



Nevada

Nevada tied for 29th in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising five positions in the rankings compared to 2017. The state scored 15.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points more than it earned last year.

Nevada passed a strong suite of clean energy initiatives in 2017, including a bill requiring the utility commission to set annual efficiency targets for utilities. In response, NV Energy submitted a three-year, demand-side management plan in 2018 which significantly increases efficiency program budgets. Although 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 Nevada see greater energy savings overall. While the state has shown strong leadership in supporting electric vehicles, opportunities remain for the state to reduce vehicle miles traveled by increasing investment in public transit.



UTILITIES



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Nevada currently allows energy efficiency investments to count toward its renewable portfolio standard. The state passed legislation in June 2017 establishing utility energy savings goals, including a requirement that at least 5% of energy efficiency expenditures be directed toward low-income customers. Following years of reporting below-average savings, NV Energy released plans in 2018 to ramp up electric savings significantly to 1.15% in future years.



TRANSPORTATION



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The state has seen a recent increase in electric vehicle registrations, and in 2017 released a statewide complete streets policy to design and retrofit streets and highways in a way that improves accessibility for all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and people with disabilities. However advancement in sustainable transportation has not been a major policy focus relative to other states. For example, opportunities remain to incentivize the purchase of high-efficiency vehicles and support smart growth and public transportation.



BUILDING POLICIES



BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

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 undertaken a range of activities to ensure compliance with building energy codes overall.



COMBINED HEAT AND POWER



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The state includes CHP as an eligible resource within its clean energy standard, but does not otherwise incentivize CHP deployment.



STATE-LED INITIATIVES

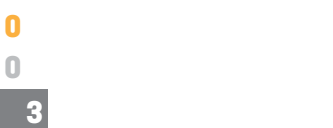


STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

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 benchmarking energy use in public facilities and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. The Center for Energy Research at University of Nevada – Las Vegas conducts research on energy efficiency.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS



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In 2007, Nevada adopted efficiency standards for general purpose incandescent lights, which are exempt from federal preemption. However the state has not enforced the standard to date.

NEVADA

NATIONAL MEDIAN SCORE

POINTS POSSIBLE