

RANK

32 / 75

2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Las Vegas

OVERALL SCORE

34 / 100

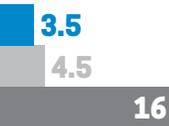
Las Vegas performed well in local government operations and was among the 10 highest scorers in the policy area. The city's strong showing was supported by the adoption of R-32-2017, a resolution that adopted climate and energy goals for the Las Vegas municipal government and included energy efficiency retrofit requirements for municipal buildings. Las Vegas also has taken steps since the last *City Scorecard* to improve the efficiency of commercial and residential buildings by adopting the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC); doing so helped its score in the buildings policies category. The city can improve across most policy areas, most notably community-wide initiatives, energy and water utilities, and transportation policies.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



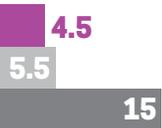
COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



BUILDINGS POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

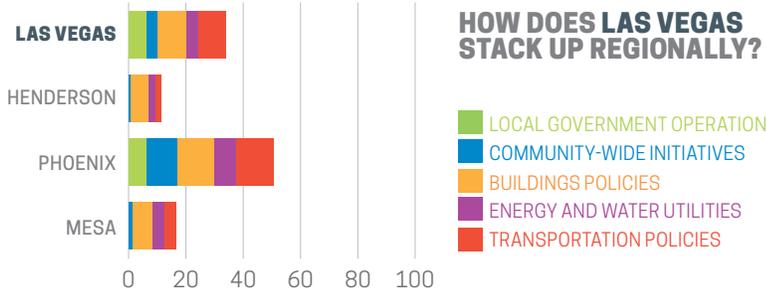


TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6.5 OF 9 POINTS)

Las Vegas has adopted energy-reduction, renewable electricity, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goals for local government operations. ACEEE projects the city will reach its goal of reducing local government GHG emissions 100% from 2010 levels by 2050. Las Vegas sets green building requirements for city facilities, benchmarks all municipal buildings, and retrofits select buildings. The city incorporates fuel-efficient vehicles into its fleet and works to convert streetlights to LEDs.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (3.5 OF 16 POINTS)

Las Vegas's 2045 Downtown Master Plan adopts a goal to achieve net zero energy use in the downtown area by 2045. The city has not adopted community-wide GHG emissions reduction or renewable energy goals but doing so can inspire future clean energy efforts. The city supports the development of on-site solar energy systems by streamlining permitting and allowing solar-by-right accessory use in all land zones. To better mitigate the urban heat island effect, the city has adopted a goal to increase the urban tree canopy to 20% by 2035.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (10 OF 30 POINTS)

Las Vegas enforces the 2018 IECC for both commercial construction and residential construction. While the city offers property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing to commercial property owners who pursue renewable and efficiency projects, it could do more to encourage clean energy investments in existing buildings. The city could provide more incentive programs, implement policies requiring energy-saving actions, and run or partner with programs to develop a clean energy workforce.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (4.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, NV Energy and Southwest Gas show low savings for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. Neither utility offers comprehensive programs for low-income or multifamily households. NV Energy offers incentives for the construction of new distributed solar and wind systems. Multiple efforts also aim to increase energy efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (9.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Las Vegas's Mobility Master Plan sets a multimodal transportation vision for the city. Las Vegas has not adopted quantitative vehicle miles traveled (VMT) or transportation-related GHG emissions reduction goals; however the city has set mode shift targets to increase walking, biking, and transit. Relative to other city systems, Las Vegas's transit system is moderately funded and somewhat accessible. The city can bolster its current location-efficient policies by requiring transit-oriented, mixed-use, and compact development, abolishing minimum parking requirements citywide, and offering a greater number of incentives for compact and mixed-use development.