

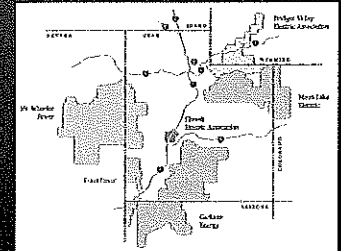


Nevada Energy Choice Initiative

Clay MacArthur, Vice President
August 2017

Deseret Power

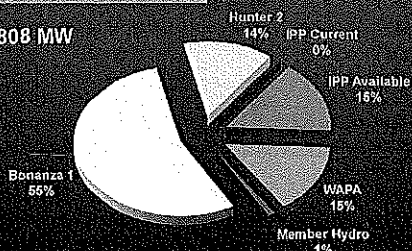
- Established May 25, 1978 to provide power to six member coops
- Mt. Wheeler's "All Requirements" provider through December 1, 2077
- FERC Regulated



2

Deseret Power Resources

Total 808 MW



3

What is an Electric Cooperative?

- Grassroots organizations
- Democratically elected representatives
- Locally controlled
- Cooperative Principles?



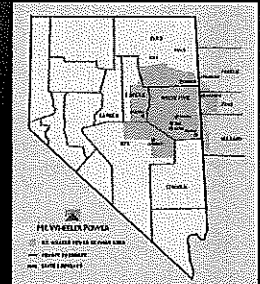
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Seven Cooperative Principles

- I. Voluntary and Open Membership
- II. Democratic Member Control
- III. Members' Economic Participation
- IV. Autonomy and Independence
- V. Education, Training and Information
- VI. Cooperation Among Cooperatives
- VII. Concern for Community

Mt. Wheeler Power

- Incorporated in 1963
- 6,000+ Residential Members
- Serves Economically Sensitive Communities
- Lowest cost Residential provider with >500 Customers
- Along with Munis, not Regulated by PUCN



Comparison of Utility Structures

Structure	Ownership	Incentive	Financing
Investor Owned	Shareholders	For-profit	Investment
Municipal	Government	Non-profit	Taxes
Cooperative	Members	Non-profit	All Requirements Contract/Service Territory

900 Cooperatives exist in 47 States covering 75% of the United State's landmass

Mt. Wheeler Residential Rate

2015 Utility Bundled Retail Sales- Residential

Data from Forms EIA-861, schedules 4A & 4B and EIA-861B

Utility	State	Ownership	Customers (Count)	Sales (Kilowatt-hours)	Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)	Average Price (cents/KWh)
City of Reno	NV	Public	3,375	28,500	2,900.0	10.18
City of Sparks	NV	Public	775	7,210	1,200.0	16.65
City of Primm	NV	Public	781	6,246,800	1,180,000.0	19.05
City of Mesquite	NV	Public	10,720	28,510	3,401.0	12.00
City of Primm	NV	Public	287,720	2,315,400	273,387.0	11.81
City of Primm	NV	Public	15,140	164,020	17,000.0	10.36
City of Primm	NV	Public	4,340	10,040	4,000.0	10.00
City of Primm	NV	Public	1,400	14,710	1,300.0	8.84
City of Primm	NV	Public	6,600	10,000	7,000.0	7.00
City of Primm	NV	Public	100	10,000	7,000.0	7.00
Mt. Wheeler Power, Inc.	NV	Cooperative	5,032	72,270	5,089.1	7.04

Impact of Stranded Costs

Current Energy Rate

+ Stranded Cost Allocation

+ Profit

+ Infrastructure upgrades (e.g., metering & comm.)

+ Costs of market design and operation

- Credits?

- Reductions in other costs?

New Energy Rate

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Impact to All Mt. Wheeler Members

Assumptions include:

- ❑ No cost shifting/subsidizing of stranded costs
- ❑ All utilities and ratepayers subject to equal stranded costs
- ❑ NV Energy 2015 Total Load: 29,912,147 MWh
- ❑ NV Energy Stranded Costs: \$7.4 Billion
- ❑ Amortized over 24 years @ 3% = 1.46 cents/kWh

30% increase to energy component of rate

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End of Presentation



NEVADA RURAL ELECTRIC
ASSOCIATION

*Representing Nevada's Rural Electric Cooperatives,
Power Districts, and Municipal Utilities.*

*Prepared for the Governor's Committee on Energy Choice Workgroups
Generation, Transmission & Delivery
Energy Consumer & Investor Impacts
August 17, 2017*

Richard "Hank" James
Executive Director
NREA

NEVADA RURAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION



NEVADA RURAL ELECTRIC
ASSOCIATION

- Founded in 1974, NREA members are not-for-profit associations of persons who procure and distribute electric service on behalf of their owner-members:
 - One municipal distribution system
 - Six rural electric cooperatives
 - Two power districts.
- NREA Advocates for owner-member/consumers with national and state legislators, agencies, local governments, and like-minded organizations about the importance of the services our utility members provide.

Governance



NEVADA RURAL ELECTRIC
ASSOCIATION

- Each NREA member is an individual association of people with a common purpose to procure and distribute aggregated energy load solely for the members of their Association.
- Local, democratically elected boards are at the center of each member's electric distribution system with a common mission to distribute:
 - safe, reliable, and low-cost electric service for their owner-member/consumers
- PUCN oversight is limited as prescribed in various NRS enabling statutes relative to the Association's entities:
 - Electric Cooperatives --- Power Districts --- Municipalities.

NREA Utility Members Do Not Have "Customers"



NEVADA RURAL ELECTRIC
ASSOCIATION

- Net revenues are allocated back to the Owner/Members as *capital credits*... Either refunded by check or utility bill credit on a pro-rata basis. (*Cooperatives*)
- For Public Utility Districts and Municipalities, net revenues are returned to the consumer manifested in lower rates or lower taxes.

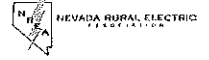
Total Utility Districts 6/30/15	Total Municipalities 6/30/15	Total Power Districts 6/30/15	Total Assets 6/30/15
\$293,852,330	\$184,353,076	266	\$12,345,678

Fundamental Characteristics of NEVADA'S RURAL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS



- NREA Members currently offer **meaningful choice** to their member/consumers...
 - In their power supply options, their rates, and in the make-up of their Boards'.
 - All owner-members have one vote regardless of the amount of energy purchased.
- Provide electricity over ~50% of the land and serve ~10% of the Nevada's population.
- NREA utility members serve an average **5.2 consumers per mile** of distribution power line, compared to over 34 consumers per mile.
- Nevada's rural distribution systems seek to acquire and distribute least-cost power supply resources with high reliability (99.99%) to meet native demand as they arise.

Fundamental Characteristics of NEVADA'S RURAL ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS



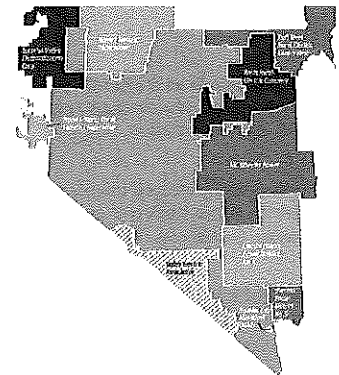
- **The democratic structure** of NREA member Boards
 - Enable each utility system Board to make progressive changes to their own energy policies... only if their owner-members/consumers want change.
 - All owner-members have one vote regardless of the amount of energy purchased.
- **Not vertically integrated** (unique exception: Mt Wheeler – Deseret Power)
 - Aggregated community load within each Association's Service Areas
 - Procure energy from providers of choice
 - Net metering for Individual consumer-owned Distributed Generation
- NREA utility members have **no excess margin component** when setting rates.
 - Rate components = Energy + Demand + Cost of Business

NREA UTILITY MEMBERS



- Lincoln County Power District No. 1, *Pioche, NV*
- Mt. Wheeler Power, *Ely, NV*
- Wells Rural Electric Company, *Wells, NV*
- Overton Power District #5, *Overton, NV*
- Boulder City Electric Utility, *Boulder City, NV*
- Raft River Rural Electric, *Malta, ID*
- Harney Electric Cooperative, *Hines, OR*
- Surprise Valley Electrification Corp, *Alturas, CA*
- Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Co-op, *Portola, CA*

LOCATION OF NEVADA'S RURAL
ELECTRIC UTILITIES



Summary by the Numbers



- Utility Members: 9
- Renewable/Carbon-Free Portfolio: ~65%
- Nevada Consumers: 41,562
- Distribution - 12,248 Miles – Transmission 1,664 Miles (Local)
- Owner-Member/Consumers per mile of distribution line : 5.2
- Nevada Service Territory: 48,216 square miles
- Employees: 266
- Combined Load: 2,731,475 MWh - Peak Load: 502 MW (CY2015)
- Elected Owner-Member/Consumer Directors: 68

Transition to an Open Energy Market



- As defined in a previous ECI Committee meeting this Spring, Nevada's new regulatory framework:
 - "...May include economic and orderly divestiture of generation and limits on corporate affiliates serving as Retail Energy Providers".
(Source: Nevadans for Affordable Clean Energy Choices, April, 2017)
- NREA members have procured long-term energy-supply contracts with the Federal Government
 - Carbon-free hydro power through BPA (North) and WAPA (South)
 - From 11 to 68 years induration
 - "Take or Pay" obligation

NREA Member Segmentation for Wholesale Power Supply



- ECI will uniquely impact each NREA member according to each individual system's Board Policies.
- Common factors:
 - "Take or Pay" contract obligations for all
 - Five NREA Members: "All Requirements" customers of BPA (North)
 - Two Power Districts and one Municipal: Combination of Federal hydro contracts and Market-based purchases (South)
 - Interstate service for Six NREA members. (exceptions: OPD, LPD, BC)
 - Mt Wheeler Power: Unique G & T relationship

Wells Rural Electric Company



Estimated Economic Impact of Energy Choice Initiative

Stranded Investment	Description	Annual Cost	Term In Years	Extended Cost
Bonneville Power Administration Wholesale Power Supply Contract		\$29,707,292	11	\$326,781,312
Northwest Energy Management Services		\$1,440,000		
East Creek Hydroelectric Generation Plant		\$33,583		
Transmission		\$199,248	11	\$2,191,728
Obsolete meters				
	Stranded Investment Subtotal	\$31,380,223		\$328,973,040
	Contractual Obligations			
Long-term debt		\$193,266		\$14,013,061
Post-retirement benefits		\$2,814,088		
	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 12409 Labor Contract			
	Members Equity (Allocated as Capital Credits)	\$600,000		\$18,871,720
	Contractual Obligation Subtotal	\$3,414,088		\$32,882,781
				\$361,855,821

Overton Power District #5



Unfunded Portion of Contracts

(Future Amount to be Paid in 2017 Dollars Until Contract Term Expiration)

	WAPA-BCP	Market Contract	WAPA-SICAIP	Total
1/1/2018 – Expiration	\$78,550,972.00	\$113,680,760.18	\$8,873,432.87	\$201,105,165.07
1/1/2018 - 7/31/2023	\$ 6,962,852.89	\$ 89,425,567.35	\$7,028,957.35	\$103,417,377.59
8/1/2023 – Expiration	\$71,588,119.18	\$ 24,255,192.83	\$1,518,029.21	<u>\$ 97,361,341.22</u>
				\$401,883,883.88

Mt Wheeler Power



Stranded Investment Description	Annual Cost	Term in Years	Extended Cost
Snake Valley Hydro Generation	\$0		
NRTSA Transmission Contract (3) not including ancillary services	\$1,113,000	17	\$ 18,921,000.00
Obsolete meters (4)			\$ 37,668,709.00
Undepreciated Plant Assets owned by members			\$ 36,588,709.00
Stranded Investment Subtotal	\$1,113,000		\$ 85,178,418.00
Contractual Obligations			
Deseret Power Wholesale Contract (through 2080)	\$8,100,000	83	\$ 573,300,000.00
BP Contract Wholesale Power Contract (Through 2077) Current Debt obligation	\$0		\$ 20,707,410.00
Western Area Power Administration Contract (Through 2023) (2)	\$889,785	9	\$ 8,008,065.00
Long-term debt (Annual P & I)	\$2,125,000		\$ 15,250,000.00
Post-retirement benefits	\$0		
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1240 Labor Contract Member Equity (Allocated as Capital Credits)	\$825,000		\$ 27,339,358.41
USDA REEDIG Community Facilities Obligations (WV County Judicial Center)			\$ 1,000,000.00
Contractual Obligation Subtotal	\$12,939,785		\$ 645,604,843.41

Lincoln County PD #1



- LCPD has a contract for hydroelectric power that extends through September 30, 2067
- The value of that contract in 2017 dollars is \$106,892,062
- The contract is "Take or Pay" and does not provide for early termination
- If LCPD were precluded from selling this hydroelectric power to its customers as a result of the Energy Choice initiative:
 - LCPD would continue to have to pay for its hydroelectric power
 - The cost this power represents approximately 40% of LCPD's operating budget and equates to \$2,137,841 per year in 2017 dollars

Boulder City



- Boulder City's Hoover Dam and SLCAIP contracts expire on 9/30/2067 and 9/30/2024, respectively. (Take or Pay)
- The value of the hydro contracts from 7/1/2023 through expiration is \$86.4M, based on CY2016 actual hydro cost per MWh, and hydro contract allocations
- If Boulder City were required to replace hydro energy with market purchases, the cost would be \$4.58M annually, based on CY2016 average cost of market energy.
- This amount is in addition to Boulder City's existing market purchases.

Raft River Electric Cooperative



• Estimated Economic Impact of Energy Choice Initiative

Stranded investment:

Description	Annual Cost	Term in Years	Extended Cost
BPA Contract (NV)	\$1,818,182	11	\$20,000,000

Other Contractual Obligations

• Long-term debt (Transmission serving Nevada)	\$16,460,000
--	--------------

NREA & ENERGY CHOICE



• Additional Transition Costs for NREA owner-members in an Open Energy Market Structure would include:

- Alternative Power Providers' profit margin (10-15%)
- Transmission and retail wheeling costs (TBD)
- NREA's existing PPA Divestiture/Liquidation costs (\$1 Billion +)
- Additional Transition costs
 - Including, but not limited to:
 - Automated Meter Infrastructure (if possible)
 - Billing software
 - New regulatory oversight/compliance

NREA's Wholesale Power Supply Resources (Primary)



- Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)
 - 4 Northern Electric Cooperatives
- Deseret Power (G & T)
 - Mt Wheeler Power (Eastern NV)
- Western Area Power Administration (WAPA)
 - 2 South-Central Power Districts (CRC)
 - Boulder City
- Hoover Dam (Direct)
 - Boulder City



NEVADA RURAL ELECTRIC
ASSOCIATION

Nevada Rural Electric Association
Richard "Hank" James
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Carson City, Nevada 89701
(775) 275-0439
hjam@nrea.coop

Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, OR 97208



John J. Williams, Constituent Account Executive, Bonneville Power Administration

1. BPA: what we are and who we serve
2. BPA's service area
3. BPA's involvement in Nevada during the state's deregulation process in the late 1990s
4. 2001 Energy crisis: BPA created a tier system to provide and protect customers from wholesale market

Celeste Schwendiman, Power Account Executive, Bonneville Power Administration

1. The Bonneville Project Act
2. The 1980 Northwest Power Act
3. Contracts
 - a. Regional Dialogue (Long-Term Power Sales Contract)
 - i. Take or Pay Obligation
 - ii. New Large Single Load
 - b. Net Billing Agreements
 - c. Residential Exchange Agreement/Regional Settlement
 - d. Transmission Contract
 - e. Transfer Service Agreements

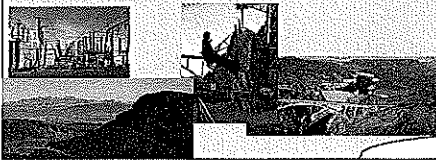
Colorado River Commission of Nevada (CRCNV)

Presentation to the Committee on Energy Choice

Technical Working Group on Generation,
Transmission and Delivery
&
Technical Working Group on Energy Consumer
& Investor Economic Impact

Jayne Harkins, P.E.
Executive Director

August 17, 2017



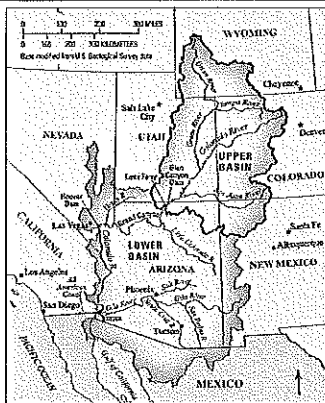
Presentation Outline

- Colorado River Basin Overview
- CRCNV History, Organization, and Overview
- Federal Hydropower
 - Management, Contract, Provisions, Benefits
- State Contract Provisions
 - Reallocation Provisions
 - Benefits
- State Contractors
 - Full Requirements Contractors
 - Wholesale Non-Utility Contractors
 - Wholesale Utility Contractors
- Summary / Questions

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Colorado River Basin



- The Colorado River runs over 1,400 miles through seven "Basin States": Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.
- The Basin is divided into the Upper Basin and Lower Basin - each Basin receives an annual allotment of 7.5 million acre-feet of water.
- The "Mexican Water Treaty of 1944" apportioned 1.5 million acre-feet of the Colorado River's annual flow to Mexico.
- Nevada's annual allocated share of Colorado River water is 300,000 acre-feet.

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CRCNV History

- The CRCNV is an executive agency of the State of Nevada responsible for acquiring and managing Nevada's share of water and hydropower resources from the Colorado River.
- Purpose – To protect, receive, safeguard and hold in trust the water and hydropower resources provided from the Colorado River for the benefit of the State of Nevada.
- Colorado River Benefits to Nevada:
 - Colorado River water.
 - Environmental resources.
 - Hydropower resources.
- CRCNV has been providing these benefits for 81 years.

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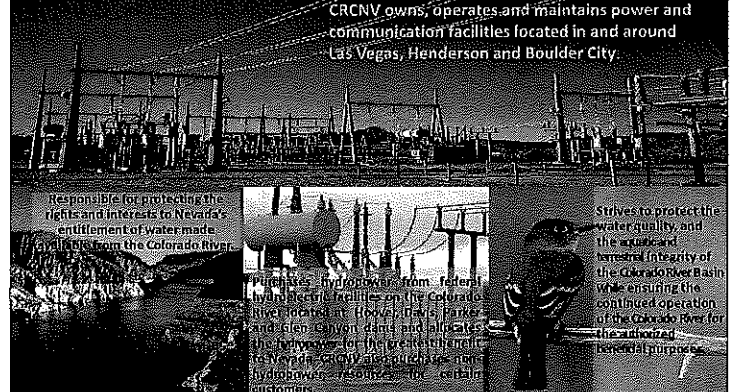
CRCNV Organization

- Created in 1935 by Nevada State Legislature as Hoover Dam construction was ending, contracts for water and hydropower were put in place.
- Through Nevada statutes that define the CRCNV operations:
 - Has broad statutory authority to buy and sell electricity and build transmission across Nevada (NRS 538.161-538.181).
 - Customer base is limited by NRS 704.787.
 - Is not subject to regulation by the NPUC (NRS 538.181, 704.787).
- CRCNV receives no State General Funds – Funding provided by water and hydropower customers.
- Organization consists of:
 - 7-member Commission that meets monthly.
 - Staff of 33 with 2 Field Offices, all located in southern Nevada.

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CRCNV Overview



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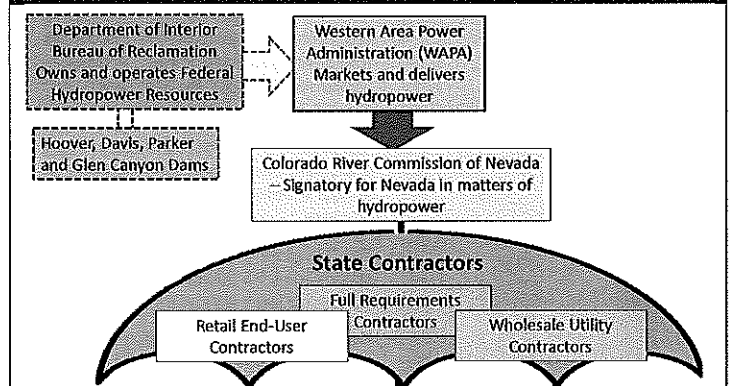
Federal Hydropower

- The Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation owns, operates, and maintains the dams and power plants.
- The Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) markets and delivers the federal hydropower.
- Two ways federal hydropower is marketed:
 - Federal Regulatory Process and
 - Authorized by Congress in 1934, 1984 and 2011 (Hoover Dam)
- Federal hydropower law requires allocations under specific preference law provisions to non-profit public entities.
 - CRCNV serves as the non-profit preference customer
 - CRCNV allocates within the state under state law

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Federal Hydropower Contract Structure



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Federal Contract Provisions

- Long-term Contracts (40-50 years)
- Cost-based energy resource, typically below market
- Limited termination provisions
- Very little ability to get resource back if given up
- Restrictions on resale and resource use provisions
- Accept load in Nevada
- Within WAPA's marketing area

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State Contract Provisions

- Contract terms range from 15-50 years.
- The CRCNV seeks to ensure that Nevada's hydropower is used to the greatest possible benefit to this state (NRS 538.161).
- CRCNV's contracts with utility providers require the low cost benefits of hydropower be passed on to their customers (NAC 538.540 (3)).
- Nevada Power Company must pass through to its residential class of customers, the economic benefits of a portion of its Hoover hydropower resource (NAC 538.540 (4)).
- CRCNV passes through certain federal contract provisions.

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CRCNV Reallocation Provisions

- The CRCNV statutory regulations require a public, transparent process for reallocation (NAC 538.455).
- Contractor liable for payments until reallocation process complete.
- CRCNV also has temporary lay-off provisions; meaning unused hydropower can be provided to other contractors.

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CRCNV Hydropower Benefits

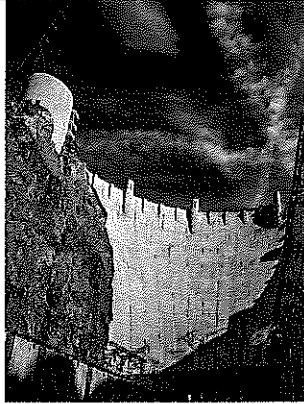
- Hydropower is a highly desirable resource because it is clean, low-cost and renewable.
- Cost-based rates:
 - Hoover \$22.13 MWH
 - Parker-Davis \$13.53 MWH
 - Glen Canyon Dam \$29.42 MWH
- CRCNV provides input into federal operations, maintenance and budgets.
- CRCNV passes through other costs (ie. Admin, transmission, and habitat improvement costs).

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Hoover Hydropower

- CRCNV's federal contract effective September, 2016 for deliveries beginning October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2067.
- CRCNV's allocation by Congressional Act. (Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2011 43 USC 619a)
- Hoover hydropower allocated by WAPA and CRCNV, all contracts with CRCNV.
- City of Boulder City allocated hydropower by Congressional Act.



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State Contractors beginning Oct 1, 2017

Full Requirements Contractors	Wholesale Utility Contractors	Retail End-User Contractors	
Basic Water Company	City of Boulder City	City of Henderson	College of Southern Nevada
Lhoist	Lincoln County Power District No. 1	City of Las Vegas	Las Vegas Valley Water District
Olin Chlor Alkali Products	Nevada Power Co. dba: NV Energy	City of Mesquite	Nevada Department of Administration
TIMET	Overton Power District No 5	City of North Las Vegas	Nevada Department of Corrections
Tronox	Valley Electric Association	Clark County School District	Nevada Department of Transportation
		Clark County Water Reclamation	Southern Nevada Water Authority
			University of Nevada – Las Vegas

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Full Requirements Contractors

- NRS 538.161 and 538.181 allow for CRCNV to supply supplemental power.
- CRCNV contracts to provide scheduling and ancillary services.
 - Lhoist
 - TIMET
 - Tronox
 - Basic Water Company
 - Olin Chlor Alkali Products

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Wholesale Utility Contractors

- CRCNV contracts with southern Nevada utilities to provide hydropower.
- These utility companies may be affected by Energy Choice
 - City of Boulder City (also has own federal allocation by Congress)
 - Nevada Power Company dba NV Energy
 - Lincoln County Power District
 - Overton Power District
 - Valley Electric Association
- Right to renew per NRS 538.181(7), Hoover contract last renewal.

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Hydropower vs. Total Load Wholesale Utility Contractors

Total of all Utility Deliveries in FY 2016 24,104,426,000 kWh

Hoover 638,909,000 kWh

Parker-Davis 62,021,000 kWh

Glen Canyon 76,553,000 kWh

Total Hydropower 777,483,000 kWh Or 3%

- Currently federal hydropower does NOT qualify as "renewable" under Nevada's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS).

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Summary

- Federal hydropower is a valuable, low-cost, renewable resource available to Nevada.
- The CRCNV, City of Boulder City and other Nevada entities hold long-term contracts with the federal Power Marketing Agencies for hydropower.
- The CRCNV allocates its hydropower within Nevada under long-term contracts and determines what is in the best interest of this State.

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Summary

- The Energy Choice Initiative has raised questions regarding:
 - Ability of Nevada to continue to benefit from low-cost, renewable federal hydropower.
 - Viability of these long-term hydropower contracts.
 - Policy of the CRCNV as to what is in the "best interest of the State".
 - Process on providing value to some CRCNV customers will change.
 - Legal questions.
 - CRCNV may need specific legislation.

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Hoover Dam Allocations

- CRCNV's contract expires 2067.
- Some state allocations are 50 years and some are 15 years.

CRCNV Allocations of Hoover Hydropower

Contractor	Capacity (kW)	Annual Energy (kWh)	Contractor	Capacity (kW)	Annual Energy (kWh)
Basic Water Co.	4,875	9,251,239	CSN	282	615,019
Uniolet	386	2,055,858	LNVWD	7,049	19,389,730
Olin	1,750	3,818,223	Lincoln City Power District No. 1	28,215	101,245,012
Timex	71,609	107,417,054	Nevada Power Company	237,558	497,725,963
Tronox	17,824	71,783,386	Overton Power District No. 5	19,707	46,438,260
City of Boulder City	8,584	16,976,897	Southern NV Water Authority	17,146	79,349,211
City of Henderson	3,635	12,073,907	State of NV Admin	109	238,556
City of Las Vegas	3,846	12,397,834	State of NV Corrections	282	615,019
City of Mesquite	1,000	2,181,842	State of NV Transportation	116	253,887
City of N. Las Vegas	1,765	3,851,905	Valley Electric Association Inc.	17,673	41,209,635
CC School District	3,007	6,566,044	UNLV	2,806	6,124,153
C.W.R.D.	9,269	11,572,166	CRCNV Total	71,810 kW	259,953,355 kWh

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Glen Canyon Dam Allocations

- CRCNV's contract and CRCNV's customers contracts expire September 30, 2024.

CRCNV Allocations of Glen Canyon Dam Hydropower

Contractor	Capacity (kW)	Annual Energy (kWh)
City of Boulder City	7,279	21,570,508
Overton Power District No. 5	8,256	24,464,888
Valley Electric Assoc.	11,879	35,201,567
CRCNV Total	27,414 kW	81,236,963 kWh

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Parker – Davis Project Allocation

- CRCNV's contract and CRCNV's customer contracts expire September 30, 2028.

CRCNV Allocations of Parker-Davis Hydropower

Contractor	Capacity (kW)	Annual Energy (kWh)
Basic Water Company	3,001	6,039,944
Lhoist	237	1,342,210
Timet	13,304	70,130,458
Trolox	17,581	77,848,163
Southern Nevada Water Authority	9,456	46,641,788
Overton Power District No. 5	4,497	21,923,409
Valley Electric Association	8,484	40,097,644
CRCNV Total	56,560 kW	264,023,616 kWh

Parker Dam – "Run of River"

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Questions?



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crc.nv.gov

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