

RANK

61 / 75

2019 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

Reno

OVERALL SCORE

18.5 / 100

Reno performed well in buildings policies. In 2018, the city took several steps toward improving the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings. It adopted the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for residential and commercial buildings and also established the Energy and Water Efficiency Program, a benchmarking and transparency program that calls for energy performance improvements. Despite Reno's success in buildings policies, it has substantial room to improve in the other policy areas of the *City Scorecard*. To jump-start its efforts in other areas, Reno can focus on its own operations by reducing the greenhouse gases associated with government buildings. It also can pursue other foundational clean energy policies like developing community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and renewable energy goals; supporting clean distributed energy systems; and setting mode shift targets to encourage multimodal transportation. These could build upon Reno's recent policy accomplishments, serving as stepping stones to a clean energy future in Reno.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



BUILDINGS POLICIES



ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES

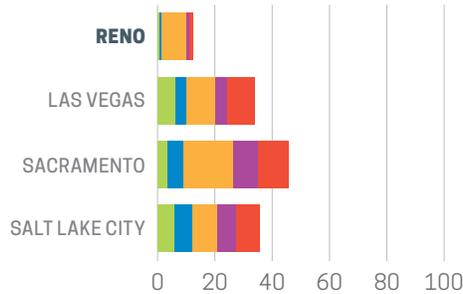


TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



MEDIAN SCORE

MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE



HOW DOES RENO STACK UP REGIONALLY?



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (1 OF 9 POINTS)

Reno has an energy-reduction goal for local government operations. Reno recently adopted an energy benchmarking ordinance that is inclusive of municipal buildings. The city has few other initiatives to reduce local government GHG emissions. Reno has several options for improving its performance for local government operations, including establishing renewable energy and climate mitigation goals.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (1 OF 16 POINTS)

The ReEnergize Reno initiative set goals to increase commercial, industrial, and multifamily efficiency 20% by 2025. To inspire future clean energy efforts, the city can set GHG reduction and renewable energy goals. It can take steps to achieve these goals by involving marginalized communities in planning and implementing initiatives, supporting efficient distributed energy systems, and taking greater steps to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (13 OF 30 POINTS)

Nevada allows jurisdictions to adopt codes more stringent than those mandated by the state. Reno requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). The city uses mandatory policies to drive investment towards energy efficiency in existing buildings. Reno's Energy and Water Efficiency program requires buildings greater than 30,000 square feet to benchmark energy and water usage and to achieve performance targets twice every seven years or pursue other measures.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (1.5 OF 15 POINTS)

Reno is taking steps to encourage decarbonization of the utility electric grid; this includes submitting comments to the Public Utility Commission advocating for net metering regulations. Compared to other utilities, NV Energy shows low savings for both electric and natural gas efficiency programs. The utility does not offer comprehensive programs for low-income or multifamily households. Reno could improve the energy efficiency of water services.

TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (2 OF 30 POINTS)

Reno's 2017 Sustainability Report includes sustainable transportation provisions. Otherwise the city has few sustainable transportation initiatives. To improve its standing in the next *Scorecard*, the city could enact location-efficient zoning policies, encourage energy-efficient modes of transportation, and incentivize efficient vehicle and infrastructure uptake.