Climate Framework and Laws In June 2019, the Nevada state legislature passed Senate Bill 254 that establishes the state’s GHG emissions-reduction targets of 28% below 2005 levels by 2025, 45% by 2030, and net-zero or near-zero emissions by 2050. The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) is required to produce an annual inventory and develop a set of policy options—in consultation with other agencies as directed by the governor—for reducing GHG emissions. DCNR is also charged with issuing a projection of future GHG emissions across a 20-year timeframe. The annual report would cover emissions in six sectors: electricity production, transportation, industry, commercial and residential, agriculture, and land use and forestry. It would also include policy recommendations and estimates of required GHG reductions to achieve the state’s decreasing GHG target.

Power Generation In April 2019, Governor Steve Sisolak signed Senate Bill 358, establishing more-stringent targets for Nevada’s RPS and made Nevada the fourth state in the U.S. to establish a 100% clean energy target. The new RPS increases Nevada’s target to 50% renewable energy by 2030, with a goal of 100% by 2050, and applies to all electricity providers in the state. On May 29, 2019, Governor Sisolak approved Senate Bill
300, allowing utilities to adopt alternative rate-making structures such as performance-based ratemaking.

**Energy Efficiency** Nevada has adopted the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for its residential and commercial building codes (local governments adopted with amendments). Nevada is leading by example through its requirement to track and improve energy usage in State buildings. Under Revised Statute 701.218, the Governor’s Office of Energy tracks and documents energy consumption for buildings owned or occupied by state agencies and will identify areas for efficiency improvements. Assembly Bill 54, approved in May 2019, establishes new light bulb efficiency standards, backstopping the proposed rollback of the federal standards.

**Transportation** Senate Bill 145 (2017) incentivized installation of energy storage and renewable energy systems and established the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Demonstration Program. The legislation laid the groundwork for utility NV Energy’s electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure program and energy-storage investments. NV Energy’s EV infrastructure program allows up to $15 million for public EV charging infrastructure. Nevada is a signatory of the Intermountain West Electric Vehicle Corridor, an eight-state memorandum of understanding (MOU) to improve EV interconnectivity between member states. The MOU seeks to “make it possible to seamlessly drive an EV across the Signatory States’ major transportation corridors.” The MOU signatories agree to expand EV charging infrastructure throughout the corridor and share best practices. Nevada and Colorado co-chair this effort. The Nevada Electric Highway (NEH) program aims to “expand that state’s electric vehicle charging infrastructure by placing charging stations at cost-effective and strategic locations, initially along U.S. 95 between Reno and Las Vegas.” Charging stations are already available along the U.S. 95 Reno-Las Vegas corridor of the NEH in Beatty, Fallon, Tonopah, and Hawthorne, and along the U.S. 93 corridor in Panaca. Additional future stations have received grants and are under construction.

**Resilience** Senate Bill 329 requires electric utilities to provide the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (PUCN) natural disaster plans, with particular focus on the prevention of wildfires and service restoration in response to such disasters. In 2018, the Nevada Department of Public Safety’s Division of Emergency Management released a *Statewide Resilience Strategy and Legislative Recommendations* to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security. While the strategy does not discuss climate impacts directly, it does propose the formation of a Resilience Commission to oversee preparedness and response efforts related to emergencies or disasters in the state.

**Climate Finance** Nevada established its Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) in 2017. NCEF seeks to expand and expedite financing for clean energy and energy-efficiency projects in Nevada that create high-paying, long-term jobs. The Fund also aims to foster the development of measurement and verification protocols for clean-energy projects, promote the creation of performance data that enables effective underwriting, and stimulate the development of secondary investment markets, among other objectives.

**Natural and Working Lands** Nevada’s state Wildlife Action Plan was revised in 2012 to incorporate climate change impacts and analyze the vulnerability of habitats and species. The Nevada Division of Forestry is finalizing a statewide wildfire planning, mitigation, and restoration strategic plan that will incorporate climate change impacts.