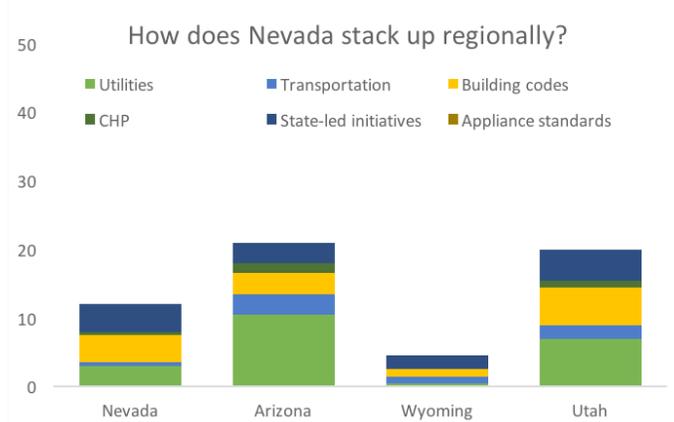
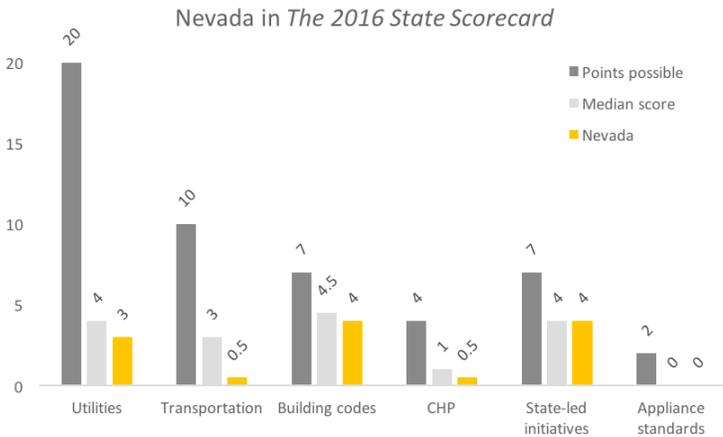


Nevada



Nevada tied for 37th in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling six positions in the rankings compared to 2015. The state scored 12 points out of a possible 50, one point less than it earned last year.



UTILITIES

Nevada earned 3 out of 20 points for its utility policies and programs. Nevada allows energy efficiency investments to count toward its renewable portfolio standard, but energy efficiency allowances will phase out over time. Utilities offer electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, and electricity savings were consistent with the national average in 2015. Nevada allows utilities to recover lost revenues resulting from efficiency programs. Opportunity remains to establish long-term, stand-alone energy savings targets for utilities.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Nevada scored 4 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers a wide-reaching property tax abatement for green buildings, as well as several other financial incentives. The state government leads by example by requiring efficient buildings, benchmarking energy use in public facilities, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Research on energy efficiency occurs at the University of Nevada – Las Vegas.



TRANSPORTATION

Nevada earned 0.5 out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state has a notable number of electric vehicle registrations, but has not focused its efforts on policies to advance efficient transportation initiatives. There is significant room for improvement in this area.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Nevada earned 0 out of 2 points for state appliance standards. Nevada adopted efficiency standards for general purpose incandescent lights in 2007 which are exempt from federal preemption. However, the state has not enforced the standard to date.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Nevada earned 4 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. The 2015 Nevada Energy Code requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2012 IECC. However, Las Vegas removed commercial energy code requirements for buildings constructed prior to 2009 and did not adopt the 2012 IECC, significantly weakening the energy savings potential of statewide code updates. Despite these local backslides, the state has completed a comprehensive set of activities to ensure compliance with building energy codes overall.



HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

There are a variety of measures Nevada can pursue in order to strengthen the state's energy efficiency. While Nevada has made progress in updating its building energy codes, the failure of large jurisdictions to adopt these codes means significant amounts of potential savings are not being achieved. Working with local governments to increase adoption and compliance could help the state see greater energy savings overall. Nevada also has room for improvement in the utility sector. And while the state has shown strong leadership in supporting electric vehicles, there are opportunities for the state to reduce vehicle miles traveled by increasing investment in public transit and sustainable transportation policies that promote clustering and accessibility. To improve its standing, Nevada could also create stand-alone energy efficiency targets, which provide long-term certainty for utilities and businesses.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Nevada scored 0.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state includes CHP as an eligible resource within its clean energy standards, but does not otherwise incent CHP deployment. No new CHP installations were completed in 2015.