

16. Installing fireproof material to plug any holes around a damper in a fireplace.
17. Adding insulation to an attic or basement door.
18. Caulking any leak in a heating or cooling duct.
19. Tightening or plugging any leaky joints in hot water or steam pipes.
20. Replacing washers in leaky water valves.
21. Using shades or drapes to:
 - (a) Block sunlight from entering a building in the cooling season;
 - (b) Allow sunlight to enter a building during the heating season; and
 - (c) Cover windows tightly at night during the heating season.
22. Using and maintaining fireplaces and wood stoves in such a manner as to reduce the consumption of fuel and maximize the output of heat.
23. When buying appliances, selecting those appliances which:
 - (a) Have received the Energy Star label pursuant to the program established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 6294a; or
 - (b) Otherwise use energy efficiently.
24. Maintaining and operating appliances in an efficient manner.
25. Avoiding use of any waterbed heaters.
26. Using compact fluorescent light bulbs or reducing the wattage ratings of incandescent light bulbs.
27. Connecting lights to dimmer switches or timers.
28. Installing devices which automatically control the filtering or heating system used for a swimming pool.

29. Reducing the passage of air and moisture by filling small gaps:
 - (a) In the fixed joints of the building;
 - (b) Under baseboards inside the building;
 - (c) In exterior walls at electric outlets;
 - (d) Around pipes and wires entering the building; or
 - (e) Around dryer vents and exhaust fans in exterior walls.

NAC 704.808, (NRS 703.025, 704.210), (Added to NAC by Pub. Service Comm'n, 1-19-84, eff. 5-17-84; A by Pub. Utilities Comm'n by R058-06, 6-28-2006)

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Measures to Conserving Energy

The following is a list of measures to lower your energy usage:

1. Reducing the passage of air and moisture by filling small gaps around the fixed joints of window and door frames (caulking).
2. Reducing the passage of air and moisture by the installation of weather stripping over or in movable joints of windows and doors.
3. Modifying the system used for heating the building, by:
 - (a) Replacing an electric furnace, boiler or heat pump with similar but more efficient equipment or with a gas-fired system if it has a lower cost of operation;
 - (b) Replacing a furnace or boiler which is fired by natural gas with a more efficient furnace or boiler fired by natural gas; or
 - (c) Replacing an oil burner with a more efficient oil burner or with a gas-fired system if it has a lower cost of operation. As used in this paragraph, an oil burner is a device which atomizes fuel oil, mixes it with air and ignites the mixture and is an integral part of an oil-fired furnace or boiler, including the combustion chamber.
4. Replacing a central air conditioner with a more efficient air conditioner.

5. Placing insulation or increasing existing insulation:
 - (a) Between the conditioned area of the building and an unconditioned attic to achieve an effective R-value of at least R-30.
 - (b) Within or on the walls between conditioned and unconditioned areas of the building or the outside.
 - (c) Between the first conditioned level of the building and an unconditioned basement, a crawl space or open area beneath the building.
 - (d) On the surface of a heating or cooling duct in an unconditioned area of the building.
 - (e) On the exterior surface of a hydronic heating or cooling pipe in an unconditioned area of the building.
 - (f) On the exterior surface of the casing of a water heater.
6. Installing insulated skirting to enclose the space between a mobile home and the ground.
7. Placing window or glazing material outside or inside an ordinary or prime window to create an air space between the windows or glazing materials and provide greater resistance to the flow of heat, that is, installing a storm window.
8. Installing a thermal window, consisting of two or more sheets of glazing material affixed to a window frame to create one or more air spaces between the glazing materials and provide greater resistance to the flow of heat.
9. Installing heat-reflective or heat-absorbent glazing material in windows or doors or applying reflective or absorptive films or coatings to existing windows or doors.

10. Installing a programmable thermostat which will reduce the consumption of energy in a heating or cooling system by switching the temperature in interior spaces automatically from one level to another.
11. Installing insulated shutters and shades on the inside or outside of existing windows to reduce the loss or gain of heat.
12. Replacing a water heater which operates by electric resistance with a gas water heater.
13. Using an insulating cover on a heated swimming pool during the night.
14. Installing a solar water heating system or photovoltaic panels.

NAC 704.806 (NRS 703.025, 704.210), (Added to NAC by Pub. Service Comm'n, 1-19-84, eff. 5-17-84; A by Pub. Utilities Comm'n by R058-06, 6-28-2006)

The following is a list of practices to improve the energy efficiency of your home:

1. Subscribing to the time-of-use rate of the electric utility and avoiding energy use during on-peak hours.
2. Cleaning and adjusting a gas or oil-fired furnace to increase the efficiency of the combustion.
3. Regularly cleaning or replacing the air filters on a forced-air heating or cooling system.
4. Lowering the setting of the bonnet or plenum thermostat setting to 80 degrees Fahrenheit on a gas or oil-fired, forced-air furnace.
5. Turning off the pilot light on a gas-fired furnace during the summer.

6. Manually lowering the setting of the thermostat for a furnace during the heating season to a maximum of 55 degrees Fahrenheit during sleeping hours.
7. Limiting the maximum setting of the thermostat for a furnace to 65 degrees Fahrenheit during the heating season.
8. Setting the thermostat for an air conditioner to 78 degrees Fahrenheit or higher during the cooling season.
9. Placing a device on a showerhead or faucet to limit the maximum flow to 2.5 gallons per minute, or replacing existing showerheads or faucets with those having built-in provisions for limiting the maximum flow to 2.5 gallons per minute.
10. Manually reducing the setting of the thermostat for a water heater to 120 degrees Fahrenheit unless a higher setting is required for proper operation of a dishwasher.
11. Reducing the use of heated water for washing clothes.
12. Reducing the thermostatic setting to 55 degrees Fahrenheit when a dwelling unit is empty for 4 hours or longer in a heating season.
13. Raising the setting of a thermostat for an air conditioner to 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the cooling season when no one is in the dwelling unit.
14. Turning an electric water heater off or a gas water heater to "pilot" when a dwelling unit is vacant for 2 days or longer.
15. Installing insulation or other pliable materials in gaps around pipes, ducts, fans or other equipment which enters the attic or basement from a heated space.