

# Nevada's RPS

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# Background

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- RPS changed again in 2009 – added percentages in later years.
- RPS originally went to 20% in 2020. Now is 25% in 2025.
- Also included incentives for small water, hydro, and wind facilities. (Demonstration projects)

# Eligible Technologies and multipliers

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- **Bioenergy (1)**
  - Biodiesel
  - Biomass
  - Digester gas
  - Landfill gas
- **Geothermal (1)**
- **Waste Heat Recovery (1)**
- **Reverse Polymerization (.7) (microwaving tires)**
- **DSM (varies)**
- **Hydroelectric (1)**
  - 30 MW or less
- **Solar**
  - PV (2.4)
  - Solar thermal electric (1)
- **Wind (1)**
- **\*Distributed Generation gets a .05 multiplier as well.**

# Status – as of 2008

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- **Utility requirement (9%): 2,668,821 Mwh**

- Non-solar requirement: 2,535,380 Mwh
- Solar requirement: 133,441 Mwh
- DSM Allowance: 667,205 Mwh

**Solar Produced:252,860; Non-solar produced:2,576,729**

- Both Utilities complied in 2008 with the RPS with both the solar and non-solar components. (Mostly through trading between utilities and some use of solar credits to comply with non-solar component).

# Successes

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- 2008 and 2009 RFPs for renewables generated over 45 proposed projects and 4,000 MW
- Signed contracts – up for PUCN approval:
  - American Capital Energy (Searchlight Solar) 17.5 MW
  - Fotowatio Nevada Solar 20.5 MW
  - Energenic – CC Landfill LLC 10.7 MW
    - ✦ (All located in Southern Nevada)

# Challenges

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- RPS increases to 12% in 2009.
- Interconnecting Nevada – Transmission tie from North to South needed to transfer the majority of renewables.
- Integrating large amounts of wind/solar into system while maintaining reliability (need further studies)
- Environmental permitting of transmission/generation especially through BLM or Federally controlled areas (approx. 75% of the state)
- New projects having difficulties with:
  - Financing, Resources (Greenfield development vs Brownfield), Output integrity