



STAR COMMUNITIES

SUSTAINABILITY
TOOLS FOR
ASSESSING &
RATING COMMUNITIES



4-STAR CERTIFICATION REPORT



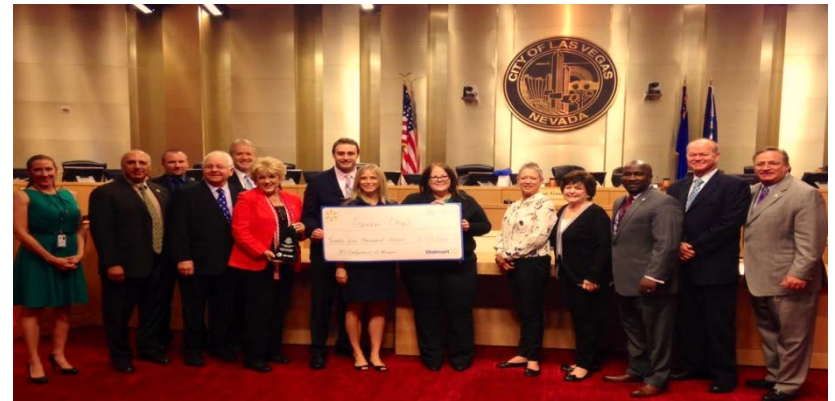
More than 2 million people reside in Southern Nevada and 41 million people from around the world traveled to Las Vegas in 2015. Las Vegas is world-renowned as an entertainment and tourist destination, with more than \$9 billion spent on gaming; however, its recent accomplishments have made it globally renowned for sustainability.

The City's efforts have been a result of foundational policy and continuous progress since 2006 with the US Conference of Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement and Sustainable Energy Strategy. These efforts resulted in the completion of six megawatts of solar, six LEED certified buildings standards, 40 acres of water conserving landscaping, more than 400 miles of bike lanes, and citywide deployment of recycling. These efforts reduced total energy costs from peak of \$15.0 million in 2008 to \$9.9 million in 2015, reduced annual water consumption by 256 million gallons from 2008 level, decreased emissions to mid-1990's levels and increased the recycling rate at City facilities to 55%. The City was the 2014 recipient of the US Conference of Mayor's Climate Protection Award for its achievements in sustainability, in addition to more than forty other awards for its sustainability efforts over the past two decades.

2015 closed as another successful year for the City of Las Vegas, capping off these achievements with two important announcements:

- In November, the City announced that beginning in 2017, the City, through a Renewable Energy Agreement with the state's investor-owned utility NV Energy, will receive energy produced by a solar facility under development near Boulder City, coupled with power from NV Energy that already satisfies Nevada's renewable portfolio standard allowing 100 percent of the City's retail load to be served by renewable energy.
- In December, the City was formally rated for national excellence in sustainability by STAR Communities, a national nonprofit organization that certifies communities. The city's approved final score is 470.4, qualifying it as a Certified 4-STAR Community, making it the 43rd community nationwide to receive recognition alongside Austin, TX; Washington, DC; Tacoma, WA; Portland, OR; Raleigh, NC; and Burlington, VT.

As the image of Las Vegas has been crafted over time, negative perceptions sometimes label Las Vegas as wasteful and inefficient. While Las Vegas contends with issues such as drought and resource utilization, just as every other city does, especially in the American West, it is important to continue to build upon long-term strategies in infrastructure and programs that will sustain Las Vegas. Because sustainability means different things to different people, STAR has provided a clear, data-driven approach to assessing community sustainability efforts. STAR helped the City assess efforts not only for its own operations but for the community and region at large. STAR's robust framework credibly tracks progress toward overall sustainability objectives allows the City to compare progress with other communities, and lays groundwork for the City's future planning efforts.



Reflected throughout the City's STAR Communities application were major accomplishments in renewable energy, energy and water efficiency, alternative transportation, and recycling, which have made a cumulative contribution to making the community more sustainable. These community efforts exemplify sustainable living in our community while having an impactful and positive effect on Las Vegas quality of life and future.

The STAR Communities Rating System

STAR Communities is the first national program to recognize and certify sustainable communities. The STAR Rating System serves as a roadmap to help evaluate, assess and improve community economic, environmental and social performance measures and become healthier and stronger. STAR was developed by nearly 200 volunteers representing 50 cities and counties, state and federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, national associations, universities, utilities and private corporations. The City of Las Vegas Office of Sustainability joined STAR in September 2014.

The STAR Community Rating System is organized around 7 thematic Goal Areas. An eighth category, Innovation & Process, allows communities to get extra credit in areas where they excel and propose new credits to support the evolution of sustainability practice. Within the 7 Goal Areas, there are 44 Objectives aimed at achieving community-level aspirations. Objectives are measured in two ways: through attainment of community level Outcomes (quantitative indicators that demonstrate progress within an Objective) and/or completion of local actions (Contribute to achieving an Outcome) that are essential to reaching the outcomes. These evaluation measures provide the avenue for communities to achieve credit in the rating system.

Throughout 2014 and 2015, the City began collecting and evaluating city and regional data for the certification application with the assistance of dozens of city staff members, community partners, state agencies, local and regional governments, private sector employers, and the local non-profit, Green Chips. Based on information received, the City and community stakeholders completed the extensive online application detailing achievements in each objective. The City received its rating based on the number of points achieved across the menu-based rating system. STAR Communities' staff reviewed and verified data for accuracy, and then assigned a rating upon a total cumulative score of points achieved out of a maximum of 720 points. Points required for the certification levels are as follows:

- 3-STAR Community: Recognized for sustainability leadership - 200-399 points
- 4-STAR Community: Recognized for national excellence 400-599 points
- 5-STAR Community: Recognized as top tier achiever in national sustainability - 600+ points

The City submitted its application August 2015 and received a final certification as a 4-STAR community based on a score of 470.4 points in December 2015.

Built Environment	Climate & Energy	Economy & Jobs	Education, Arts & Community	Equity & Empowerment	Health & Safety	Natural Systems
Ambient Noise & Light	Climate Adaptation	Business Retention & Development	Arts & Culture	Civic Engagement	Active Living	Green Infrastructure
Community Water Systems	Greenhouse Gas Mitigation	Green Market Development	Community Cohesion	Civil & Human Rights	Community Health & Health System	Invasive Species
Compact & Complete Communities	Greening the Energy Supply	Local Economy	Educational Opportunity & Attainment	Environmental Justice	Emergency Prevention & Response	Natural Resource Protection
Housing Affordability	Industrial Sector Resource Efficiency	Quality Jobs & Living Wages	Historic Preservation	Equitable Services & Access	Food Access & Nutrition	Outdoor Air Quality
Infill & Redevelopment	Resource Efficient Buildings	Targeted Industry Development	Social & Cultural Diversity	Human Services	Indoor Air Quality	Water in the Environment
Public Spaces	Resource Efficient Public Infrastructure	Workforce Readiness		Poverty Prevention & Alleviation	Natural & Human Hazards	Working Lands
Transportation Choices	Waste Minimization				Safe Communities	



Built Environment

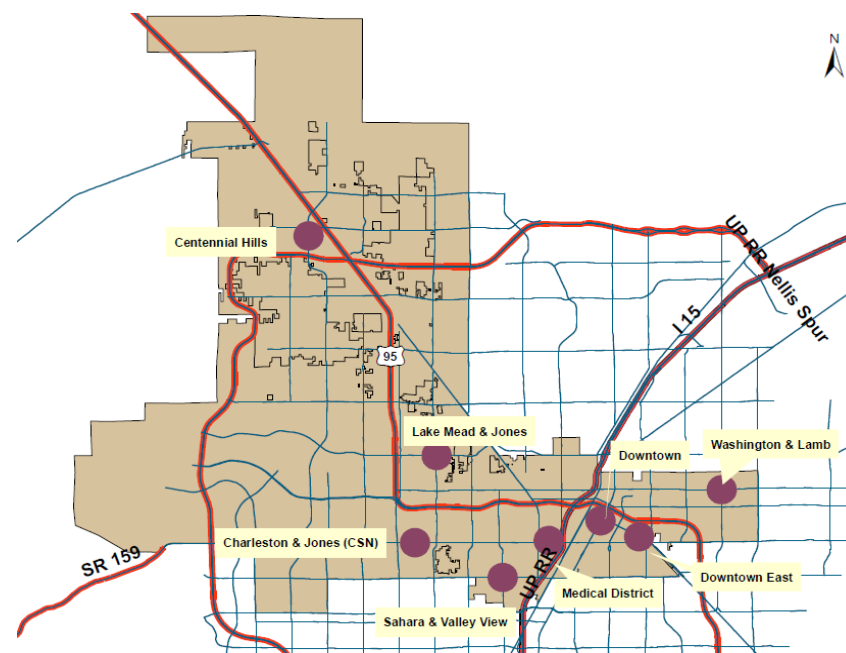
Achieve livability, choice, and access for all where people live, work, and play

Built Environment Objectives	Score
Ambient Noise & Light: Minimize and manage ambient noise and light	3.7 / 5
Community Water Systems: Provide a clean and secure water supply	14.5 / 15
Compact & Complete Communities: Concentrate on compact development	14.3 / 20
Housing Affordability: Maintain an adequate supply of location-efficient and affordable housing	10.6 / 15
Infill & Redevelopment: Focus new growth in infill and redevelopment areas	9.5 / 10
Public Spaces: Create enjoyable parks and public spaces	14.8 / 15
Transportation Choices: Promote diverse transportation modes	8 / 20
Built Environment Score: 75.3 / 100	

Key Findings

- Ambient daytime noise levels do not exceed 70 decibels in Downtown and suburban commercial areas.
- SNWA in attainment for EPA standards for drinking water quality, with no increases in regulated contaminants.
- The City is in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) MS4 stormwater permit.
- The City identified and examined eight areas featuring diverse land uses, higher densities of residents and employment, transit availability, walkability, and quality urban design, including areas around Downtown and the Medical District, College of Southern Nevada, and Centennial Hills. In general, planning standards applied to Downtown have greater amenities, connectivity, and walkability; inner-ring suburban neighborhoods typically had poorer urban design, but diverse uses and transit availability; and Centennial Hills is mixed with higher residential densities, auto-oriented uses, and poorer walkability and connectivity, reflecting haphazard application of planning standards:

A sustainable and livable City for residents and visitors with high quality of life for generations to come must have a built environment that considers ambient noise and light, water systems, compact and complete communities, housing affordability, infill and redevelopment, public space and transportation choices.



- Either residential or employment densities were high in most areas, but only in Downtown were both high, reflecting dispersed uses resulting from traditional zoning; land uses are diverse, and high frequency RTC local, Bus Rapid Transit or express bus services are available in all areas.
- Many areas are highly walkable, featuring sidewalks on both sides of streets, lower speed limits on local streets, good connectivity; Downtown is the only area with sufficient street trees creating a canopy.
- All areas (Downtown excepted) are auto-oriented, most with street frontages with garages or surface parking along the street.
- The amount of available affordable housing is low in these areas.
- Residential and commercial infill development within the City's Redevelopment Area has been increasing and is fostered by heavy investment and effort by the City's RDA and Department of Economic and Urban Development; suburban growth is contained through SNPLMA.
- Nearly all City households are located within 3 miles of an off-road trail, while three-quarters are within ½ mile of a public park or public space; 75% of surveyed residents responded favorably regarding the quality of the City's public parks.
- The Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (RTC) has developed new transit infrastructure and bus rapid transit and express services. Community vehicle miles traveled have remained steady over the past four years at approximately 15 billion miles while more than 60 million passengers utilized RTC Transit in 2015.



Opportunities for Improvement

- The City lacks standards for community light glare, trespass, and Night Sky standards.
- Lake Mead's volume has been decreasing due to drought, and the height of the water table for Las Vegas Valley aquifers has been decreasing.
- Combined housing and transportation costs are high; approximately one quarter of City residents spend less than 45% of annual income on housing and transportation combined.
- While there has been no loss of subsidized affordable housing, affordable housing production is low.
- At 4.8 acres of parks per 1,000 residents; the City's park acreage is low for its population.
- The region is highly dependent upon single occupant vehicle travel, leading to congestion, wasted time, increased costs, and pollution; the transit, bicycle and pedestrian mode shares are less than 5% of trips to work.
- Pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities have been steadily increasing.





Climate and Energy

Reduce climate impacts through adaptation and mitigation efforts and increase resource efficiency

Climate & Energy Objectives	Score
Climate Adaptation: Strengthen the resilience of communities to climate change	7.2 / 15
Greenhouse Gas Mitigation: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	13.4 / 20
Greening the Energy Supply: Transition the local energy supply toward the use of renewables	10.9 / 15
Industrial Sector Resource Efficiency: Minimize resource use and demand in the industrial sector	8.2 / 10
Resource Efficient Buildings: Improve energy and water efficiency of the community's building stock	14.5 / 15
Resource Efficient Public Infrastructure: Minimize resource use and demand in public infrastructure	9.8 / 10
Waste Minimization: Reduce and reuse material waste produced in the community	14 / 15
Climate & Energy Score: 77.9 / 100	

An efficient community, even one faced with regionally shared resource challenges, must increase its efficiency and efficacy in order to create a cleaner and resilient environment through adaptation, greenhouse gas mitigation, greening the energy supply, industrial sector resource efficiency, resource efficient buildings and public infrastructure, and waste minimization.



Key Findings

- The community's emissions have fluctuated over the past decade; while community emissions have decreased since a peak in 2008, emissions in 2015 were higher than in 2005. NV Energy's Emissions Reduction and Capacity Replacement Plan, authorized by the 2013 Nevada Legislature, will eliminate coal fired power plants from NV Energy's portfolio by 2017, which should lead to a reduction in emissions.
- Electric and alternative fueled vehicle ownership rates have been increasing.
- Nevada's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) is one of the most aggressive in the nation, requiring that 25% of retail sales come from a renewable source by 2025. An increasing share of NV Energy's electrical energy supply is generated from renewable energy resources; NV Energy is now at 24% RPS standard.



- Buildings in the residential and commercial sector have seen dramatic decreases in energy and water consumption. While Southern Nevada has a small industrial sector, energy and water consumption for their operations have also been declining, reflecting increased industrial sector efficiency.
- In 2005, property tax abatement legislation was adopted for buildings constructed to the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED green building rating system. The creation of this program has attracted new businesses to Nevada to build major buildings, including some of the largest green resorts and convention space in the world on the Las Vegas Strip. Nearly all major resorts have incorporated efficient lighting, green housekeeping, and water saving technologies into their operations. There are now more than 100 LEED certified buildings across Las Vegas.
- Energy consumption for City streetlights and wastewater treatment operations has steadily decreased due to the installation of energy efficient streetlights and new solar.
- Water consumption at City parks has declined significantly through outdoor water conservation, xeriscaping, turf conversion of 40 acres of sports fields, greywater use and other water efficiency measures.
- Due to improvements in single-stream recycling and the recent completion of the nation's largest recycling center by Republic Services, there has been a 15% decrease in solid waste disposed of in the landfill.



Opportunities for Improvement

- The City has not completed a full vulnerability assessment or an adaptation plan to address stormwater infrastructure for flash floods and extreme storms, water resources for continued persistent drought, and emergency management and energy supply for extreme heat.

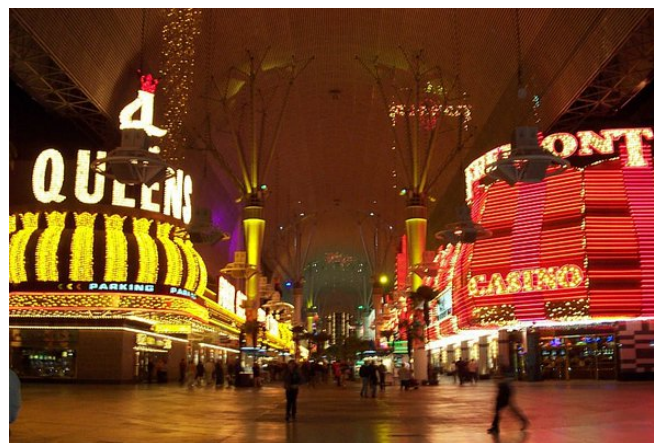


Economy and Jobs

Create equitably shared prosperity and access to quality jobs

Economy & Jobs Objectives	Score
Business Retention & Development: Foster economic prosperity and stability	20 / 20
Green Market Development: Increase overall green market demand	13 / 15
Local Economy: Create an increasingly self-reliant community	6.2 / 15
Jobs & Living Wages: Expand job opportunities that upward economic mobility	0.6 / 20
Targeted Industry Development: Increase local competitiveness	7 / 15
Workforce Readiness: Prepare the workforce for successful employment	13.7 / 15
Economy & Jobs Score: 60.5 / 100	

A strong, diverse, and sustainable economy with equitably shared prosperity and access to quality jobs can be obtained through business retention and development, green market development, local economy, quality jobs and living wages, targeted industry development, and workforce readiness.



Key Findings

- Annual sales and the percentage of residents employed have been increasing as Las Vegas has exited the recession; the region's overall unemployment rate has also similarly decreased.
- More than half of Las Vegas's economic import sectors have increasing location quotients over the past three years.
- The "Green Market" and "green jobs" has been growing due to favorable Federal, state, and local investments and policy in renewable energy and green building construction.
- As identified by the City, the Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance, health care, information technology, and tourism and gaming have been targeted for continued development and overall diversification. The number of new businesses added and respective annual sales in these sectors has



gradually increased over the past three years; employment in health care has increased, but decreased in information technologies and tourism and gaming.

- Southern Nevada Workforce Connections and other job training organizations have seen increases in job training program completion and placement into employment.
- Although low, post-secondary educational attainment, including Associates, Bachelors, and Graduate/Professional degrees, has been increasing.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Funds deposited in locally owned and operated banks and credit unions have been declining.
- Median household incomes (adjusted for inflation) have been decreasing over the past decade.
- A high share of local jobs pay lower wages. Approximately one-third of household incomes meet or exceed living wage standards, meaning they earn incomes at a rate that exceed the local costs of living for basic needs like housing, food, and transportation.





Education, Arts and Community

Empower vibrant, educated, connected, and diverse communities

Education, Arts, & Community Objectives	Score
Arts & Culture: Provide a broad range of arts and cultural activities	14 / 15
Community Cohesion: Ensure a cohesive, connected community	13.1 / 15
Educational Opportunity & Attainment: Achieve equitable attainment of a quality education	14.1 / 20
Historic Preservation: Preserve and reuse historic structures and sites	5 / 10
Social & Cultural Diversity: Celebrate and respect diversity in community decision-making	6.8 / 10
Education, Arts, Community Score: 53.1 / 70	

Sustainable communities embrace education, the arts, and diversity. The City will work with its community partners to promote an educated, cohesive, and socially connected community that emphasize arts and culture, community cohesion, educational opportunity and attainment, historic preservation, and social and cultural diversity.



Key Findings

- Creative and artistic industries represent 5% of all businesses throughout Clark County.
- While more than half of residents attend a live performing arts event annually due to the wide variety of venues and events, visits to local museums remain lower.
- Community centers and other venues are available and within close proximity of nearly all City residents.
- Between the 2011 and 2014 school years, incremental progress has been made in increasing the average high school graduation rate for Clark County School District schools.
- Social and cultural activities and events that celebrate community diversity are available to residents year-round.



Opportunities for Improvement

- While the quality of surveyed neighborhoods is high, the cohesiveness and connectedness of those neighborhoods should be assessed.
- Less than 85% of third grade students in Clark County School District meet or exceed reading proficiency standards.
- Underperforming groups of students in Clark County School District, including those in some racial/ethnic groups and English language learners, are graduating at lower rates than other peer groups; some, such as English Language Learners, show a three-year annual decrease in the average high school graduation rate.
- The City has four historic districts and has preserved a growing number of sites and structures; however, many remain eligible for historic preservation through designation, restoration or for adaptive reuse.
- Community centers and other venues are available and within close proximity of nearly all City residents.





Equity and Empowerment

Ensure equity, inclusion, and access to opportunity for all residents

Equity & Empowerment Objectives	Score
Civic Engagement: Improve well-being by participating in decision-making and volunteering	7.9 / 15
Civil & Human Rights: Promote civil and human rights	8.3 / 10
Environmental Justice: Reduce polluted and toxic environments	0 / 15
Equitable Services & Access: Ensure equitable access to foundational community assets	7 / 20
Human Services: Ensure high quality human services programs are available	12.4 / 20
Poverty Prevention & Alleviation: Prevent poverty	12.6 / 20
Equity & Empowerment Score: 48.2 / 100	

A healthy and sustainable community is equitable and inclusive, allowing access to opportunity for all residents. The City will work to ensure civic engagement, civil and human rights, environmental justice, equitable and accessible services, and that poverty is prevented and alleviated.



Key Findings

- The City has increased its efforts and means for public engagement.
- The Nevada Equal Rights Commission has resolved all civil and human rights complaints in a timely manner.
- State and County human services and assistance programs provide some benefits.
- Progress has been made by the City's Department of Community Services, HELP of Southern Nevada, and other community groups and non-profits at alleviating and preventing poverty.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Voter turnout rates for municipal elections and citizen participation in the public process are extremely low.
- The rate of community volunteerism is approximately 20%. The percentage of residents who volunteer has been decreasing over the past three years.
- The City must thoroughly assess sites and neighborhood for any current or potential environmental justice concerns. Once sites are identified and prioritized, should immediate concerns exist, measures should be taken to reduce environmental justice risks and exposure.
- More investment is needed for human services, including those for priority populations including the homeless, low-income single parent families, and the elderly. Programs and locations for these services must be accessible and located in close proximity to these groups.
- Residents meeting Federally defined poverty rates have been steadily increasing; poverty in all categories and subgroups, including seniors and racial/ethnic groups have also been increasing.





Health and Safety

Strengthen communities to be healthy, resilient and safe places for residents and businesses

Health & Safety Objectives	Score
Active Living: Enable adults and kids to maintain healthy, active lifestyles	8.3 / 15
Community Health & Systems: Achieve positive health outcomes and minimize health risks	9.4 / 20
Emergency Prevention & Response: Reduce harm to humans and property	15 / 15
Food Access & Nutrition: Ensure access to fresh, healthful food	7.9 / 15
Indoor Air Quality: Ensure healthy indoor air quality	1.5 / 5
Natural & Human Hazards: Ensure communities are prepared respond and recover from crisis	9.6 / 15
Safe Communities: Prevent and reduce violent crime	8.2 / 15
Health & Safety Score: 60 / 100	

A healthy and safe community requires proactive measures to prevent disease and injury by reducing risks that determine safe and healthy outcomes through active living, high quality community health systems and emergency prevention and response, good access to food, high quality indoor air, and prevention from natural and human hazards.



Key Findings

- Mountain View and Centennial Hills Hospitals are recognized as high quality performers by the Joint Commission.
- City of Las Vegas Fire and Rescue is a Class I ISO fire department and CFAO accredited, meeting standards set by the National Fire Protection Association.
- The City's Office of Emergency Management is in compliance with the National Incident Management System.
- The percentage of residents within a quarter of a mile of a grocery store has increased over the past three years, and more residents and children have access to healthy food and are food secure.
- Food service sales at Clark County School District schools indicate increases in sales of fresh food.



- The City has demonstrated increased resilience to community-wide hazards including drought and extreme heat; however, parts of the City are still at risk to flash flooding, with some increases in the number of residents living in FEMA designated flood zones.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Approximately one fourth of adults spend none of their leisure time on some form of physical activity during a month.
- The percentage of Clark County School District high school students spending time being physically active per week is decreasing, while the percentage of schools requiring some form of daily physical activity has decreased.
- Clark County has higher rates of mortality, poorer health behaviors, poorer quality of clinical care, and poorer access to health care than other counties within Nevada.
- The amount of locally grown fresh food remains low.
- Despite efforts through the Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act, it does not apply to all buildings and indoor air quality remains poor; an enforcement agency or mechanism to handle such complaints does not exist.
- Although the overall violent crime rate has been decreasing, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department reports the average violent crime rate (homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) is still higher than that of other major police departments (784 incidents per 100,000 population). Clark County School District's school violence incident rate is also decreasing, but is still high for its student population (14 incidents per 1,000 students).





Natural Systems

Protect and restore the natural resource base upon which life depends

Natural Systems Objectives	Score
Green Infrastructure: Design and maintain a network of green infrastructure	12.2 / 15
Invasive Species: Prevent and manage invasive species	6.2 / 15
Natural Resource Protection: Protect, enhance and restore natural resources	17 / 20
Outdoor Air Quality: Ensure healthy outdoor air quality	15 / 15
Water in the Environment: Protect and restore hydrological integrity	17 / 20
Working Lands: Conserve and maintain lands that provide raw materials	7.1 / 15
Natural Systems Score: 74.5 / 100	

A sustainable environment and community protects and restores the places that provide resources to support life. To achieve and support this goal area, objectives such as green infrastructure, invasive species, natural resource protection, outdoor air quality, water in the environment, and working lands should be considered.



Key Findings

- Less than one third of Las Vegas land area has localized cooling functions to mitigate the urban heat island effect, such as trees, vegetation or permeable surfaces.
- No new invasive species have been found at Lake Mead, in the Las Vegas Wash or the Las Vegas Wetlands. Existing invasive species, including the quagga mussel, tall whitetop, tamarisk, giant reed, and fountaingrass are being contained.
- In December 2014, Congress passed and President Obama approved the establishment of the Tule Springs National Monument, protecting valuable archaeological and paleontological resources in the Upper Las Vegas Wash in northwestern Las Vegas. The City and other stakeholders throughout Southern Nevada have helped preserve and restore thousands of acres of natural areas, as well as Lake Mead, Red Rock Canyon, and the Las Vegas Wetlands. These areas are now well connected by a growing trail network, including



the Neon to Nature Trail, Las Vegas Wash Trail, and River Mountain Loop Trail.

- Las Vegas recently achieved attainment status for all measured outdoor air quality criteria pollutants.
- Lake Mead, the region's primary freshwater supply, has attained a "Good" rating by EPA for biological integrity, low pollutant loadings for Total Maximum Daily Loads for ammonia, chlorophyll-A, and phosphorus, and has been swimmable and fishable as a usable body of water.
- Despite a small number of certified sustainable food harvesters in Clark County, the amount has grown.

Opportunities for Improvement

- Less than one third of Las Vegas land area has localized cooling functions to mitigate the urban heat island effect, such as trees, vegetation or permeable surfaces. However, three-quarters of residents live within ½ mile of a public park, school, or public space.
- Eradication of invasive species, such as the quagga mussel, will be an ongoing challenge to be addressed.
- BLM and other public land accounts for nearly 90% of land in Clark County. Resource management and best management practices must continue to be discussed.

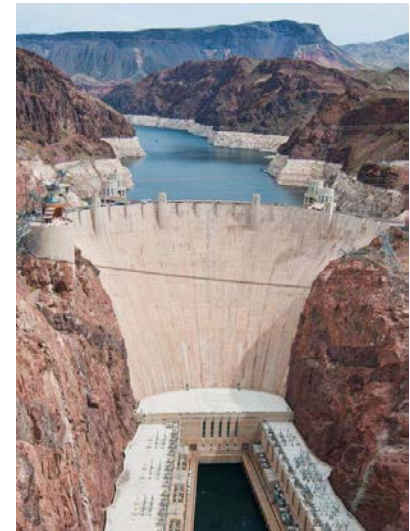




Innovation and Process

In addition to credit within the other goal areas, the City applied for bonus credits for Best Practices and Processes, Exemplary Performance, Local Innovations, and Regional Priorities. The City received 3 additional points for Exemplary Performance in Green Building Construction, as well as 5 additional points for forming a Sustainability Office and the ongoing construction of a regional network of Bus Only and High Occupancy Vehicle lanes that facilitate express and BRT transit service and carpooling. While credit was not awarded for Strategic Regional collaboration with Green Chips, regional comprehensive planning through Southern Nevada Strong, and metrics for taxation, 13 credits were awarded in the Regional Priority, Best Practices, and Exemplary Performance categories for water and drought management issues.

Southern Nevada is a nationwide leader in water conservation. In the face of unprecedented drought that has impacted many communities across the American West, Las Vegas has proven its resilience. Over the past three years, the region's purveyor, Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA), reached a number of major milestones, including saving more than 40 billion gallons of water over the last decade. SNWA has led efforts to insulate the community from drought, including the construction of a third intake to draw high quality water deeper from within Lake Mead and a new connection to join water intakes together to allow continued water delivery to water treatment facilities, which will be completed in 2015. Southern Nevada reclaims wastewater through return-flow credits and direct reuse. Approximately 200,000 acre-feet are returned to the Colorado River each year for return-flow credits. Nearly all of the total wastewater flows returned for treatment are reused in Southern Nevada through direct reuse and Colorado River return-flow credits. SNWA's conservation program has been most notable; Southern Nevadans reduced water consumption by 33 percent, while the population has grown 25 percent in the last decade. This is due to SNWA's aggressive conservation campaign and one of the nation's most extensive water reuse programs. SNWA engages the community in conservation practices through a combination of incentives, education, tiered rates and restrictions that reduce per-person water consumption.



Next Steps and Recognition

- Use the rating and findings to support development of new citywide Master Plan
- Develop policy and make code adjustments as warranted
- Aid city departments in sustainable best practices to track and quantify actions
- Strengthen regional partnerships and programs with other agencies and local jurisdictions
- Participate in national reporting of Key Indicators

Completion of this certification would not be possible without the assistance of a wide range of city staff and regional stakeholders, including:



City of Las Vegas Contributing Departments & Divisions

Community Services • Parks and Recreation • Planning • Finance • Downtown Achieves • Code Enforcement
• Administrative Services • Human Resources • Cultural Affairs • Building & Safety • Emergency Management •
Municipal Court • Public Works • Operations & Maintenance • Economic and Urban Development



Las Vegas City Council

Carolyn G. Goodman, Mayor
Steven D. Ross, Mayor Pro Tem – Ward 6
Lois Tarkanian, Councilwoman – Ward 1
Ricki Y. Barlow, Councilman – Ward 5
Stavros S. Anthony, Councilman – Ward 4
Bob Coffin, Councilman – Ward 3
Bob Beers, Councilman – Ward 2

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For more information on other sustainability actions, please contact us or visit the City's Sustainability website:

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