

**MINUTES OF THE  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON GROWTH AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Eightieth Session  
February 26, 2019**

The Senate Committee on Growth and Infrastructure was called to order by Chair Yvanna D. Cancela at 1:36 p.m. on Tuesday, February 26, 2019, in Room 2135 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4412E of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. [Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda. [Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster. All exhibits are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau.

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Senator Yvanna D. Cancela, Chair  
Senator Chris Brooks, Vice Chair  
Senator Moises Denis  
Senator Pat Spearman  
Senator Joseph P. Hardy  
Senator James A. Settelmeyer  
Senator Scott Hammond

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:**

Senator Kelvin Atkinson (Excused)

**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Marjorie Paslov Thomas, Policy Analyst  
Darcy Johnson, Committee Counsel  
Debbie Shope, Committee Secretary

**OTHERS PRESENT:**

Garrett C. Weir, General Counsel, Public Utilities Commission of Nevada  
Hayley Williamson, Senior Assistant General Counsel, Public Utilities  
Commission of Nevada  
David Bobzien, Director, Governor's Office of Energy  
Jennifer L. Taylor, Deputy Director, Intergovernmental Relations, Governor's  
Office of Energy

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Fred Voltz  
Paul McKenzie, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Building and Construction Trades  
Council of Northern Nevada

CHAIR CANCELA:

If you are here for either Senate Bill (S.B.) 154 or S.B. 160 and have not looked at the agenda, both were pulled from today's agenda and will be rescheduled. We have two presentations today. We will begin with the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (PUCN).

**SENATE BILL 154**: Requires the adoption of regulations authorizing certain renewable natural gas activities. (BDR 58-108)

**SENATE BILL 160**: Requires the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada to adopt certain regulations concerning natural gas infrastructure. (BDR 58-909)

GARRETT C. WEIR (General Counsel, Public Utilities Commission of Nevada):  
With me today is Hayley Williamson, our Senior Assistant General Counsel to the PUCN. Hayley will give a brief overview and the regulations the PUCN adopted over the last biennium as a result of legislation passed during the 2017 Session.

HAYLEY WILLIAMSON (Senior Assistant General Counsel, Public Utilities Commission of Nevada):

The PUCN is a regulatory agency that ensures investor-owned utilities comply with laws enacted by the Nevada Legislature. The PUCN's duties include delivering fair and impartial regulation of public utilities. It provides for safe, economic, efficient, prudent and reliable service operation while balancing the interests of customers and shareholders of public utilities. The PUCN provides public utilities the opportunity to earn a fair return on their investments, while affording customers with just and reasonable rates.

The PUCN regulates approximately 400 investor-owned utilities engaged in electric, natural gas, telecommunications, rail, water and waste water services. The PUCN also is involved in monitoring gas and pipeline safety. The PUCN has 103 employees consisting primarily of lawyers, accountants, engineers, economists and support staff.

The PUCN has three commissioners appointed by the governor who serve as administrative judges for our dockets. It has an independent regulatory operations staff who appear as litigants in front of the Commission as an independent party.

Turning to the bills that were passed during the 2017 session, we have S.B. No. 65 of the 79th Session, page 3 of our presentation ([Exhibit C](#)). This bill established requirements to allow for greater public participation in the PUCN integrated resource planning process. This includes more public participation in pre-filing meetings. It ensures that during the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) process, preference will be given by the PUCN to resources that provide the greatest economic and environmental benefits. It gives the opportunity for the creation of new jobs in the State, that diversify energy portfolios and would reduce fuel and carbon price risk.

The PUCN adopted regulations in 2018 to require an electric utility to determine the social cost of using carbon to be included in the calculation of environmental costs using available carbon science and economics. All of the people who participated in the PUCN rulemaking for each of these bills are listed at the bottom of each page in the exhibit.

Next is S.B. No. 145 of the 79th Session on page 4 of [Exhibit C](#). This bill expands programs eligible for incentives under the new solar energy systems program and created two new programs: the energy storage system and the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Demonstration Program (EVIDP). The programs are maintained through NV Energy's annual renewable plan, which also includes the wind and water power programs.

The new energy storage program provides incentives for the installation of energy storage systems that have a nameplate capacity of at least 100, but not more than 1,000 kilowatts (kW) by certain customers of an electric utility. The new EVIDP regulations carve out \$15 million from the rest of the programs as a set aside. This \$15 million that was included in the PUCN regulation helps complete the electric vehicle highway corridor. It incentivizes electric vehicle (EV) charging stations specifically at places of work, for multi-family dwellings and helps fund the conversion of diesel vehicles and bus fleets to electric powered.

The Governor's Office of Energy (GOE) participated in this docket and helped identify sites in the NV Energy service territory along Nevada's highway corridors for possible EV charging infrastructure deployment. The GOE noted that the incentive funding from S.B. No. 145 of the 79th Session was critical to the success of the Nevada Electric Highway (NEH) program.

In S.B. No. 145 of the 79th Session requires the Commission, from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2023, to authorize payment of incentives. The amount of these incentives is not to be more than \$1 million per year for the installation of solar energy systems that benefit low-income customers.

Next is S.B. No. 146 of the 79th Session. The bill required that an IRP or IRP amendment include a distributed resource plan. It is defined in the bill as a plan for distributed energy systems, energy efficiency, energy storage, EVs and demand response technologies.

The PUCN adopted regulations that allow for an investor process to develop the distributed resource plan. Pursuant to S.B. No. 146 of the 79th Session, on June 1, 2018, NV Energy filed its first joint integrated resource plan as Sierra Pacific Power Company and Nevada Power Company. The PUCN approved the plan through multiple phases in December 2018. It included 1,001 megawatts (mw) of new solar capacity and 100 mw of energy storage. The new 1,001 mw effectively double Nevada's renewable capacity. The approved power purchase agreements and the joint IRP set some of the lowest solar prices in the Country at approximately \$23 per mw hour.

Next are S.B. No. 150 of the 79th Session and A.B. No. 223 of the 79th Session. Both of the bills require energy efficiency regulations and goals. For rulemaking purposes the PUCN combined the dockets. All regulations establish energy savings goals for each electric utility beginning January 1, 2022 and ending December 31, 2024. The goal for this period is 1.1 percent of the normalized forecasted weather sales of the electric utility to see a reduction. The PUCN regulations also require an expenditure of not less than 5 percent of the total expenditures related to energy efficiency programs, directed toward low-income customers.

Senate Bill No. 204 of the 79th Session requires the PUCN to determine whether it is in the public interest to establish regulations for biennial targets for the procurement of energy storage systems by an electric utility. The PUCN

began investigating rulemaking to implement this bill. The GOE commissioned a study to provide information for the PUCN when evaluating what levels of energy storage deployment would be economically beneficial for Nevada. They also evaluated whether procurement targets for energy storage systems should be set, and if so, at what levels.

The Brattle Group was selected to perform the study with federal funding from the U.S. Department of Energy State Energy Program (SEP) and also State funding from the Renewable Energy Account. The Brattle Group determined that up to 175 mw of utility-scale battery storage could be deployed cost-effectively Statewide by 2020. In addition, 700 mw to 1,000 mw could be deployed Statewide by 2030, to the extent that storage costs decline over time. The PUCN voted in late 2018 to accept the Brattle Group report and adopt the recommendations. The PUCN has now started the rulemaking phase to establish energy storage targets.

Page 8 of [Exhibit C](#) is S.B. No. 412 of the 79th Session, a telecommunications bill. It revises the administration of the lifeline service in Nevada, effectuating the transition to the use of the National Lifeline Eligibility Verifier to determine program eligibility. The PUCN is in the process of working with State and federal sponsors to implement the national verifier.

One other energy bill was A.B. No. 405 of the 79th Session. The reason it is not on the list of bill topics is because it was not implemented through rulemaking. Implementation is through a joint application that NV Energy filed and the PUCN implemented through a stipulation by the parties. The parties stipulated NV Energy's proposals for the optional time to differentiate rate schedules contained in A.B. No. 405 of the 79th Session.

DAVID BOBZIEN (Director, Governor's Office of Energy):

I will begin with the GOE mission on page 2 of our presentation ([Exhibit D](#)). We see ourselves as implementers who manage programs, facilitate cooperation, advise the Governor and collaborate with partners. Page 3 of [Exhibit D](#) is the GOE organization structure. Our office is in transition during this time. There are some positions that are a lighter shade on the presentation; those are current vacancies.

Page 4 of [Exhibit D](#) is our GOE funding. It is important to note that the GOE is not funded through the General Fund. The Renewable Energy Account provides

the bulk of the funds, as well as pass through federal funds from the SEP, application fees, some interest from the Revolving Loan Fund and abatements. Revenue for fiscal year 2019 is \$3.7 million.

Next are GOE programs on page 5, [Exhibit D](#). These are grouped by renewable energy programs and energy efficiency programs. We also have the NEH and various project funding partnerships.

Going over the strategic plan and framework on page 6 of [Exhibit D](#), it is important to note this was adopted for the period of 2016 to 2020. There are milestones we are pursuing to become the Nation's leading producer and consumer of clean and renewable energy.

Page 7 of [Exhibit D](#) is a brief statement of Governor Sisolak's clean energy vision that was laid out in the State of the State address. It is important to note Governor Sisolak is committed to regaining Nevada's position as a clean energy leader to combat climate change and pursue green-collar jobs in Nevada.

JENNIFER L. TAYLOR, (Deputy Director, Intergovernmental Relations, Governor's Office of Energy):

We see opportunities within statutes to have collaboration and make the energy innovation hub work, which Director Bobzien described. *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 701 sets out the GOE to be a hub for all things energy: energy innovation, development opportunities and provides broad goals to meet, including maximizing our opportunities in the same collaborative manner.

*Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 701.170, section 3 states the GOE is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with federal or State agencies or political subdivisions. In NRS 701.170, section 6 permits us to exercise the powers and the duties of the GOE. This is within the limits of legislative appropriations and other money authorized for expenditure for such purposes, negotiate and execute agreements with public or private entities. Those include promoting energy projects that enhance the economic development of the State, promoting the use of renewables and promoting the use of measures which conserve or reduce the demand for energy. This results in more efficient uses of energy and developing comprehensive programs for retrofitting public buildings in the State to make them more energy efficient. To accomplish these goals, NRS 701.180 lists agencies that GOE would be authorized to work with.

The GOE is tasked to carry out the directives concerning energy prescribed to us by the Governor. The collaborative role of the GOE is set out in statute. The creation of the Deputy Director Intergovernmental Relations position highlights the clean energy goals of our Governor. It recognizes Nevada's leadership in renewable energy, the conservation of our natural resources, and the development of green-collar jobs, as well as developing the workforce for the future. Moving our constructed environment, transportation sector and energy generation toward lower carbon emissions will take collaboration across all levels of government.

There are examples of the entities we work with, or have opportunities to work with, on page 9 of [Exhibit D](#). The Volkswagen Clean Air Act Civil Settlement is administered by the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection, and GOE is a recipient of some of that funding.

You heard from the PUCN how some of their dockets have supported the NEH as storage studies. Within the NEH, there are electric charging stations in different rural localities. These provide economic development opportunities for the rural communities.

We work collaboratively with the construction trade through programs. These are the building energy code, our Direct Energy Assistance Loan program, our Nevada Housing Division on our Home Energy Retrofit Opportunities for Seniors (HEROS) program and performance contracting. Those all involve cooperation with our local governments, other State agencies and school districts. The HEROS program ensures our seniors can install money-saving energy-efficient products.

For renewable energy development we work with local government and with the Nevada Department of Wildlife on these projects. There is the Lower Income Solar Energy Program (LISEP), which provides opportunities for low-income persons. It allows access to solar by working with agencies supporting those types of projects or other social programs.

Places that can emphasize this collaboration is economic development. We are working with the regional development authorities to promote Nevada as a leader for the development of clean energy projects and innovations.

The education and workforce development fields work on opportunities for Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) training in schools. These may be opportunities for workforce training with agencies, such as the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR) and Office of Workforce Innovation for a New Nevada (OWINN). Clean energy jobs are not exportable and provide living wages.

We are looking forward to working with the Nevada Department of Transportation's (NDOT) new innovation division, NV2X. There are great ideas to modernize and decarbonize our transportation infrastructure. With the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs there are opportunities on programs that would showcase Nevada clean energy successes.

The GOE is exploring opportunities for a Las Vegas presence to ensure that our programs and the work being done expand throughout the State.

I will review policy issues that are viewed as likely candidates for discussion over this Session.

The first one is Assembly Bill (A.B.) 54, which is a GOE bill that would repeal a now obsolete statute. It required the reduction of grid-based energy purchases for the State-owned buildings by 20 percent by 2015. Those targets have been met. Repealing the statute will start the broader discussion of energy use, reduction and cost savings across State-owned buildings in the context of larger climate goals.

**ASSEMBLY BILL 54**: Repeals certain provisions relating to energy efficiency.  
(BDR 58-327)

In statute, there is a minimum efficiency standard for lumens per watt for general purpose light bulbs. This was a 2007 measure which supported and helped initiate federal regulations regarding energy efficiency in light bulbs. This will remove the need to do rulemaking in Nevada. The federal administration target is looking at eliminating some of the energy efficiency programs that exist. There will be a proposed amendment that would preserve the existing federal targets in our revised statutes.

Transportation electrification is on page 11 of Exhibit D. These are programs with discussions we believe will happen this Session. The transportation sector



will surpass electricity generation as the primary source of greenhouse gas emissions. Nevada has done a great job at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from generation assets and is the next frontier.

This is a great opportunity for Nevada leadership to be showing clean energy innovation, decarbonization and creating economic opportunities. There is a lot of work to be done but smart policy on EVs will support this market growth and continue to contribute to significant carbon emission reductions.

The Governor supports a robust Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). If there was a bill brought to him with 50 percent reduction by 2030, he would sign that bill. The RPS has been one of the keys and one of the tools states have used to increase and stimulate renewable energy growth. We are looking forward to see what comes out in bill form from all the deliberative legislators that are working on the RPS.

In terms of renewable energy, there are a couple of other programs being worked on and helped with the RPS, including the Renewable Energy Tax Abatement (RETA) program and LISEP, which was discussed earlier.

*Nevada Revised Statute 704B* allows for a limited class of customers, which are those who carry an annual load of 1 mw or more to obtain energy services from an entity other than NV Energy. There is a procedural process set out in NRS 704B. It basically states that as long as the applicant's exit is not deemed to be contrary to the public interest, there is a process by which they get a calculation of an impact fee. It allows them to receive distribution and transmission services only.

This chapter was implemented to address an energy market that was substantially different from the one today. It was an energy market where there were concerns about generation constraint. This statutory scheme has not been updated since 2001 when it was enacted, and we expect there may be language in bills to make some amendments on this statutory chapter.

With expanding access to solar, S. B. 210 would enable community solar.

**SENATE BILL 210**: Revises provisions relating to energy. (BDR 58-307)

There are approximately 14 states that have enabled community solar to allow access to solar for those people who do not have the funding and whose homes cannot fit a rooftop installation. This would provide a way for them to essentially access virtual net metering through community solar garden installations.

SENATOR BROOKS:

It is good to hear that there is talk of an expanded southern Nevada presence. Being able to reach out and work with government agencies where a lot of this is taking place is appreciated. One question I have is about staffing, how many people total are in the GOE?

MR. BOBZIEN:

We have eight total.

SENATOR BROOKS:

You are budgeted for 12 positions, correct?

MR. BOBZIEN:

Yes.

SENATOR BROOKS:

Your office is funded for these; now there is a surplus which is being carried forward, based on not having all the positions filled. Are these positions dedicated to individual roles, or are those the positions you are seeking to fill now?

MR. BOBZIEN:

The GOE is in transition, embarking on a program and a review of all things. The GOE wants to take our time and due diligence and really look at what the optimal way is to deploy those positions. It is too soon to contemplate what it means in terms of any budget adjustments or position restructurings.

With regard to the Public Information Officer position, it is not clear yet if it should be filled just because we have it. That position and money may be better suited to another role. We could use the money for programs for the people who need it.

During Session, the GOE will be doing a program review to have a better idea of what the options are for the geographic question of the Las Vegas office. The GOE will then come back later and explain what staffing changes we may, or may not, need to make.

SENATOR BROOKS:

You are funded for 12 positions in the new budget, is that correct?

MR. BOBZIEN:

Correct.

SENATOR BROOKS:

What areas or programs do you feel you might be missing or might have been missed by not having these individuals on staff?

MR. BOBZIEN:

I have been on the job for two months. It is not yet clear, but what is clear is the focus for what the office should be. Our programs are important to the citizens of Nevada. The GOE wants to look at all aspects of what is the maximum result for our investment, find where the holes are and the availability of the programs which have served these populations. The GOE wants to look at other populations around the State, to see if they have had the same opportunities for access.

Once the GOE finds those access gaps, it is going to be staffing that helps us fill those. I am looking at it from that perspective. For instance, the HEROS program does incredible work when reviewing the Status of Energy Report on our website.

The GOE had a final inspection of a senior woman's home in Carson City who received a new water heater, furnace and window treatments. It has made an impact on her well-being in her senior years. The GOE wants to make sure we can do everything possible with the positions and the resources to make sure more seniors have the same opportunities. That is the lens through which we will be looking, the different programs and then be able to answer these questions about these positions.

SENATOR BROOKS:

You are self-funded through fees, through basically reoccurring charges that you receive from the RETA program and some others such as grants. When I look at the pie chart in your presentation on page 4 of [Exhibit D](#), the renewable energy fund is the RETA program funding, correct? It is an important program for both the State and for your office.

The reason I am getting to this is because a lot of the people in this Committee and in the Legislature are going to have bills that are going to do many things. I am trying to plant the seed about fiscal notes which will be coming back to your office, because it looks like there is a 30 percent capacity in front of you. I am trying to ensure if we ask you to do a job, we are not getting charged twice for that job with a fiscal note.

You mentioned NRS 704B, and I agree with the comments. Do you know of anything else that is taking place from a policy discussion about changes that we should be aware of?

MR. BOBZIEN:

The GOE is not aware of any items at this time, but it has been flagged to watch what is happening even within the last 12 months. We are keeping track of what the hot topics are with items that have been identified by the PUCN and with their various dockets and actions.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:

Let me go back to the Thursday, February 21 meeting on the presentation from E-Centricity in which they have several roles. Is there anything that might be germane to the work you are doing and the ability to access energy and becoming the leader?

MR. BOBZIEN:

It was a report that was made possible through our sponsorship at the GOE. The policy recommendations and options put forth are huge. The one everyone is keeping track of is the governance of the policy issue and the recognition that there are many different agencies and entities that have a role to play in electrifying Nevada's transportation system. The possibility of GOE serving as the hub for the conversation is a role that we are ready to take on.

I think back to Senator Brooks' questions about the vacant positions. It is something that is in our mind if we have to take on any new responsibilities and roles related to that hub. The GOE is engaged with NDOT on these issues and has made progress on NEH and can see doing more in the future.

There are other possibilities that our office can provide, some technical support or assistance and possibly even some funding, whether it is from the Volkswagen Clean Air Act Civil Settlement, the SEP or dollars from GOE. Some gap coverage can be provided, whether it is specific infrastructure needs, or whether it is the exploration of pool-like procurement for vehicles, particularly among public agencies. However, I would flag the question of who is working together and how they are working together; it is one of the most important things that came out of the report.

SENATOR SPEARMAN:

Now that we are aware and moving into the second half of the twenty-first century, many of the jobs will be in the energy field. Are you doing anything with DETR to do some co-planning?

MS. TAYLOR:

The GOE recognizes the jobs of the future will be in energy, clean energy, advanced transportation and the Clean Coalition's Transmission Access Charges. There are great agencies in Nevada. The agencies where there is opportunity to expand the work being done include OWINN, DETR and the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE). The work NSHE is doing with the Desert Research Institute and the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research projects, assists teacher training and STEM education. Those are opportunities for our office to start to enhance what is being done across the education and workforce development fields.

SENATOR BROOKS:

I want to talk about the tax abatement program. It is 82 percent of your budget. All the things you are talking about doing and you are doing are dependent on that program. It has been successful in this State; I believe there is about \$8 billion worth of projects and it has created thousands of jobs.

It has changed over the years. We have been looking at how that happened, requiring more oversight and auditing abilities for applicants. I want to make sure you have the capacity to do these programs, and take care of your most

valuable funding stream, and ensure the people who receive the public funds are meeting the minimum standards of the RETA program. Are you ensuring the GOE has the capacity to do all of this with your current staffing and budget which comes from that program?

MR. BOBZIEN:

I share your concerns about transparency, the need to look at things with fresh eyes and always ask the question, "can we do things better?" Yes, we are ready to engage with that effort.

There is the capacity issue for us in terms of whether or not new work for the GOE could be absorbed. There may be instances where we say, "well it is not what our energy program managers do, it is not their expertise," or "that may not be the best way to deal with it," but it is an ongoing conversation.

FRED VOLTZ:

I am troubled and concerned we are not doing a thorough job of monitoring all of these programs that have been enacted. I am looking at statistics and I am seeing on the EV charge front for the 3 State charge stations over a 2 year period, that we have a total of 143 in Beatty, 125 in Fallon and 6 in Panaca. That is not good. Additionally, NV Energy has requested \$4 million from ratepayers to operate these various clean energy programs in its filing this month. There is a solar water heater program in the south which had 49 residential participants out of 1,370 slots for \$9,000 water heaters.

The point is there is no accountability on any of these programs. We are not looking at cost benefits, we are not looking at how they are doing or not doing. Unfortunately, the PUCN is not reporting the number of participants or giving any type of commentary about whether the programs are successful or not. We need this sort of accountability for these programs if we are ever going to decide whether they are worthwhile funding or adding any new programs.

PAUL MCKENZIE (Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Building and Construction Trades Council of Northern Nevada):

An issue that is a common theme among Legislators is we look at how we are going to move forward with incentives for new development of renewable energy. These are counteracted by the demand for affordable housing in our State, when providing incentives for programs that do not pay wages which are high enough to purchase or rent a house. This leads to giving incentives which

create a problem within our State. An example in 2017 was the average wage that we utilized for all of our incentives throughout the State was \$21.66 an hour. A person in Esmeralda County had to make \$23.70 an hour to rent a house.

We are incentivizing companies to come to the State to create jobs for people who cannot afford housing. If you live in Eureka County you need \$50.86 an hour to buy or rent a house, while Washoe County is around \$35 an hour and Clark County it is \$31 an hour. We are providing these incentives while the renewable energy process increases due to the work that Assemblywoman Kirkpatrick did over the years on the programs. These incentive are still below what it takes for a person to get housing.

As we move through this Session looking at incentive programs, I would ask that you and the other Legislators look to see if we are creating a problem we will have to pay for someplace else. This happens when incentivized companies come to our State and pay substandard wages.

We have had conversations with Senator Brooks about what we think it needs to look like. It is easy to see the disparity between what incentives we believe are given. The average wage with any other incentive, besides renewable energy, includes the Chief Executive Officer of the company, along with the employees who are working for the company.

Elon Musk is paying an average of \$18 an hour to his employees, which includes his wage along with the janitor's wage. Their average wage is coming in at \$23.50 an hour. Recently a story was in the *Reno News and Review* about two employees who work at Tesla and are homeless, because they cannot afford housing.

CHAIR CANCELA:

Your point is not lost on the Committee and it is something we will be looking into thoroughly as we talk about our future of a clean energy economy.

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There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting is adjourned at 2:26 p.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

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Debbie Shope,  
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

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Senator Yvanna D. Cancela, Chair

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



<b>EXHIBIT SUMMARY</b>				
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	B	3		Attendance Roster
	C	8	Hayley Williamson / Public Utilities Commission of Nevada	Presentation Overview
	D	15	David Bobzien, Jennifer L. Taylor / Governor's Office of Energy	Presentation Overview