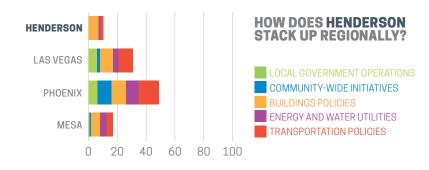
Henderson

While Henderson had some achievements in buildings policies, the city has few clean energy policies and substantial room for improvement across all categories. To advance its rank and jump-start its efforts, the city can focus on its own operations by reducing energy waste in government buildings and converting more streetlights to LEDs. The city can pursue foundational clean energy policies like establishing climate and energy goals for the community and local government. It can also increase efforts to make existing buildings more energy efficient and adopt sustainable transportation goals. These could serve as stepping-stones to a clean energy future.



LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (O OF 10 POINTS)

Henderson has few initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy use in local government operations. The city can ramp up its efforts by establishing municipal energy reduction, renewable electricity, and GHG emissions reduction goals. It can reduce emissions from its existing buildings by benchmarking building energy use, developing a comprehensive retrofit strategy, and conducting energy retrofits. It can also increase clean energy by setting fleet efficiency requirements, converting streetlights to LED, and installing renewable energy systems.

COMMUNITY-WIDE INITIATIVES (O OF 15 POINTS)

The city has few community-wide initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions. To inspire future clean energy efforts, it can adopt citywide climate and energy goals, take an equity-driven approach to clean energy planning, and adopt a formal policy, rule, or agreement that supports the creation of clean, distributed energy systems within the community.

BUILDINGS POLICIES (7 OF 30 POINTS)

Henderson requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code. The city's Weatherization Assistance Program helps spur energy efficiency investments; however, it can do more to reduce GHG emissions in its buildings sector by adopting energy efficiency policies (such as benchmarking requirements) for existing buildings and other clean energy requirements, and developing an equitable clean energy workforce.

ENERGY AND WATER UTILITIES (1.5 OF 15 POINTS)

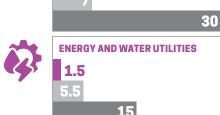
Compared to other utilities, NV Energy shows low savings as a percentage of sales for electric efficiency programs. Southwest Gas does not report spending or savings on natural gas efficiency programs. Neither utility offers energy efficiency programs targeted at low-income customers or multifamily properties. The city can encourage utility-scale or distributed renewable energy generation from its electric utility. Additionally, Henderson can increase energy and water efficiency in water services and wastewater treatment plants.

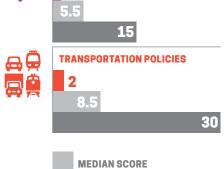
TRANSPORTATION POLICIES (2 OF 30 POINTS)

The city's zoning code encourages mixed-use development. While the Henderson Strong Comprehensive Plan includes sustainable transportation provisions, the city has not yet adopted quantitative goals to reduce vehicle miles traveled/GHG emissions from transportation or mode shift targets. Adopting and tracking progress toward these goals would help lay the groundwork for transportation action. The city can improve the accessibility of and direct investment towards its transit system; ensuring continued financial support for service and operations will be crucial in a post-COVID world. Henderson can further promote sustainable transportation within the city by offering incentives for the purchase of electric vehicles and the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure.











MAXIMUM POINTS POSSIBLE