



NEVADA FACT SHEET: Energy Efficiency & Energy Consumption

Updated: July 2009

Quick Facts:

- Population, 2007: 2,554,344
- Population growth, 2000-2007: 3.4%
- Number of Households, 2005-2007: 932,715

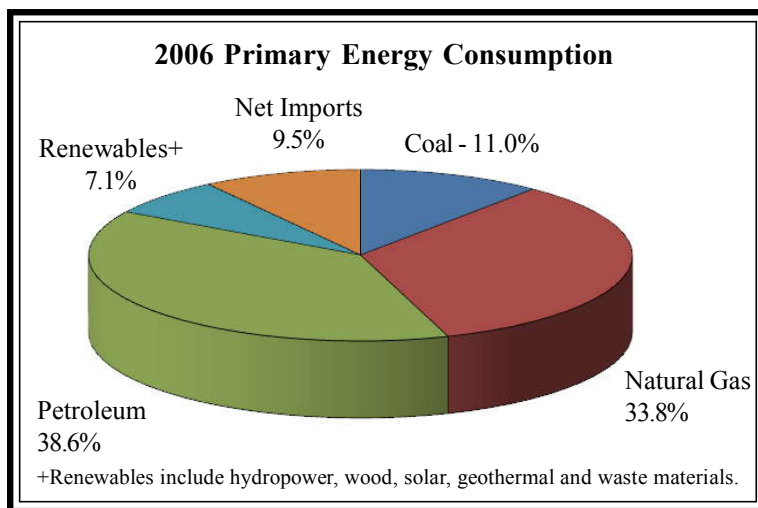


An Overview of Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency means reducing the amount of energy that you need to perform a particular task. When you practice energy efficiency, you increase or maintain your level of service, but you decrease the energy used to provide that service through efficient technologies. Examples include ENERGY STAR appliances, compact fluorescent light bulbs, better insulation for buildings, more efficient windows, high efficiency air conditioning equipment, and vehicles with higher miles per gallon (mpg). Another distinct strategy is energy conservation, which means that you change your behavior or lifestyle to reduce energy use. Examples include car pooling, using mass transit, turning down the thermostats in the winter and turning it up in the summer, and other similar changes.

Improving energy efficiency is a “win-win” strategy—it saves money for consumers and businesses, it reduces the need for costly and controversial new power plants, it increases the reliability of the energy supply, it cuts pollution when less fuel is used in homes, commercial buildings, power generation, and factories, and it lowers energy imports. There is vast potential for improving the energy efficiency of homes, appliances, businesses, and vehicles throughout Nevada. Visit the SWEEP website (www.swenergy.org) for more information.

Nevada’s Primary Energy Consumption*



- Primary energy consumption, 2006: 0.77 quadrillion Btus
- Growth rate, 2001-2006: 4.6% per year
- Primary energy consumption per capita, 2006: 308 million Btus
- Ranking: per capita energy consumption**, 2006: 33
- Ranking: total consumption, 2006: 36
- End use by Sector:
 - Residential: 23.0%
 - Commercial: 17.1%
 - Industrial: 26.7%
 - Transportation: 33.2%

* Primary energy use includes the losses in electricity generation and distribution.

** Rankings are position among the states plus DC (1 is the highest, 51 is the lowest).

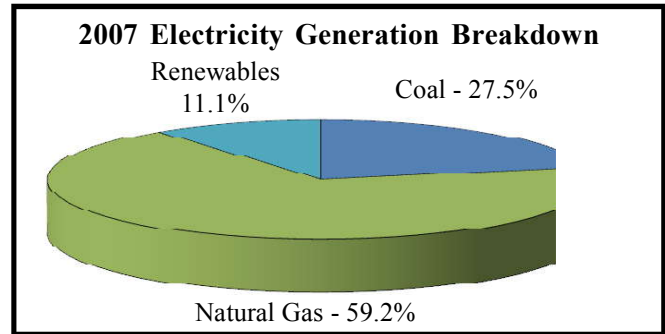
Nevada’s Energy Expenditures

- Total Energy expenditures, 2004: \$10.0 billion
- Ranking among US states for energy expenditures: 34
- Energy expenditures per capita, 2006: \$4012
- Ranking among US states for energy expenditures per capita, 2006: 22

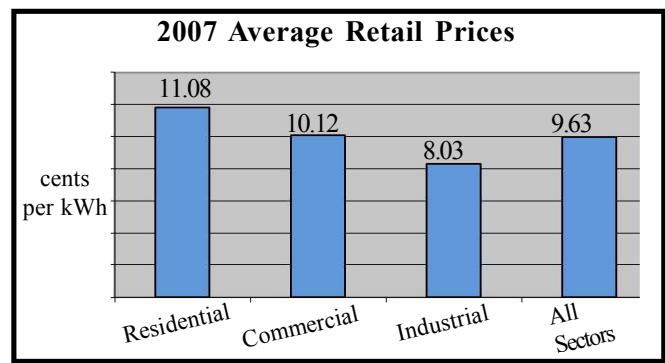
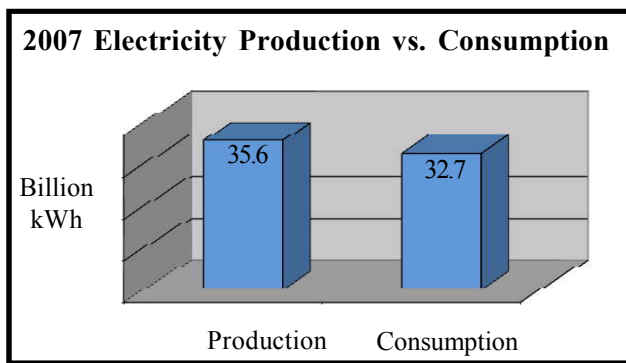
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Nevada's Electricity Use

- Total retail sales, 2007: 35.6 billion kWh
- Ranking among US states for total retail sales, 2007: 33
- Consumption growth rate, 2001-2007: 4.0% per year
- Electricity use per capita, 2007: 13,954 kWh
- Residential electricity use per household, 2007: 13,284 kWh

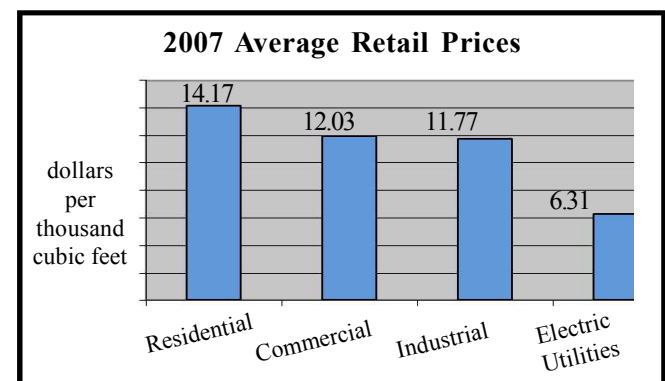
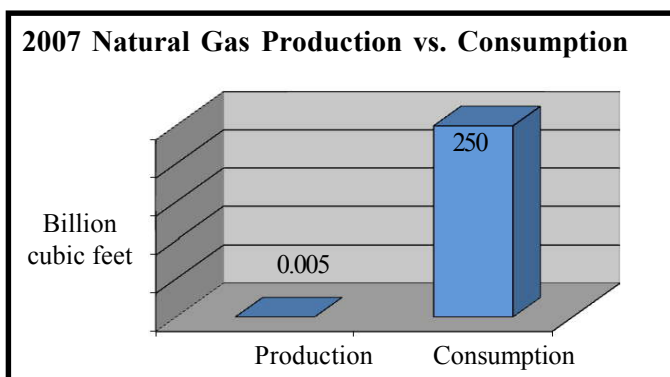
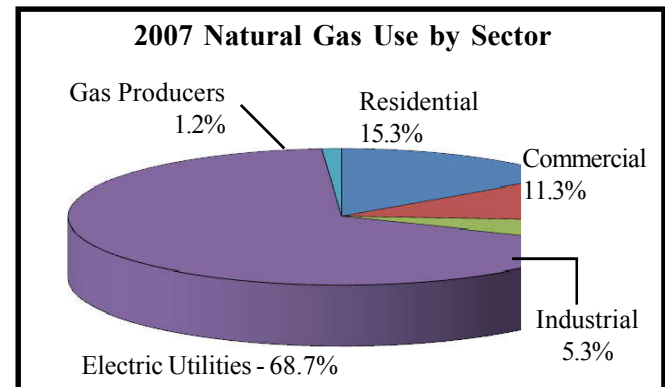


- Average retail price, all sectors (cents/kWh), 2007: 9.99
- Ranking among US states for average electricity price, 2007: 17



Nevada's Natural Gas Use

- Total consumption, 2007: 254.5 Bcf
- Ranking among US states for total consumption, 2007: 27
- Consumption growth rate, 2003-2007: 8.2% per year
- Natural gas use per capita, 2007: 99,620 cf
- Natural gas use per household, 2007: 50,745 cf



Status of Energy Efficiency in Nevada

Electricity Demand-Side Management

Nevada Power Company and Sierra Pacific Power Company, the two main electric utilities in Nevada, offer a broad set of energy efficiency programs for their residential and business customers. Following a merger in 1999, the company announced in 2008 that both utilities would do business under the name and brand *NV Energy*. For more information on energy efficiency programs offered by the two utilities for their residential and business customers, visit www.nvenergy.com/saveenergy/. In addition, the utilities are able to count energy savings from certain energy efficiency measures towards the state's clean energy portfolio standards.

Electricity Conservation Potential and Impacts*

Savings potential in 2020: 31%
 Avoided new power capacity: 2,400MW
 Net dollar savings (2003-2020): \$4.1B
 Net increases in jobs by 2020: 6,300
 Water savings by 2020: 8.5B gallons/yr

*Based on the High Efficiency Scenario in SWEEP's study *The New Mother Lode: The Potential for More Efficient Electricity Use in the Southwest*, at www.swenergy.org/nml/index.html.

Estimated spending on utility energy efficiency programs in 2009:	\$54 million
Energy efficiency spending as a fraction of utility revenues:	1.5%

Status of Building Energy Codes

In northern Nevada, all jurisdictions in the Reno area, including the cities of Reno, Sparks, and Carson City, and both Douglas and Washoe counties, have adopted the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for all new residential and commercial buildings. In southern Nevada, the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, Mesquite, and Boulder City, as well as Clark County, have adopted the 2006 IECC as well. A law passed in 2005 that applies the 2003 IECC to all jurisdictions in the state that have not adopted a building energy code. For more information, see SWEEP's study *Increasing Energy Efficiency in New Buildings in the Southwest: Energy Codes and Best Practices*, at www.swenergy.org/iecnb/index.html.

Natural Gas Demand-Side Management

Nevada natural gas utilities were implementing limited energy efficiency programs for their customers as of 2009. To learn about the programs available by Sierra Pacific, visit: www.nvenergy.com/saveenergy/.

State Energy Efficiency Scorecard

The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) has ranked states based on scores in eight categories of energy efficiency commitment and policy support as of 2006. The categories include: 1) utility and public benefits energy efficiency programs; 2) combined heat and power (CHP); 3) building energy codes; 4) transportation policies; 5) appliance and equipment efficiency standards; 6) financial incentives and information; and 7) state lead by example; and 8) research & development. In this national ranking, Nevada was 15th among all states with a score of 17 points out of a possible 50 points.

Nevada Energy Efficiency Strategy

In 2005, SWEEP prepared the *Nevada Energy Efficiency Strategy*, which considers 14 energy policy options for reducing electricity and natural gas consumption through greater energy efficiency. The options range from expanding utility energy efficiency programs, to upgrading building construction energy codes, to adopting energy pricing structures that will encourage reduced electricity demand when demand is greatest. These new policies for increasing energy efficiency could save consumers and businesses in Nevada nearly \$5 billion over the next 15 years. To read the full report, visit www.swenergy.org/pubs/Nevada_Energy_Efficiency_Strategy.pdf.

More Information on Energy Efficiency

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE)
 Alliance to Save Energy
 Consortium for Energy Efficiency
 U.S. DOE's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Network
 ENERGY STAR® Products

www.aceee.org
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