

RANK

31/100



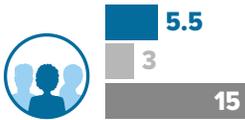
OVERALL SCORE

38/100

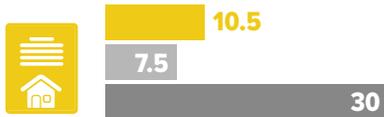
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish and track metrics related to energy equity.
- Adopt more policies and programs targeting energy efficiency in existing buildings, such as retrocommissioning and audit requirements and incentives, particularly targeting low-income housing.
- Adopt solar- and EV-ready requirements in building codes.
- Expand high-quality transit access for low-income residents.
- Adopt and track a goal for reduction in VMT or GHG emissions from the transportation sector.

## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES



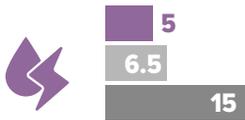
## BUILDINGS POLICIES



## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES



## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



MEDIAN SCORE OF ALL CITIES

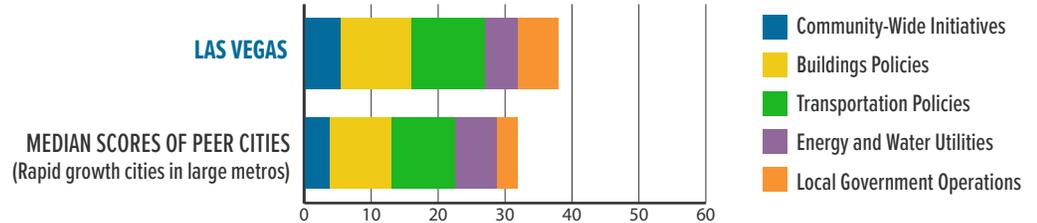
MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE

## 2021 CITY CLEAN ENERGY SCORECARD

## LAS VEGAS, NV

Las Vegas performed best in the local government operations category and improved its position in the rankings from the previous *Scorecard*. The city could boost its score in the future by making progress in all categories, particularly community-wide initiatives and transportation policies.

## HOW DOES LAS VEGAS STACK UP TO PEER CITIES?



## COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (5.5 OF 15 POINTS)

To mitigate the urban heat island effect, Las Vegas aims to increase the urban tree canopy to 20% by 2035 and requires developments greater than one acre to use low-impact development techniques. The city has established goals to reduce GHG emissions 28% below 2019 levels by 2025, reduce energy use 80% by 2050, and power the community with 50% renewable energy by 2030. It has not taken an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, or adopted a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of community solar and the integration of emissions-reducing technology in distributed energy systems within the community.

## BUILDINGS POLICIES (10.5 OF 30 POINTS)

Las Vegas requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code. We could not find information on whether the city has adopted solar ordinances or policies requiring buildings to include EV charging infrastructure or be EV ready. Due to zoning code amendments, Las Vegas allows solar energy use in all zones. It also requires new municipal buildings to achieve LEED Silver certification. The city's Department of Economic and Urban Development programs seek to train people in clean energy jobs. Las Vegas offers incentives such as PACE financing to spur clean energy investment.

## TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (11 OF 30 POINTS)

Of low-income households in Las Vegas, 4.5% have access to high-quality transit. With 73.5 ports per 100,000 people, the city has a moderate number of EV charging station ports available for public use. Las Vegas has neither a sustainable freight transportation plan in place nor any formal policies that address freight efficiency. However, the city has set a goal of reducing VMT 0.5% annually. Transportation entities that serve Las Vegas have received roughly \$69.53 per capita on average in local transit funding annually between 2015 and 2019, a low funding level.

## ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (5 OF 15 POINTS)

Compared to other utilities, both NV Energy and Southwest Gas show low savings as a percentage of sales for electric and gas efficiency programs, respectively. While NV Energy does offer low-income energy efficiency programs, it does not offer multiple programs or those with comprehensive, deep-saving designs. Neither utility offers energy efficiency programs for multifamily properties. Both utilities provide annual aggregate community-wide energy usage information, and Las Vegas includes energy use data in its 2050 Master Plan. The city lobbies in favor of utility-scale and distributed generation, improved Renewable Portfolio Standards, and net metering at the Nevada Public Utilities Commission. NV Energy does not currently have a carbon emissions reduction goal in place.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (6 OF 10 POINTS)

Las Vegas is on track to meet its goal of carbon neutrality in city government GHG emissions by 2050. The city does not have a policy regarding procuring efficient vehicles; however, they make up 12% of its fleet. The city has converted 85% of streetlights to LEDs and has installed 6.2 MW of onsite solar capacity on municipal buildings. Las Vegas has not established inclusive procurement and contracting policies. The city strategically implements energy efficiency upgrades in buildings in accordance with a resolution adopting a strategy for net-zero energy, sustainability, and community resilience.