20
45	Dodge Flat Solar*	200
46	Dry Lake Solar*	184
47	Eagle Shadow Mountain*	300
48	Fish Springs Solar*	100
49	Ft. Churchill (Apple)	19.9
50	Gemini Solar*	714
51	Harry Allen Solar*	100
52	IKEA Las Vegas (IKEA)	1
53	Las Vegas WPCF (City of LV)	3.3
54	Luning Energy (Algonquin Power)*	50
55	Mandalay Bay (I & II) (MGM)	6.9
56	Moapa Southern Paiute (First Solar)*	250
57	Mountain View (NextEra)*	20
58	Nellis AFB (Solar Star NAFB)*	14
59	Nellis PV II (Nevada Power)*	15
60	Nevada Gold Energy*	100
61	NV Solar One (Acciona Solar)	75.7
62	NV Valley Solar Solutions II (VEA)*	15
63	Playa Solar (Switch I & II) (EDF)*	179
64	River Mountains Solar (SNWA)	14.4
65	Searchlight Solar*	17.5
66	Silver State Solar North (Enbridge)*	52
67	Silver State Solar South (NextEra)*	250
68	Spectrum Solar (Southern Power)*	30
69	Stillwater (Enel)*	22
70	Stillwater (Enel)*	47.2
71	Techren Solar (I & II) (Global Atlantic Fin.)*	300
72	Western 102 (Barrick Gold)	1
73	Sunshine Valley Solar (First Solar)*	103.5
74	Solar Las Vegas MB2 (Invenergy)	2
75	Townsite Solar*	193
76	Tungsten Mountain (Ormat)	7.3
77	Turquoise Liberty Solar (Turquoise Liberty)*	10
78	Turquoise Nevada*	50
79	Yellow Pine Solar*	125
	Subtotal (solar)	**4,962.3**

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

RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY UPDATES

SB 448 (2021) amended NRS 701A, which governs GOE's Renewable Energy Tax Abatement (RETA) program, adding 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. GOE codified those regulations in Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Chapter 701A through a public workshop and hearing in March of 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.

In December of 2022, GOE submitted an application for Section 40101(d) of IIJA to further grid resilience and address all hazards including wildfire danger, demonstrate community support, and serve a public interest by reducing the frequency and duration of outages in disadvantaged communities. GOE held a public hearing in August of 2022 to review and receive input on proposed program objectives, criteria, and metrics to ensure an equitable energy future. Program criteria was aligned with DOE guidance to include underserved and disadvantaged communities, vulnerable populations, and Tribes by equitably sharing the burdens and benefits of energy production and consumption, while reducing the likelihood and consequence of disruptive events. GOE expects to receive an award in early 2023 and begin a competitive RFP process.

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:

- 15,393 construction jobs and 595 operational jobs in Nevada with an average hourly wage of $38-47 per hour, higher than the statutory requirement for green industry jobs.
- Capital investment of more than $10 million per project.
- $10.2 billion in payroll, taxes and capital investment in Nevada.
- $829 million in property and sales use tax benefits.
- Total nameplate capacity of 5,542 megawatts of renewable energy (half of all renewable energy power produced in Nevada).

Copper Mountain Solar 4. Photo courtesy of Sempra Energy.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM UPDATES

LOWER INCOME SOLAR ENERGY PROGRAM

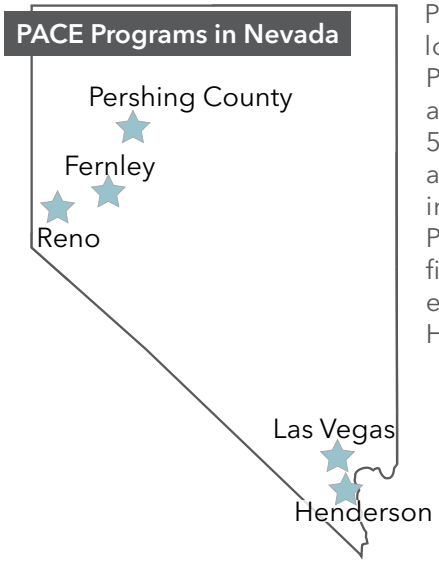
The Lower Income Solar Energy Program (LISEP) is a joint effort of NV Energy and GOE that offers incentives for solar systems that serve lower-income populations. The program was originally created in 2013 as a pilot program through AB 428 and was made permanent through SB 145 (2017). As of Phase 7, LISEP has achieved the maximum amount of incentives as authorized by the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (PUCN).

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.

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.

To date, a total of $10,606,543 has been distributed to 49 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 4,266.26 kW of new solar capacity and resulted in operational savings to these entities.

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. As of 2022, Pershing County now has a PACE financing program, in addition to existing programs in Las Vegas, Henderson, Reno and Fernley.

Pershing County Courthouse in Lovelock, Nev. Photo Courtesy of Ken Lund.

TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION

TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION POLICY UPDATES

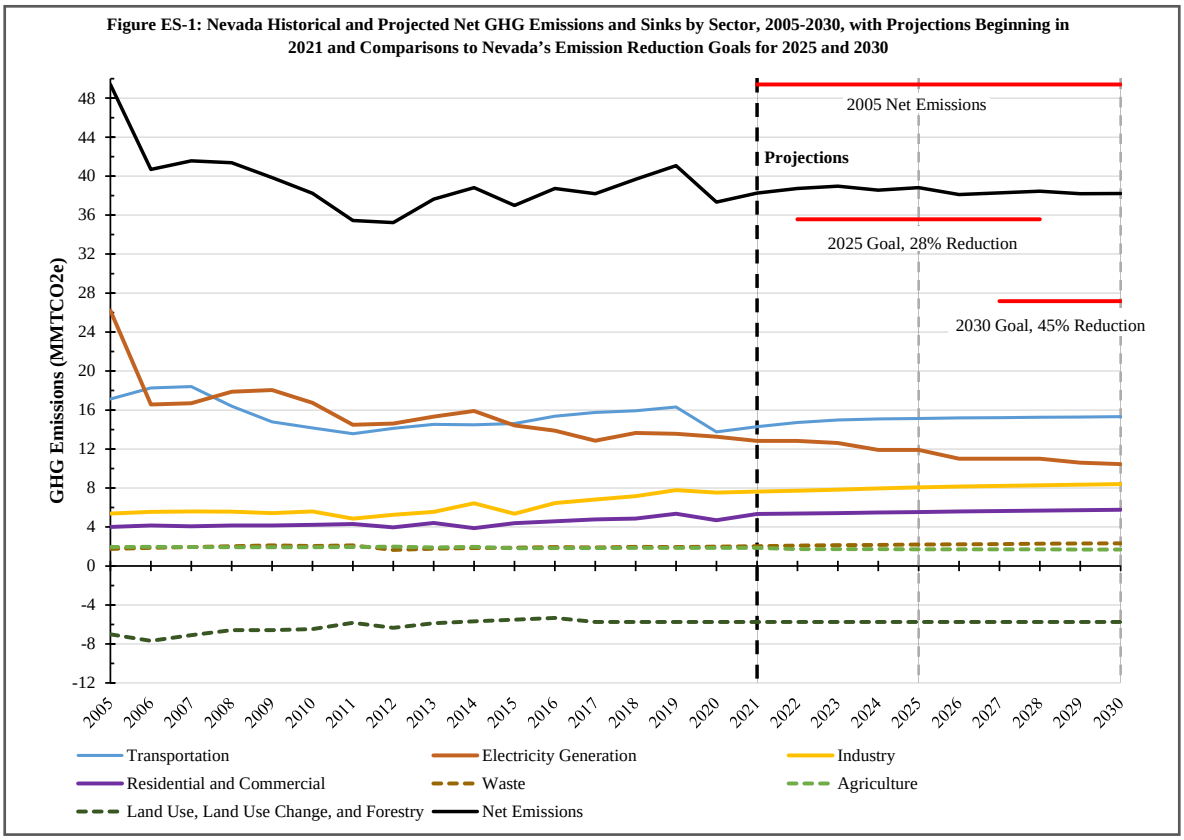
Transportation now accounts for 32 percent of all GHG emissions in Nevada, and with the substantial completion of the Nevada Electric Highway, and the passage recent state and federal legislation, GOE's role in transportation electrification in Nevada is shifting to more of a support role as EV infrastructure funding is distributed through the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT).

The Nevada Electric Highway set the foundation for state investment in EV charging, funding approximately 30 stations. Nevada Senate Bill 448, signed in 2021, authorized an additional $100 million of initial investment in EV charging infrastructure as outlined in **NV Energy's Economic Recovery Transportation Electrification Plan**, with subsequent planning efforts underway. EV ownership is projected to increase from 2 to 7.4 percent by 2032. NDOT's NEVI plan states, Nevada's strong, history of partnerships across state agencies, local utilities, and private industry lays a foundation for collaborative EV infrastructure investment to optimize all available efforts and funding sources to accelerate the use of EVs and maximize the benefits of the expanding EV market.

IIJA dedicates $5 billion in formula funding for EV charging infrastructure. The Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) has led the development of **the Nevada State Plan for Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) Deployment** to establish an interconnected network throughout Nevada.

As part of IIJA, and now that **NDOT's NEVI Plan has been approved by the Secretary of Transportation**, NDOT is authorized to receive approximately $5.6 million in fiscal year (FY) 2022 and $38 million over the next five years under the USDOT Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) NEVI Formula Program to "**deploy electric vehicle (EV) charging stations** and to establish an interconnected network to facilitate data collection, access, and reliability." The goal of NDOT's plan at the highest level is to take meaningful steps toward realizing an interconnected EV network that meets the needs of existing users while anticipating and inducing increased future demand.

Figure ES-1: Nevada Historical and Projected Net GHG Emissions and Sinks by Sector, 2005-2030, with Projections Beginning in 2021 and Comparisons to Nevada's Emission Reduction Goals for 2025 and 2030



Source: Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) 2022 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 2022, Nevada had more than 17,000 registered EVs (DOE Alternative Fuels Data Center) - a 54 percent increase over 2021 - and the state is well on its way to providing infrastructure to support this growing population of EV drivers. Nevada has applied for designation of all interstates as well as several state and U.S. highways as Alternative Fuel Corridors (AFCs). Given the most recent NEVI guidance, NDOT is focusing NEVI efforts to ensure that all interstates are designated as Corridor Ready.

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.

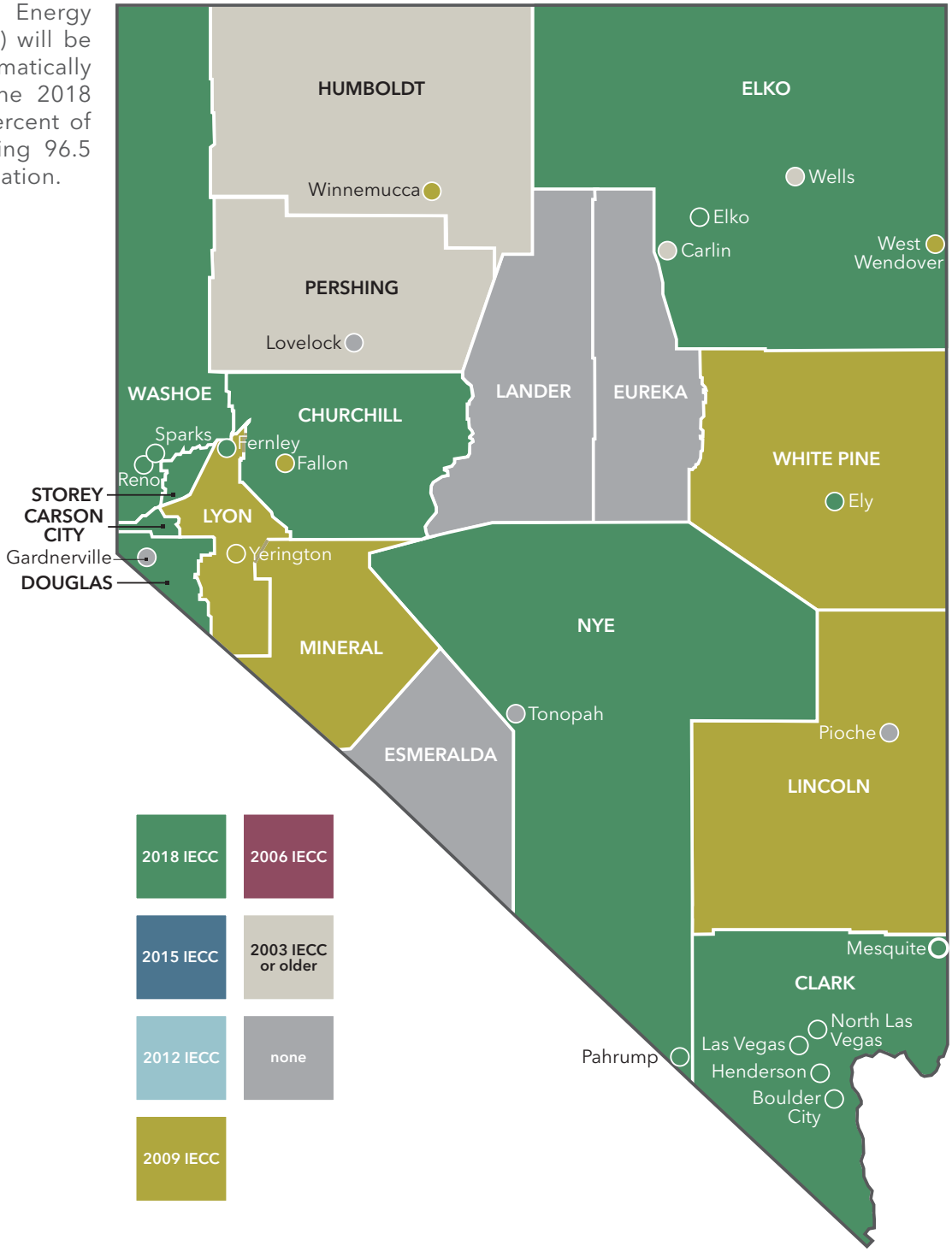
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY UPDATES

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. IIJA and IRA include funding for energy efficiency programs, such as retrofits, energy audits, block grants, revolving loans, rebates, building energy codes and workforce development.

AB 383 (2021) required new standards for energy efficiency on certain appliances sold in Nevada. GOE held a workshop and hearing to adopt regulations under this new statute in December 2022.

The next International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) will be adopted in Nevada automatically in 2024, and currently the 2018 code is adopted in 47 percent of local jurisdictions, reflecting 96.5 percent of Nevada's population.



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, and the next IECC to be adopted will be in 2024. The 2021 IECC is 10 percent more efficient than the 2018 code. The 2021 IECC was the first code to be automatically adopted and included the addition of optional EV-readiness appendices. 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 appendices. In addition, GOE remains 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

Staff from GOE, Nevada Housing Division and Community Services Agency inspect energy efficiency improvements made under HEROS in a resident's home in Washoe County.

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 1,040 homes have had improvements made through this program, benefiting 1,468 residents. Average annual cost savings is $1,162 per home with a total of more than 6 million KWh of energy savings.

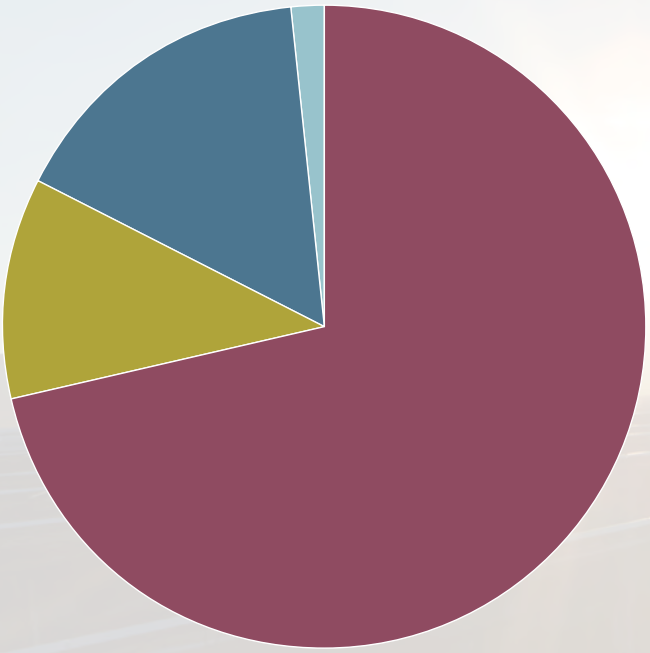
PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING AUDIT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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 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, the City of Reno completed a performance contract to install rooftop solar and battery storage to its Public Safety Center and upgrade to energy efficient LED parking lights. These upgrades are expected to reduce the City's electricity consumption by more than 200,000 kWh every year and reduce annual electrical spending by nearly $100,000.

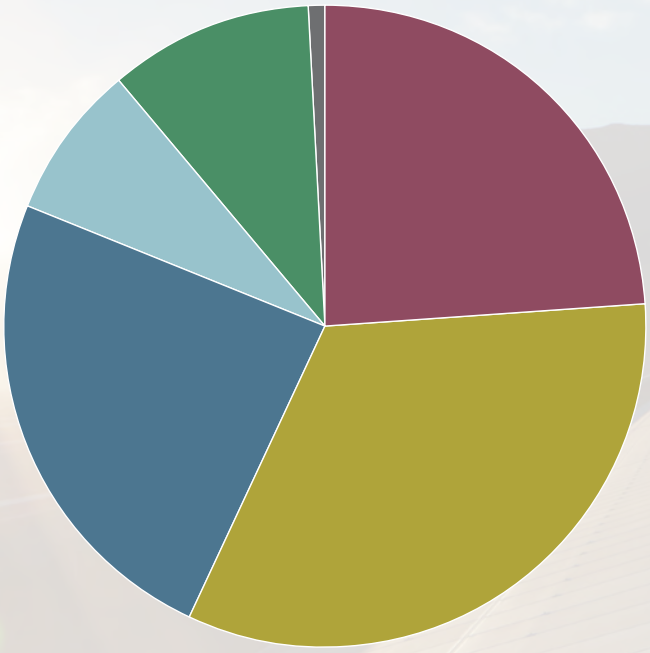
A rendering of the Reno Police Department's Public Safety Center. Photo courtesy of City of Reno.

REVENUE



- **RETA - 72%** $2,308,021.39
- **VW Settlement - 11%** $353,774.00
- **DOE State Energy Program - 15%** $513,133.03
- **Fees - 2%** $50,250.00

EXPENDITURES



- **Nevada Electric Highway - 24%** $685,294.65
- **Personnel - 33%** $936,294.89
- **HEROS - 24%** $686,247.36
- **Operations & Administration - 8%** $221,543.24
- **Targeted Grants - 10%** $293,676
- **SEP Activities - 1%** $16,093.04

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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