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Advanced Energy United and Southwest Energy Efficiency Project

FILED WITH THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF NEVADA - 10/5/2026

KEYES&FOX LLP

October 5, 2026

Ms. Trisha Osborne, Assistant Commission Secretary
Public Utilities Commission of Nevada
Capitol Plaza
1150 East William Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701-3109

RE: Docket No. 26-05007 – Joint Application of Nevada Power Company d/b/a NV Energy and Sierra Pacific Power Company d/b/a NV Energy for Approval of their 2027-2046 Triennial Integrated Resource Plan and 2027-2029 Energy Supply Plan.

To Ms. Osborne:

Please accept the attached Corrected Direct Testimony of Courtney Fieldman to be filed in the above-referenced docket on behalf of our clients Advanced Energy United and Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (United/SWEEP).

After United/SWEEP filed testimony from multiple witnesses on September 22, counsel for Staff brought to United/SWEEP's attention that Recommendation 1 and Section II of Ms. Fieldman's Direct Testimony properly belong in Phase 3 of this docket. The undersigned counsel for United/SWEEP reached an agreement with counsel for Staff and counsel for NV Energy that United/SWEEP would file a corrected version removing Recommendation 1 and Section II. Staff and NV Energy agreed not to object to the remaining content appearing in Ms. Fieldman's Phase 2 testimony or to the removed content appearing in United/SWEEP's upcoming Phase 3 testimony.

Per these agreements, in the attached Corrected Direct Testimony of Courtney Fieldman, we have removed Recommendation 1 and Section II as they appeared in the originally filed version. No other changes were made except for conforming changes to the numbering of Ms. Fieldman's recommendations and sections.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

/s/ Scott F. Dunbar
Scott F. Dunbar
KEYES & FOX LLP
E-mail: sdunbar@keyesfox.com

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF NEVADA

Joint Application of Nevada Power Company d/b/a NV Energy and Sierra Pacific Power Company d/b/a NV Energy for approval of their 2027-2046 integrated resource plan, 2027-2029 Action Plan and 2027-2029 Energy Supply Plan.	))))))	Docket No. 26-05007

CORRECTED Prepared Direct Testimony of

Courtney C. Fieldman

on behalf of

Advanced Energy United and Southwest Energy Efficiency Project

October 5, 2026

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ATTACHMENT CF-1: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF DIRECT TESTIMONY

Q1. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, OCCUPATION, AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.

A1. My name is Courtney Fieldman. I am Utility Program Director at the Southwest Energy Efficiency Project ("SWEEP"). My business address is 2334 Broadway Suite A, Boulder, CO 80304.

Q2. FOR WHOM ARE YOU TESTIFYING?

A2. I am testifying on behalf of SWEEP and Advanced Energy United ("United").

Q3. PLEASE DESCRIBE SWEEP.

A3. SWEEP is a regional nonprofit organization that advances energy efficiency, demand-side management, beneficial electrification, demand response, and related policies across the Southwest, including Nevada. SWEEP works to ensure that efficiency and flexibility resources are valued and deployed in ways that reduce system costs, protect customers, and support a clean, reliable, and affordable electric system.

Q4. WHAT ARE YOUR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS?

A4. I am the Utility Program Director at SWEEP, where I lead legislative and regulatory strategy on data centers and large loads across six Southwest states, including intervention in utility proceedings involving interconnection, rate design, and demand-side resource valuation. Previously I served as Building Electrification Associate at Rocky Mountain Institute, where I worked on building electrification policies in Colorado, and I also held roles at the United Nations supporting the Paris Agreement Global Stocktake. I hold a certificate from Harvard Business School in Disruptive Innovation, a Master's in Climate Change Law & Policy, and a Bachelor's from Princeton University. My statement of qualifications is included as Attachment CF-1.

Q5. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?

A5. The purpose of my direct testimony is to evaluate Nevada Power Company and Sierra Pacific Power Company's ("NV Energy") 2026 Joint Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") for the period 2027–2046, including the 2027–2029 Action Plan.

My testimony finds that NV Energy's gas-centric expansion plan poses a high-cost, high-risk trajectory for Nevada. The proposed buildout is driven almost exclusively by speculative large data center load growth that may never materialize as modeled, while the multi-year construction lead times for combustion turbines render NV Energy unable to meet near-term capacity needs. Furthermore, by improperly treating demand response ("DR") and demand-side management ("DSM") as fixed load modifiers rather than competing supply-side resources, NV Energy failed to perform a true least-cost, least-risk evaluation. In response, my testimony demonstrates that an integrated demand-side framework combining a Virtual Power Plant ("VPP") with a Large Customer Offsite DSM Program provides a lower-cost, rapidly deployable alternative that protects residential ratepayers from long-term stranded asset risks.

Q6. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS.

A6. Based on my evaluation of the Companies' filing, I recommend that the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada take the following actions:

1. **Correct Demand-Side Economic Modeling Methodologies:** Direct NV Energy in future filings to model demand response and demand-side management options as dispatchable supply-side capacity resources that actively compete against supply-side generation options, rather than treating them as static "load modifiers."

2. **Direct NV Energy to Formalize a Virtual Power Plant Program:** Require NV Energy to formalize a firm, dispatchable Virtual Power Plant program.
3. **Approve and Formalize the Large Customer Offsite DSM Program:** Approve the continued development of the Large Customer Offsite DSM Program to enable large-load customers to voluntarily fund offsite energy efficiency and building retrofits.
4. **Enforce Strict Additionality and Cost-Allocation Protections:** Require that all savings from the Large Customer Offsite DSM Programs are strictly additive to NV Energy's core ratepayer-funded DSM budget.
5. **Leverage the Large Load DSM Offsite Program to Target Pre-Weatherization and Low-Income Goals:** Allow offsite DSM contributions to fund pre-weatherization structural repairs in low-income households and Historically Underserved Communities ("HUCs").

III. FLEXIBLE PATHWAYS: SUPPORTING A VIRTUAL POWER PLANT PROGRAM

Q15. WHAT ALTERNATIVE DOES SWEEP PROPOSE TO MEET THE DATA CENTER-DRIVEN PEAK DEMAND?

A15. SWEEP proposes that the Commission direct NV Energy to deploy an integrated demand-side framework consisting of two pillars: a formal Mass-Market Virtual Power Plant program that delivers, as a firm dispatchable resource, at least the 171 MW of incremental demand-side capacity that NV Energy has already proposed for the 2027-2029 Action Plan, and a Large Customer Offsite Demand-Side Management program that funds additional capacity, beyond that baseline, using large-load customer contributions. Together, these programs form a scalable alternative that holds NV Energy to the demand-side commitment it has already made and adds structural, long-term reductions funded by the large loads

driving system growth. The Commission should not allow residential ratepayers to subsidize this growth. Instead, it should implement a framework where data centers fund community-wide efficiency to offset their own footprint.

Q16. HOW DO YOU DEFINE A VPP?

A16. A VPP is an aggregated network of customer installed, behind-the-meter distributed energy resources like smart thermostats, BTM battery energy storage systems, grid-interactive heat pump water heaters, smart pool pumps, and commercial building management systems that are "grouped together and coordinated to act like a conventional power plant."[1] Rather than relying on a single central-station power plant, a VPP pools thousands of individual customer devices into a single dispatchable resource acting like a traditional power plant.[2]

Q17. WHY SHOULD A VIRTUAL POWER PLANT BE CONSIDERED IN THIS PROCEEDING COMPARED TO NV ENERGY'S PROPOSED SIMPLE-CYCLE NATURAL GAS PEAKING PLANTS?

A17. A VPP should be considered as a primary capacity resource because it provides firm, dispatchable peak capacity at a drastically lower cost, deploys within months rather than years, and completely eliminates the stranded-asset and ratepayer-harm risks inherent in NV Energy's proposed natural gas buildout.

The US Department of Energy estimates that nationally, deploying 80-160 GW of VPPs by 2030 would avoid over $10B per year in grid spending, which translates to savings for all ratepayers[3] and at 60% lower net cost than a natural gas peaker plant.[4] VPPs are also

[1] U.S. Dep't of Energy, *Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Virtual Power Plants* (Sept. 2023), at 6.
[2] Ryan Hledik & Kate Peters, *Real Reliability: The Value of Virtual Power*, The Brattle Group, at 8 (May 2023).
[3] U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Technology Transitions, *Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Virtual Power Plants*, at 33 (Sept. 2023) ("Harnessing 80-160 GW of capacity (10-20% of 2030 peak) with low-cost VPP models can avoid over $10B per year in grid spending."
[4] 2023 DOE Liftoff Report, at 10 (finding a residential VPP "can be 40% lower net cost to a utility than procuring new capacity from a utility-scale battery and 60% lower net cost than a natural gas peaker plant").

dramatically faster to bring online than new thermal generation. RMI's analysis found that "[n]ew VPPs can be deployed in as little as 6-12 months, much faster than traditional transmission and generation."[5] This is not a theoretical timeline; a VPP operated by the Ontario Independent Electricity System Operator "enrolled 100,000 homes just six months after launching in mid-2023," and California's Demand Side Grid Support program, launched in August 2022, reached 142 MW of committed capacity within one year.[6] By contrast, NV Energy's own record in this proceeding shows gas turbine lead times of five to seven years.[7]

Since a VPP aggregates existing, customer-owned DERs, such as behind-the-meter batteries and smart thermostats, it provides firm peak capacity without requiring the utility to build out more infrastructure assets. Therefore, if speculative loads fail to materialize or a data center exits early there is no unrecovered rate base to recover, which ultimately protects ratepayers from any further costs.

Q18. DOES NEVADA POSSESS THE CUSTOMER ASSET BASE TO SUPPORT THE DEMAND-SIDE CAPACITY SWEEP IS ASKING THE COMMISSION TO HOLD NV ENERGY TO?

A18. Yes. NV Energy's DSM Plan already proposes an incremental demand savings target of 171 MW of new dispatchable capacity for the 2027-2029 Action Plan period.[8] Table DSM-15 of that Plan shows Nevada Power alone growing its Residential DR-Build, Residential DR-Manage, Battery Storage DR, Schools DR, and Commercial DR programs from a

[5] RMI, *Meeting Summer Peaks: The Need for Virtual Power Plants* (July 2024), at 1.
[6] *Id.* at 3.
[7] Volume 8 at 15-16.
[8] Volume 33 (Demand Side Plan Narrative) at 1 ("The proposed portfolio establishes an incremental demand savings target reduction of 171 MW of new dispatchable capacity ... over the three-year action-plan period.").

combined 205,000 kW of annual demand savings in 2027 to 256,500 kW by 2029, with Sierra Pacific's parallel portfolio adding further capacity on top of that.[9]

IV. THE LARGE LOAD CUSTOMER OFFSITE DEMAND-SIDE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Q19. WHAT IS THE LARGE CUSTOMER OFFSITE DSM PROGRAM THAT SWEEP PROPOSES?

A19. The Large Customer Offsite DSM Program allows a qualifying large-load customer, with a minimum peak demand threshold, to make a voluntary monetary contribution that expands NV Energy's existing DSM portfolio, "over and above the customer's standard contributions under the Energy Efficiency Program Rate (EEPR) Schedule."[10] In exchange, the contributing customer receives "an appropriate amount of energy and capacity credit."[11] The program is structured so that it comes "at no cost to other ratepayers."[12]

The stated purpose of the program is "to create incremental grid capacity, enhance reliability, and deliver direct benefits to existing ratepayers, especially low-to-moderate income households, without any cost impact on non-participating ratepayers."[13] Consistent with that purpose, NV Energy must use these supplemental funds to "enhance and/or expand existing DSM programs, or implement new measures and programs" [14] such as pre-

[9] *Id.*, Table DSM-15 (2027-2029 Proposed DSM Portfolio Budgets and Savings Targets -- Nevada Power; Residential DR-Build, Residential DR-Manage, Battery Storage DR, Schools DR, Commercial DR-Build, and Commercial DR-Manage program lines).
[10] Docket No. 26-05007, Direct Testimony of Edward Burgess on behalf of Google, LLC, at 25:14–17.
[11] *Id.* at 9:4–5.
[12] Volume 33 (Demand Side Management Plan Narrative), § 1.A.4, at 5.
[13] Burgess Direct Testimony. at 9:6–9.
[14] *Id.* at 26:13-15.

weatherization upgrades,[15] or "residential HVAC upgrades and distributed battery storage."[16]

This design directly responds to the Commission's basis for rejecting the Large Customer Offsite DSM concept in the 2024 IRP noting that there was not enough support showing that the program would not harm other ratepayers.[17] This new approach shows a step-change in the approach by the program to resolving that large-customer contributions flow through a separate mechanism, the EEPR Schedule, rather than through the ratepayer-funded DSM budget, and ensures that those funds must be used to enhance or expand programs NV Energy already administers. SWEEP finds that this structure supports the ratepayer-protection concern the Commission identified in 2024 and supports approval of the program's continued development in this docket.

Q20. WHY DOES SWEEP SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF THE LARGE LOAD CUSTOMER OFFSITE DSM PROGRAM?

A20. SWEEP supports the Large Load Customer Offsite DSM Program. As NV Energy documents in this IRP, data centers are projected to grow from 5 percent of total company sales in 2025 to 64 percent by 2046[18] growth that will require substantial new investment in generation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure. The Offsite DSM Program channels resources from the customers driving that growth directly into expanded efficiency and demand-response capacity, structured so that it comes "at no cost to other ratepayers."[19] Thus, this program helps to grow the DSM portfolio without competing for

[15] *Id.* at 19:19.
[16] *Id.* at 10:4.
[17] *Id.* at 7:8–9.
[18] Volume 33 (Demand Side Management Plan Narrative), § 1.A.4, at 5.
[19] *Id.*

budget against existing programs serving residential and low-income customers, while giving large-load customers a constructive, voluntary channel to support grid reliability that does not impact ratepayers.

Q21. HOW DOES THE OFFSITE DSM PROGRAM COMPLEMENT VPPS AS A SOLUTION?

A21. The Offsite DSM Concept and VPPs address the two components of demand-side value that NV Energy's own filing distinguishes: permanent baseline reduction and dynamic peak flexibility. As the DSM Plan explains, "permanent peak demand savings resulting from energy efficiency programs... [that] lower a customer's base energy usage," while "system peak demands can also be temporarily reduced by DR programs" that adjust dispatchable devices like thermostats and storage during specific events.[20] A VPP built from enrolled batteries, thermostats, and managed EV charging delivers the second kind of value, short-duration, event-based capacity. The Offsite DSM Program, to the extent it is designed to reach efficiency measures beyond what is already funded, would deliver the first continuous, year-round load reduction that lowers the baseline a VPP dispatches against.

The Large Load Offsite DSM Program's initial design discussions have focused on "residential HVAC and battery storage measures,"[21] which could support the roll out and expansion of the VPP program and accelerate adoption of these technologies faster than traditional install programs.

[20] *Id.*, § 3.B ("System Benefits"), at 28-29.
[21] *Id.*, § 1.A.4, at 5.

Q22. HOW DOES THE LARGE CUSTOMER OFFSITE DSM PILOT SOLVE NV ENERGY'S SHORTFALL AGAINST ITS STANDALONE LOW-INCOME SPENDING TARGET?

A22. Under NRS 704.7836(7) and NRS 704.741(3)(b), electric utilities in Nevada are required to allocate at least 10 percent of total DSM spending to programs benefiting low-income households and public schools in HUCs.[22]

Volume 33 notes that NV Energy failed its standalone low-income target in 2025, which it targets at 7 percent, expending only 5.93 percent ($3,485,785 out of $58,799,767 total spend).[23] NV Energy explicitly attributes this shortfall to "pre-weatherization structural barriers" like damaged roofs, hazardous knob-and-tube wiring, or outdated electrical panels that disqualify low-income families from participating in standard utility programs. But, the Large Load Offsite DSM voluntary contribution can solve this because these corporate funds are not derived from general rate revenues. As Witness Burgess testifies, such funds are exempt from standard ratepayer Total Resource Cost ("TRC") cost-effectiveness screening because the money doesn't come from ratepayer revenue.[24] This exemption allows the pilot to cover 100 percent of pre-weatherization repair costs for low-income homes, eliminating the exact structural barrier that caused NV Energy's shortfall and delivering healthy, upgraded housing to vulnerable Nevadans at no cost to regular ratepayers.

[22] NRS 704.741(3)(b).
[23] Volume 33 (Demand Side Management Plan Narrative), § 2, at 13.
[24] Burgess Direct Testimony at 30:13–14.

Q23. ULTIMATELY, HOW DOES YOUR PROPOSED FRAMEWORK CONNECT CORPORATE DATA CENTER GROWTH DIRECTLY TO TANGIBLE BENEFITS FOR EVERYDAY RATEPAYERS?

A23. It transforms data center growth from a ratepayer liability into a community asset. Data centers require massive grid capacity to operate. Instead of forcing residential ratepayers to finance the new power plants required to serve that tech load, the Offsite DSM program allows large load customers to fund their own capacity expansion by actively upgrading Nevada's housing stock. Through this mechanism, a large load customer earns necessary grid capacity and low-income residents receive fully funded deep energy retrofits that help to lower their monthly utility bills.

Q24. HOW DOES THE COMMISSION ENSURE LARGE CUSTOMER OFFSITE DSM FUNDING STAYS SEPARATE FROM THE RATEPAYER-FUNDED DSM BUDGET?

A24. The program is structured so that large-customer contributions are layered on top of, not within, NV Energy's existing DSM budget.[25] Large Customer funding is directed primarily to customer incentives, with a portion allocated to administrative costs specifically so that existing, ratepayer-funded DSM programs are not financially impacted by adding this pilot.[26] SWEEP recommends the Commission require NV Energy to report Large Customer Offsite DSM contributions and expenditures as a distinct line item, separate from its ratepayer-funded DSM Action Plan budget, to ensure this separation is auditable and enforceable going forward.

[25] Volume 33 (Demand Side Management Plan Narrative), § 1.A.4, at 4.
[26] Burgess Direct Testimony at 31:5-6.

Q25. WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO CLEARLY SEPARATE OFFSITE DSM SAVINGS FROM NV ENERGY'S EXISTING PERFORMANCE INCENTIVE MECHANISM?

A25. NV Energy's performance incentive and lost-revenue adjustment mechanism is designed to reward the Companies for savings delivered through the ratepayer-funded DSM portfolio, the plan existing customers pay for through the efficiency charge. Offsite DSM savings, by contrast, are funded by a large customer's voluntary contribution. Keeping these two accounting streams separate ensures NV Energy's incentive compensation continues to reflect only the results it delivers using ratepayer dollars, and that the Offsite DSM program's value flows to the large-load customer and the low-income households it is designed to serve.

Q26. WHAT DOES SWEEP RECOMMEND TO PREVENT DOUBLE-COUNTING?

A26. SWEEP recommends that the Commission require strict additionality rules for the Large Customer Offsite DSM Program, consistent with the standard energy-efficiency-program principle that savings should count toward a program only if they would not have occurred in the absence of that program's specific funding.[27] Under this standard, any energy-efficiency measure funded by a large-load customer's voluntary contribution must be entirely additive to NV Energy's baseline DSM Action Plan, rather than substituting for savings the utility would otherwise have delivered using ratepayer-funded resources.

This approach is consistent with Witness Burgess's testimony that "[a]ny energy and capacity savings generated by this program will be excluded from NV Energy's

[27] *See* Anna Alberini et al., *Energy efficiency subsidies, additionality and incentive compatibility under hidden information*, Energy Efficiency (2019) ("Additionality refers to the energy savings caused by actions beyond what would have occurred in the absence of the policy program.")

calculation of its overall DSM energy and capacity savings, as well as from the calculation of its DSM performance incentive and lost-revenue adjustment mechanism," and that "[t]he program is intended to be additive rather than replacing existing opportunities."[28] SWEEP recommends the Commission adopt this so that NV Energy is prohibited from counting savings generated through large-load customer contributions toward either its statutory DSM Action Plan obligations or its shareholder performance incentive mechanism so that corporate funds ultimately supplement, but do not replace, ratepayer-funded efficiency investments.

V. SYNTHESIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Q27. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION.

A27. I recommend that the Commission:

1. **Reject or Deny Cost Recovery for the Proposed 1,223 MW Natural Gas Peaker Expansion:** Deny approval for the $5.03 billion Fort Churchill simple-cycle gas project, as NV Energy fails to demonstrate that it is a prudent investment and exposes captive ratepayers to severe stranded-asset and fuel-price risks.
2. **Correct Demand-Side Economic Modeling Methodologies:** Direct NV Energy in future filings to model demand response and demand-side management options as dispatchable supply-side capacity resources that actively compete against supply-side generation options, rather than treating them as static "load modifiers."
3. **Direct NV Energy to Formalize a Virtual Power Plant Program:** Require NV Energy to formalize a firm, dispatchable Virtual Power Plant program.

[28] Burgess Direct Testimony at 30:21–31:2.

4. **Approve and Formalize the Large Customer Offsite DSM Program:** Approve the continued development of the Large Customer Offsite DSM Program to enable large-load customers to voluntarily fund offsite energy efficiency and building retrofits.

5. **Enforce Strict Additionality and Cost-Allocation Protections:** Require that all savings from the Large Customer Offsite DSM Programs are strictly additive to NV Energy's core ratepayer-funded DSM budget.

6. **Leverage the Large Load DSM Offsite Program to Target Pre-Weatherization and Low-Income Goals:** Allow offsite DSM contributions to fund pre-weatherization structural repairs in low-income households and Historically Underserved Communities ("HUCs").

Q28. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

A28. Yes.

ATTACHMENT CF-1

COURTNEY FIELDMAN

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EXPERIENCE

Utility Program Director | Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (SWEEP)

Denver, CO | August 2025 – Present

- Lead legislative and regulatory strategy governing data centers and large loads across six Southwest states.
- Design and advance legislation and regulatory frameworks that scale energy efficiency, beneficial electrification, demand response, and grid-edge resources.
- Build and lead cross-functional coalitions among utilities, regulators, technology providers, and large customers to deliver scalable sustainability and efficiency solutions.

Head of American Affairs – Diplomacy | COP28 Climate Envoy

Dubai, UAE | May 2023 – March 2024

- Led diplomatic engagement for North and South America on behalf of the COP28 Presidency, negotiating with ambassadors, governments, global financial institutions, and energy companies on energy transition, nature-based solutions, and climate finance.
- Contributed to the historic UAE Consensus on transitioning away from fossil fuels and secured major climate finance outcomes, including work with Canada on $450 million toward Loss and Damage and the UAE's entry into the Powering Past Coal Alliance.
- Managed high-stakes, multi-party negotiations and coalitions under intense time pressure, demonstrating the stakeholder management, diplomacy, and executive-level communication skills required to advance sustainability initiatives with investors, regulators, and external partners.
- Established the COP28–COP30 MOU taskforce between the UAE and Brazilian Presidency, creating lasting institutional frameworks for ongoing international sustainability collaboration.

Building Electrification Associate | Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)

Boulder, CO | November 2019 – February 2022

- Led adoption of four first-in-the-nation statewide building electrification policies in Colorado, driving measurable advances in energy efficiency, emissions reductions, and operational performance of the built environment at scale.
- Launched a City Accelerator Program engaging 15 major Colorado cities on decarbonization strategies and served as Board Member and Working Group Chair for the Building Electrification League of Colorado, aligning utilities, policy, workforce, and supply-chain stakeholders around concrete sustainability outcomes.
- Authored influential publications on building electrification, carbon-free buildings, and stimulus strategy that shaped regional approaches to energy and carbon performance in the built environment.

Clean Energy Advisor | Mission 2020 (Christiana Figueres)

Remote | March 2018 – December 2021

- Advised the former UNFCCC Executive Secretary on clean energy pathways and net-zero strategies for countries, companies, and financial institutions, modeling decarbonization approaches and nature-based solutions.
- Supported high-visibility communication campaigns that translated complex climate science and policy into clear, compelling narratives for public and stakeholder audiences.

Paris Agreement Global Stocktake & Reporting Lead Support | United Nations

Bonn, Germany | November 2018 – May 2019

- Supported development of reporting guidelines and ESG frameworks for the Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement, establishing core experience in GHG inventory methodologies, transparency frameworks, and multi-stakeholder sustainability disclosure processes.
- Designed strategic briefs and processes to strengthen reporting guidelines across countries, including metrics to track emission sources across Scope 1, 2, and 3 streams—directly relevant to infrastructure-related GHG accounting and ESG disclosure.
- Delivered strategic briefings to Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa and senior UN leadership on low-emissions development strategies and NDC policy impacts, translating complex climate and emissions data into clear decision-grade narratives for senior stakeholders.

EDUCATION

Harvard Business School | Master's Certification, Disruptive Strategy & Innovation | 2021
University of Eastern Finland | M.A., Climate Change Law & Policy (Summa Cum Laude) | 2018
Princeton University | B.A., International Relations & Environmental Policy | 2013

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to the requirements of NRS 53.045 and NAC 703.710, I, Courtney Fieldman, hereby affirm that I am the person identified in the foregoing prepared testimony and/or exhibits; that such testimony and/or exhibits were prepared by me or under my direction; that the answers and/or information appearing therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that if asked the questions appearing therein, my answers thereto would, under oath, be the same.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

/s/ Courtney Fieldman
Courtney Fieldman

Dated: October 5, 2026

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 5th day of October 2026, I caused the foregoing to be sent via e-mail to the following:

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