

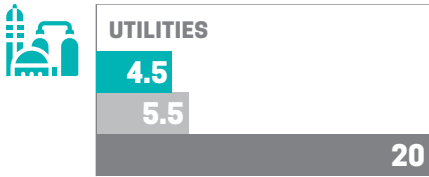
26 

2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Nevada

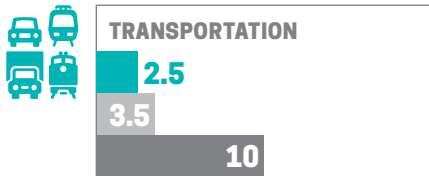
Nevada tied for 26th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising three positions in the rankings compared to 2018. The state scored 15.5 points out of a possible 50, the same as it earned last year.

Nevada’s governor signed AB54 earlier this year, pushing back against the Trump administration’s efforts to roll back energy-saving light bulb standards by adopting federal standards into law. The bill is expected to save Nevadans more than \$85 million in electric bills. Following 2017 legislation mandating annual utility efficiency targets, NV Energy submitted a three-year, demand-side management plan setting 1.1% annual goals for 2019–21. The state has adopted the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for residential and commercial buildings, but 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.



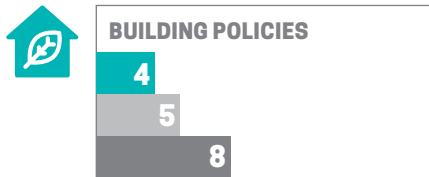
UTILITIES (4.5 OF 20 POINTS)

The state passed legislation in June 2017 establishing stand-alone utility electric 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% for 2019–21.



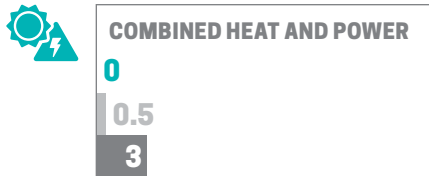
TRANSPORTATION (2.5 OF 10 POINTS)

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. Opportunities remain to incentivize the purchase of high-efficiency vehicles and support smart growth and public transportation. The state also has a comprehensive freight plan and considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.



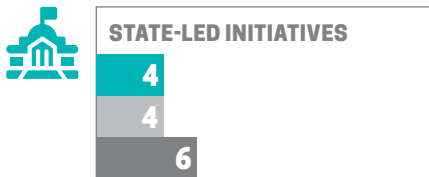
BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (4 OF 8 POINTS)

In 2018, the 2018 IECC became mandatory for residential and commercial buildings. While the code is not enforced statewide, a significant number of local governments are in the process of adopting it. Local governments are not allowed to adopt less-efficient energy codes. The Governor’s Office of Energy continues to work with nonprofits and local building departments to provide code training to building code officials and the building industry, facilitated by the Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (SWEET).



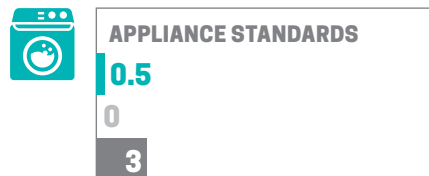
COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

The state includes combined heat and power (CHP) as an eligible resource within its clean energy standard, but does not otherwise incentivize CHP deployment. No new CHP systems were installed in 2018.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4 OF 6 POINTS)

The state offers a wide-reaching property tax abatement for green buildings and supports efficiency through loan programs and commercial property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing. 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 (0.5 OF 3 POINTS)

In 2019, the Governor’s Office of Energy introduced and sponsored Assembly Bill 54. Signed in May, the bill establishes minimum efficiency standards of 45 lumens per watt for general service lamps, adopting federal standards into law as a backstop against efforts to roll back light bulb standards.

