

Keystone Data Center Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Due to increased public inquiries regarding the permitting and approval processes for the Keystone Data Center project, the City of Reno has prepared the following Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) to help provide clear and accurate information.

1. How was the public informed about the Keystone Data Center project?

The City of Reno received an application for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) in Fall 2024 for the Keystone Data Center project. As part of the standard review process, staff evaluated the proposal for compliance with Reno Municipal Code (RMC) and coordinated with relevant outside agencies. The City also mailed courtesy notices (postcards) to all property owners within 750 feet of the project site to inform them of the request and invite public input.

In addition, yellow public notice signs were posted on the project site, and formal public hearing notices were sent again to all property owners within 750 feet at least 10 days prior to the Planning Commission meeting. This notification process ensures that community members are aware of the proposal and have an opportunity to provide comments, ask questions, and share concerns for consideration by City staff and the Planning Commission.

2. When was the Keystone Data Center approved for a Conditional Use Permit?

The Keystone Data Center was approved for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) on January 15, 2025. The project underwent a full review by City staff and outside agencies and was subsequently approved by the Reno Planning Commission. No appeals were filed following the Commission's decision, allowing the project to proceed to the building permit stage.

3. What is included in the Conditional Use Permit application?

A CUP application includes a high-level project design that illustrates the overall site layout and key development features. This typically includes proposed site grading, landscaping plans, parking layout, building renderings, building location and setbacks, fencing plans, and methods for screening mechanical equipment. City staff review these materials to determine whether the proposal conforms to the requirements of the Zoning Code.

Detailed construction documents are not part of the CUP process. Specific engineering, structural, mechanical, electrical, and architectural details are reviewed during the building permit plan review phase.



4. Who reviews the building permit?

All building permits undergo an extensive, multi-departmental review to ensure compliance with applicable codes and regulations. This review process includes evaluation by the:

- Planning Department
- Engineering Department
- Building Department
- Health Department
- Fire Department

Each department reviews the permit for its specific area of responsibility to ensure the project meets all required standards before a permit can be issued. Any changes or revisions to the building design are also reviewed.

5. How does the City of Reno ensure that what is approved on the building permit is constructed?

Once a building permit is issued and construction begins, City of Reno Building Inspectors conduct onsite inspections to verify that the work is being completed in accordance with the approved plans and applicable codes. Inspections occur at multiple stages of construction, including grading, foundation work, structural framing, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and final completion. Construction cannot move forward to the next phase until each required inspection is approved. This process ensures the project is built as approved and meets all life-safety and code requirements.

6. How is power usage regulated?

Power usage is not regulated by the City of Reno. Electricity service and demand are administered by NV Energy, which is regulated by the Nevada Public Utilities Commission (PUCN). Any changes or increases in power demand for a project are reviewed and approved solely by NV Energy and the PUCN, not by the City of Reno.

7. How is water usage regulated?

Water usage is not regulated by the City of Reno. Water service, capacity, and demand are overseen by the Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA). Any changes or increases in a project's water demand are reviewed and approved by TMWA, not by the City of Reno.

8. What happens if the Keystone Data Center wants to change their cooling system?

During the building permit review, the applicant proposed a change to the originally presented cooling system. Planning staff required the applicant to update the acoustical study to confirm that the modified system remained substantially



consistent with the information reviewed by the Planning Commission and continued to meet all applicable noise mitigation requirements. In addition, the applicant provided documentation from the Truckee Meadows Water Authority verifying that the change in equipment would not result in a significant increase in overall water demand.

9. Can a glycol cooling system be used for the data center cooling?

Glycol cooling systems are commonly used in industrial and commercial HVAC applications, including existing facilities in Reno. These systems typically use relatively low volumes of propylene glycol, which is considered non-toxic. When maintenance or replacement is required, propylene glycol may be discharged into the sanitary sewer system in accordance with applicable regulations.

Some cooling systems use ethylene glycol in addition to propylene glycol. In those cases, disposal of the ethylene glycol is coordinated with the City of Reno Environmental Control Division. Ethylene glycol must be collected, containerized, and hauled away by a licensed hazardous-materials disposal company rather than discharged into the sewer system.

10. How is the Keystone Data Center addressing noise impacts?

An acoustical study prepared for the project evaluated existing ambient noise levels at the site and determined that the lowest nighttime ambient noise level is approximately 53 dBA. To avoid increasing this baseline, noise generated by the data center's equipment must be reduced to approximately 43 dBA at the property line. This was part of the Conditional Use Permit approval process.

To mitigate noise, the project will be installing a 15-foot tall acoustically absorptive barrier around all rooftop chillers. This barrier is necessary to ensure compliance with the City's zoning code noise standards. Any changes to the building design, including the size and number of chillers and generators, will have to comply with mitigating the noise levels, and may require additional absorptive barriers. This is performed through the building permit review and inspection process.

11. How will the noise concerns be enforced once the data center is operational?

The City of Reno's Code Enforcement Division has noise monitoring equipment and will be able to measure operational noise levels at the site to verify compliance with zoning code standards and the project's required noise mitigation measures. If the facility is found to be out of compliance, enforcement actions will follow the Reno Municipal Code enforcement process until the violation is corrected.

12. How does the City of Reno ensure that the emergency backup generators won't be used on a 24-hour basis?

Backup generators are not unique to data centers and are commonly used for facilities such as hospitals, casinos, industrial operations, and grocery stores. The Keystone Data Center's Conditional Use Permit specifically requires that the emergency backup generators may only be operated during power failures and during necessary periodic testing or maintenance, which must occur during daytime hours only. Any use of the generators outside these restrictions is subject to enforcement by the City of Reno Code Enforcement Department.

13. How can I stay engaged in broader data center topics?

The Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency (TMRPA) has embarked on a regional engagement effort regarding data centers. This includes meeting with stakeholders, the public, and other entities involved. It is anticipated that the information acquired through the engagement process, as well as best practices review, will culminate in a regional priorities policy report that will help guide each local jurisdiction (Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County) in developing additional regulations and standards for data center development. To learn more about their effort, please visit: <https://tmrpa.org/energy-and-data-centers/>

Updated 6/30/2026

14. Why was construction of the Keystone Data Center taking place outside of the approved construction hours?

Condition # 8 of the Conditional Use Permit limits construction hours to between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 am and 6:00 pm on Saturdays. No construction is permitted on Sundays. However, as is common practice for many projects involving large concrete pours, such as schools, warehouses, manufacturing buildings, etc., it is necessary to start concrete pours in the early morning hours based on batch plant operations in the region. For this reason, Reno Municipal Code allows the Administrator to grant deviations from standard construction hours with advance notice and schedule of when the operations will take place. Clark Construction received approval for extended working hours on several specific dates and times during the months of May and June to accommodate concrete pours. The approved concrete pours allowed for staging to begin at 4:00 am and the pours to start at 5:00 am on these dates only.

Construction hours are otherwise restricted to between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 am and 6:00 pm on Saturdays. Any



Updated 7/28/2026

construction activity taking place outside of these hours should be reported to Reno Direct and Reno's Code Enforcement Division will investigate.

15. Residents in the surrounding areas say they did not receive notification of the project or construction. How does noticing work?

Building permits and typical construction activity do not require public noticing, which can sometimes cause confusion.

The Keystone Data Center did go through a Conditional Use Permit review process in January 2025. CUP applications do require public notice, and in this case two rounds of public notice postcards were mailed prior to the public hearing:

- First notice: When the CUP application was initially submitted, public notice postcards were mailed to all property owners within 750 feet of the project site.
- Second notice: Another set of public notice postcards was mailed out ahead of the Planning Commission hearing.
- A large yellow sign was posted on the project site that notified the public of the Reno Planning Commission hearing date and time and a description of the project.
- Public hearing: The project was heard and approved at public meeting of the Reno Planning Commission on January 15, 2025.

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16. How was the Keystone Data Center project able to move forward with construction when they did not pass the required soils test?

A geotechnical report dated June 27, 2025, was prepared by ENGEO and approved by the City of Reno on September 11, 2025, prior to issuance of the original building permit. This initial report established the soil conditions for the project site and informed the structural engineering design required by the Engineer of Record. The document also specifies the locations and situations where additional soil testing is required, to be verified by a certified and licensed Special Inspection firm.

During construction, the contractor coordinated more than 30 separate soils and compaction inspections prior to concrete placement in the various footings. Each time an inspection was requested, the City of Reno Building Inspector confirmed that the third-party special inspector had verified the required soil compaction for the specific footing area.



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These third-party compaction reports form the basis for the City's approval of the numerous partial footing inspections performed throughout the project. Once all soil preparation and compaction work was completed, the Engineer of Record prepared the required final setback/soil/compaction letter, documenting that all geotechnical requirements had been met. This final letter was approved in June 2026.

17. How does the City of Reno regulate diesel generators and their emissions?

The City of Reno's role is focused on issuing building permits and confirming that generator installations comply with all applicable local codes, including safety requirements. Once a permit is issued, the City also inspects the installation to ensure everything is built to standard. For emissions concerns, Northern Nevada Public Health oversees air quality regulations, including permitting and setting operational limits for generators. This division ensures generators meet regional air standards and are operated within approved guidelines.

On top of these local requirements, state and federal agencies, such as the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and the EPA, set baseline emissions standards for the generator itself. These standards are designed to minimize environmental impact and ensure generators are manufactured and operated in accordance with broader regulations. Diesel generators are commonly used in commercial and industrial applications including casinos, hospitals, utility installations, hotels, etc. The generators are used as a backup power source and only operate in emergency situations when the power is out.

Updated 7/20/2026

18. How does the City staff determine if the building permit is in conformance with the Conditional Use Permit and what happens if there are deviations?

A Conditional Use Permit provides a high-level review of a project, while the building permit stage includes detailed engineering and final design. As a result, most projects experience minor changes between CUP approval and building permit submittal. Staff evaluates these differences to determine whether the project remains in substantial compliance with the approved CUP. Quantifiable changes, such as overall building square footage or parking counts, are straightforward to measure, while small adjustments to building features, like door or window locations, are more nuanced.

Minor modifications are generally allowed, and staff commonly uses a 10% threshold as a guide for determining whether a change is substantial. If a project exceeds substantial compliance, the applicant must submit a CUP amendment and undergo the public review process again. The project itself remains approved, but the proposed changes require Planning Commission consideration through the public hearing process.



The CUP review focuses on overall site layout and key development elements such as grading, landscaping, parking, building location, setbacks, and screening. Detailed construction documents, including structural, mechanical, electrical, and engineering plans, are reviewed later during the building permit process. Changes outside of the City's regulatory authority, such as power usage and water usage, are not governed through the CUP. Any modifications related to electrical demand or water service are managed separately by NV Energy and TMWA.

Updated July 28, 2026

19. Do the changes to power usage, water usage, acoustical noise, and other qualitative changes represent a major deviation of 10% or more from the original permit?

Changes to power and water usage are not regulated by the City of Reno and do not affect the approved Conditional Use Permit.

Water service, system capacity, and demand are overseen by the Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA). Any changes or increases in a project's water demand are reviewed and approved by TMWA, not by the City of Reno.

Similarly, electrical service and power demand are administered by NV Energy, which is regulated by the Nevada Public Utilities Commission (PUCN). Any changes or increases in electrical demand associated with a project are reviewed and approved by NV Energy and the PUCN, not by the City of Reno.

With respect to noise, once the facility is operational, it must comply with the noise limits established through the Conditional Use Permit approval process. An acoustical study prepared for the project evaluated existing ambient noise levels at the site and found that the lowest nighttime ambient noise level is approximately 53 dBA. To ensure the project does not increase this existing ambient level, noise generated by the data center's equipment must be attenuated to approximately 43 dBA at the property line. Compliance with this standard is a condition of the project's approval.

20. Were tribal representatives consulted on these major deviations, considering pollution will travel downstream?

All entitlements through the City of Reno, including the Keystone Data Center Conditional Use Permit, are sent out to the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony for review.

21. Can you explain what excepts this "warehouse"/data center from City Code regarding noise levels? Why was this granted an exception?

Reno Municipal Code (RMC) 18.04.1407(a), which establishes noise standards at residential property lines, applies only when a project is adjacent to property with a residential zoning designation. The code does not apply based solely on the presence of residential uses if the property is not zoned residential.

The Keystone Data Center site is split-zoned Industrial and General Commercial and is not adjacent to any residentially zoned property. As a result, the residential property line noise standard in RMC 18.04.1407(a) does not apply to this project.

The applicant submitted an acoustical study as part of the Conditional Use Permit review. Based on that study, the project was conditioned to incorporate noise mitigation measures, including the installation of acoustically absorptive barriers around the rooftop chillers. Specifically, a 15-foot-tall acoustically absorptive barrier will be installed on all sides of the rooftop chiller equipment to ensure noise impacts are minimized and the project complies with the conditions of approval.

22. The power capability Centra is publicly advertising for its “AI-ready” data center on Keystone Avenue has doubled from what it originally presented to the Reno Planning Commission on January 15th, 2025. At that time, Centra stated its power demands were going to start at 3MW and move up to 6.67MW. By November 2025, Centra was touting its Keystone data center as 12MW. Did Centra obtain permission from NV Energy for this increased power? Is there a “will-serve” letter from NV Energy to Centra?

NV Energy is responsible for administering electrical service and managing power demand requirements for customers. The City of Reno does not regulate electrical usage, power capacity, or utility service approvals.

Any questions regarding a project's electrical demand, service capacity, power availability, or related approvals should be directed to NV Energy, as those matters are reviewed and managed through NV Energy's processes and applicable regulatory requirements. NV Energy - <https://www.nvenergy.com/contact-us>

23. Were the residents of Reno alerted to the fact that the Keystone data center was doubling its power demands?

The City of Reno does not regulate electrical service or power usage. Any changes to a project's electrical demand are reviewed and processed by NV Energy in accordance with its service requirements and applicable regulations. NV Energy does not require public notice for utility service requests or individual building permits associated with



electrical service. These matters are handled through NV Energy's review and approval process and are not subject to City of Reno public notice requirements.

24. Will the increase in mega-wattage create more noise pollution for nearby residents? What additional sound mitigation strategies will Centra be implementing?

The Keystone Data Center is required to comply with their approved acoustical noise study. The City of Reno's Code Enforcement Division has noise monitoring equipment and will be able to measure operational noise levels at the site to verify compliance with zoning code standards and the project's required noise mitigation measures. If the facility is found to be out of compliance, enforcement actions will follow the Reno Municipal Code enforcement process until the violation is corrected.

25. Will additional generators be needed? Where will they be placed?

Backup generators are not unique to data centers and are commonly used for facilities such as hospitals, casinos, industrial operations, and grocery stores. The Keystone Data Center's Conditional Use Permit specifically requires that the emergency backup generators may only be operated during power failures and during necessary periodic testing or maintenance, which must occur during daytime hours only. Any use of the generators outside these restrictions is subject to enforcement by the City of Reno Code Enforcement Department.

26. If extra generators are needed, will there be an increase in emissions? How will these increased emissions affect people and the environment?

The City of Reno's role is focused on issuing building permits and confirming that generator installations comply with all applicable local codes, including safety requirements. Once a permit is issued, the City also inspects the installation to ensure everything is built to standard. For emissions concerns, Northern Nevada Public Health oversees air quality regulations, including permitting and setting operational limits for generators. This division ensures generators meet regional air standards and are operated within approved guidelines.

On top of these local requirements, state and federal agencies, such as the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and the EPA, set baseline emissions standards for the generator itself. These standards are designed to minimize environmental impact and ensure generators are manufactured and operated in accordance with broader regulations.

27. Many people across the country living next to data centers complain about the vibration coming from the buildings. Will there be noticeable vibrations at 12MW?



The primary mechanical equipment associated with the facility will be installed in accordance with applicable building codes and manufacturer specifications, including vibration isolation measures where appropriate. There is no evidence that the approved facility is expected to create off-site vibrations that would affect neighboring properties. However, if operational issues arise after the facility is occupied, they may be addressed through applicable building, fire, or property maintenance requirements, as appropriate.

28. Most importantly, if Centra is able to double its power demands whenever it wants, will there be an actual max limit? Are they going to be “grandfathered in” with no rules at all? At what point would they need to apply for a new permit?

Electrical service and power demand are administered by NV Energy, which is regulated by the Nevada Public Utilities Commission (PUCN). Any changes or increases in a project's electrical demand are reviewed and approved by NV Energy and the PUCN, not by the City of Reno.

Changes to a project's electrical demand do not require an amendment to the approved Conditional Use Permit, as electrical service and capacity are outside the City's land use authority.

29. Per a “Mechanical Design Change Summary” from February 13th, 2026, Centra stated that it was going to switch from a “refrigerant-based and air-cooled” system to a “closed-loop, chilled water-cooling” system. From my understanding, this closed-loop system will require up to 26,000 gallons of water to start whereas in the original proposal, Centra references only needing enough water to run toilets for the facility.

During the building permit review, the applicant proposed a change to the originally presented cooling system. Planning staff required the applicant to update the acoustical study to confirm that the modified system remained substantially consistent with the information reviewed by the Planning Commission and continued to meet all applicable noise mitigation requirements. In addition, the applicant provided documentation from the Truckee Meadows Water Authority verifying that the change in equipment would not result in a significant increase in overall water demand and no additional water rights were needed to serve the project.

30. Given this change, how much water will the Keystone data center need to operate now? In the future? Even with closed-loop systems, water evaporates, is discharged, and has to be replaced. Living in such a water-stressed region, I am concerned that the data center’s water needs will increase (much like its power demands).

The project is anticipated to use approximately 2 acre-feet of water, which is equivalent to about 5-8 homes. Specific questions about water should be directed to TMWA:

<https://tmwa.com/contact-tmwa/>

31. What structural changes have to be made to a building when switching to a closed-loop cooling system?

Switching a building from one cooling approach (such as air-cooled chillers or evaporative cooling) to a closed-loop cooling system does not necessarily require major structural changes. The extent of any modifications depends on the existing mechanical system and the type of closed-loop system being installed.

Any proposed modifications are subject to the City's building permit and plan review process to ensure compliance with applicable structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire, and energy codes. The review verifies that any changes to the building or its systems meet all applicable code requirements before construction may proceed.

32. Closed-loop cooling systems require the use of glycol which becomes a hazardous material once used within an HVAC system. Are there regulations in place—or will there be regulations put in place—requiring Centra to appropriately handle this waste? Who will be monitoring them?

Glycol cooling systems are commonly used in industrial and commercial HVAC applications, including existing facilities in Reno. These systems typically use relatively low volumes of propylene glycol, which is considered non-toxic. When maintenance or replacement is required, propylene glycol may be discharged into the sanitary sewer system in accordance with applicable regulations.

Some cooling systems use ethylene glycol in addition to propylene glycol. In those cases, disposal of the ethylene glycol is coordinated with the City of Reno Environmental Control Division. Ethylene glycol must be collected, containerized, and hauled away by a licensed hazardous-materials disposal company rather than discharged into the sewer system.

33. Are there concerns regarding hazardous waste products being housed so close to the railroad tracks? Are there plans in place in case of a hazardous spill?

The Keystone Data Center is subject to applicable federal, state, and local regulations governing the storage and handling of hazardous materials. Data centers do not typically generate large quantities of hazardous waste during normal operations. Any hazardous materials that may be present, such as batteries, fuel, lubricants, or other maintenance-related materials, must be stored, handled, and disposed of in accordance with applicable environmental and fire safety regulations.



The project's proximity to the railroad does not change these regulatory requirements. The facility must comply with the applicable fire and building codes, and the City of Reno Fire Department reviews the project as part of the building permit process to ensure that hazardous materials, if present, are properly managed.

In the event of a hazardous materials spill or release, emergency response procedures are governed by established federal, state, and local regulations. The Reno Fire Department have established protocols for responding to hazardous materials incidents, including those involving facilities located near transportation corridors such as railroads. If the facility stores hazardous materials above regulatory thresholds, it must also comply with applicable hazardous materials reporting and emergency planning requirements.

34. Because glycol is more viscous and less efficient than pure water, higher pump speeds are needed to achieve the same level of cooling. Will these higher pump speeds cause more noise pollution? More emissions? More vibrations?

The use of a glycol-water mixture in a closed-loop cooling system does not necessarily result in increased off-site noise, emissions, or vibration. Although glycol solutions are more viscous than pure water and may require pumps to operate at higher speeds or with greater energy input, modern cooling systems are engineered to account for these operating conditions.

For the Keystone Data Center, the mechanical systems must comply with applicable building and mechanical codes, and any equipment changes are subject to building permit review. In addition, the project is subject to the conditions of the Conditional Use Permit, including required noise mitigation measures. The approved acoustical study evaluated operational noise, and the project includes mitigation measures such as 15-foot-tall acoustically absorptive barriers surrounding the rooftop chillers to ensure operational noise remains within the project's approved limits.

35. It is my understanding that Centra failed a soil test in November 2025—yet construction has continued. What remediation strategies did Centra implement? Has there been a more recent soil test?

A geotechnical report dated June 27, 2025, was prepared by ENGEO and approved by the City of Reno on September 11, 2025, prior to issuance of the original building permit. This initial report established the soil conditions for the project site and informed the structural engineering design required by the Engineer of Record. The document also specifies the locations and situations where additional soil testing is required, to be verified by a certified and licensed Special Inspection firm.

During construction, the contractor coordinated more than 30 separate soils and compaction inspections prior to concrete placement in the various footings. Each time an inspection was requested, the City of Reno Building Inspector



confirmed that the third-party special inspector had verified the required soil compaction for the specific footing area.

These third-party compaction reports form the basis for the City's approval of the numerous partial footing inspections performed throughout the project. Once all soil preparation and compaction work was completed, the Engineer of Record prepared the required final setback/soil/compaction letter, documenting that all geotechnical requirements had been met. This final letter was approved in June 2026.

36. It is my understanding that there have been 3 acoustical studies done by Trinity Consultants, paid for by Centra. When will the City be performing an independent, third-party acoustical analysis?

No, the City will not be conducting an independent acoustical noise study. As part of the Conditional Use Permit review process, the City evaluated the applicant's acoustical study and imposed conditions of approval requiring noise mitigation measures, including the installation of required noise buffers. The Keystone Data Center is required to operate in compliance with the approved acoustical study and conditions of approval.

The City of Reno's Code Enforcement Division is equipped with noise monitoring equipment and can measure operational noise levels at the site to verify compliance with the Reno Municipal Code and the project's required noise mitigation measures. If the facility is found to be out of compliance, the City will pursue enforcement in accordance with the Reno Municipal Code until the violation has been corrected.

37. It is my understanding that CUPs are granted once it has been determined the applicant will not be materially detrimental to public health or safety. Data centers present a myriad of public health and safety issues—so on this point alone, I'm not sure why data center construction continues not just on Keystone, but anywhere in Reno.

The City of Reno evaluates Conditional Use Permit applications based on the standards established in the Reno Municipal Code, including whether the proposed use will be materially detrimental to public health, safety, or welfare. This determination is made through a comprehensive review process that considers the specific characteristics of the proposed project, the site, applicable regulations, technical studies, and potential impacts.

Data centers, like other large-scale developments, are reviewed for potential impacts related to areas such as traffic, noise, screening, lighting, landscaping, building setback and height standards. The approval of a Conditional Use Permit does not mean that a project has no impacts, rather it means the project has been evaluated and conditioned to ensure that potential impacts are appropriately addressed and that the project complies with applicable requirements.

For the Keystone Data Center, the City's review included evaluation of project specific studies and conditions of approval addressing identified impacts, including operational noise mitigation measures and compliance with the zoning code. The facility is also subject to ongoing regulatory oversight by agencies responsible for specific services and safety requirements, including federal, state and local agencies.

38. Another item brought up at the June 1st, 2026 City Council meeting was the formation of a community group or committee that could work with City Council and other parties to help shape data center legislation. Is this something the City is still considering? When will we know more about this?

The Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency (TMRPA) is leading a regional community conversation focused on data centers and their potential impacts and opportunities. The next community meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, August 5, at 6:00 p.m. at the Reno Public Market.

Community members are encouraged to participate and share their input as part of this ongoing regional discussion. Additional information, including meeting details and resources related to the data center engagement process, is available on the TMRPA website here: [Data Center Engagement](#)

The links below provide contact information for the Nevada Public Utilities Commission (PUC), NV Energy, and the Truckee Meadows Water Authority (TMWA):

Nevada PUC - <https://www.puc.nv.gov/contact/>

NV Energy - <https://www.nvenergy.com/contact-us>

TMWA - <https://tmwa.com/contact-tmwa/>

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