

- **News**
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artificial turf installation Las Vegas synthetic turf suppliers Las Vegas Best fake turf for yards Las Vegas Pet-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas Affordable artificial lawn Las Vegas Durable turf for sports fields Las Vegas UV-resistant synthetic turf Las Vegas low-maintenance fake turf Las Vegas Las Vegas backyard turf solutions eco-friendly artificial turf Las Vegas
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A photograph showing a person in a blue long-sleeved shirt and jeans kneeling on a concrete patio, installing a roll of green artificial grass. The background shows a residential area with a fence and trees. The image is framed by green grass borders at the top and bottom.

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balconies or rooftop gardens **best fake turf for yards Las Vegas** Faux grass. As per Southern Nevada Water Authority, every square foot of natural grass replaced with artificial turf can save approximately 55 gallons of water each year. In a place like Las Vegas, where

water use restrictions are stringent due to its desert locale, this could result in significant savings both environmentally and financially.

Secondly, maintenance costs associated with natural lawns such as regular watering, mowing, fertilizing and aerating are completely eliminated with synthetic turf. The durability of artificial grass makes it resistant to heavy traffic areas or play zones which would quickly wear down natural grass resulting in unsightly patches. This proves highly beneficial for families with children and pets who often utilize their outdoor spaces heavily.

Another advantage is aesthetic appeal. Fake turf stays green all year round regardless of weather conditions giving your property an appealing look consistently. It's also available in different shades and textures further allowing homeowners to customize their landscapes according to personal preferences.

A lesser-known benefit is its contribution towards reducing heat islands effect - an environmental issue where urban areas experience higher temperatures than outlying rural areas because of human activities and structures absorbing sun's heat. Artificial grass' cooling technology helps lower surrounding temperatures making outdoor spaces more comfortable during scorching summer months.

Lastly but importantly, synthetic turf is allergen-free which means it does not harbor common allergens found in real grass like pollen thus providing relief for people suffering from allergies.

To sum up, opting for low-maintenance fake turf in Las Vegas offers a long list of benefits including significant water savings, reduced maintenance costs and efforts, aesthetic appeal, environmental benefits and improved health. It's a smart option for Las Vegas residents who wish to have a durable, beautiful lawn while also being environmentally responsible.

How to Care for Your Artificial Turf in Las Vegas: Maintenance Tips —

- [Benefits of Opting for Low-Maintenance Fake Turf in Las Vegas](#)
- [How to Care for Your Artificial Turf in Las Vegas: Maintenance Tips](#)
- [Comparing Low-Maintenance Fake Turf and Natural Grass in Las Vegas](#)
- [Choosing the Best Artificial Turf Providers in Las Vegas](#)

[How to Care for Your Artificial Turf in Las Vegas: Maintenance Tips](#)

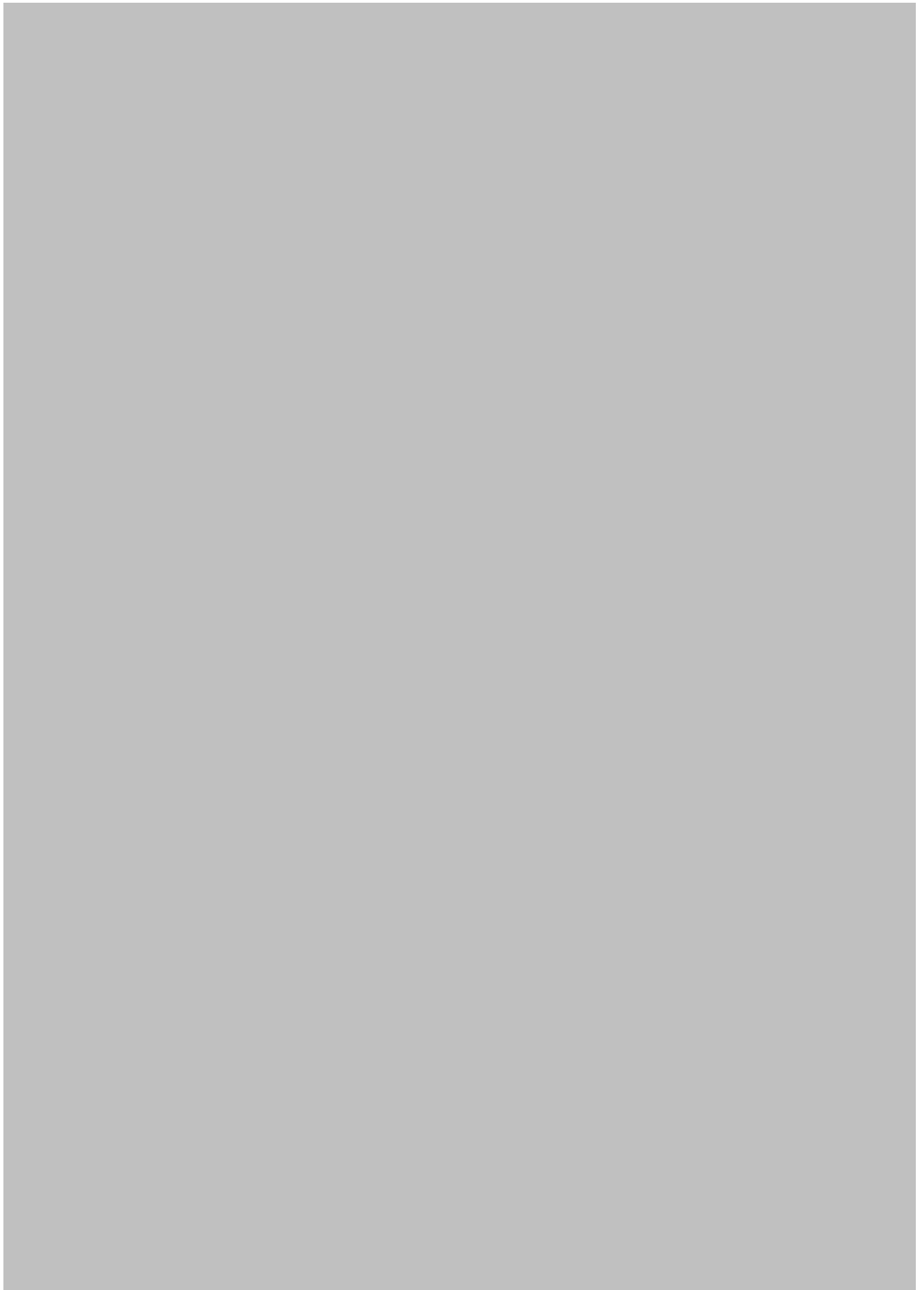
Caring for artificial turf in Las Vegas can be a breeze if you are familiar with the right maintenance tips. The city's arid climate makes it an ideal location for installing low-maintenance fake turf. However, even though artificial grass requires less upkeep than natural grass, it still needs some level of care to keep it looking vibrant and fresh throughout the year.

Artificial turf is an excellent option for homeowners in Las Vegas as it remains green all year round without needing to water or mow regularly. Yet, to maintain its lush look and longevity, here are some essential tips on how to care for your artificial turf:

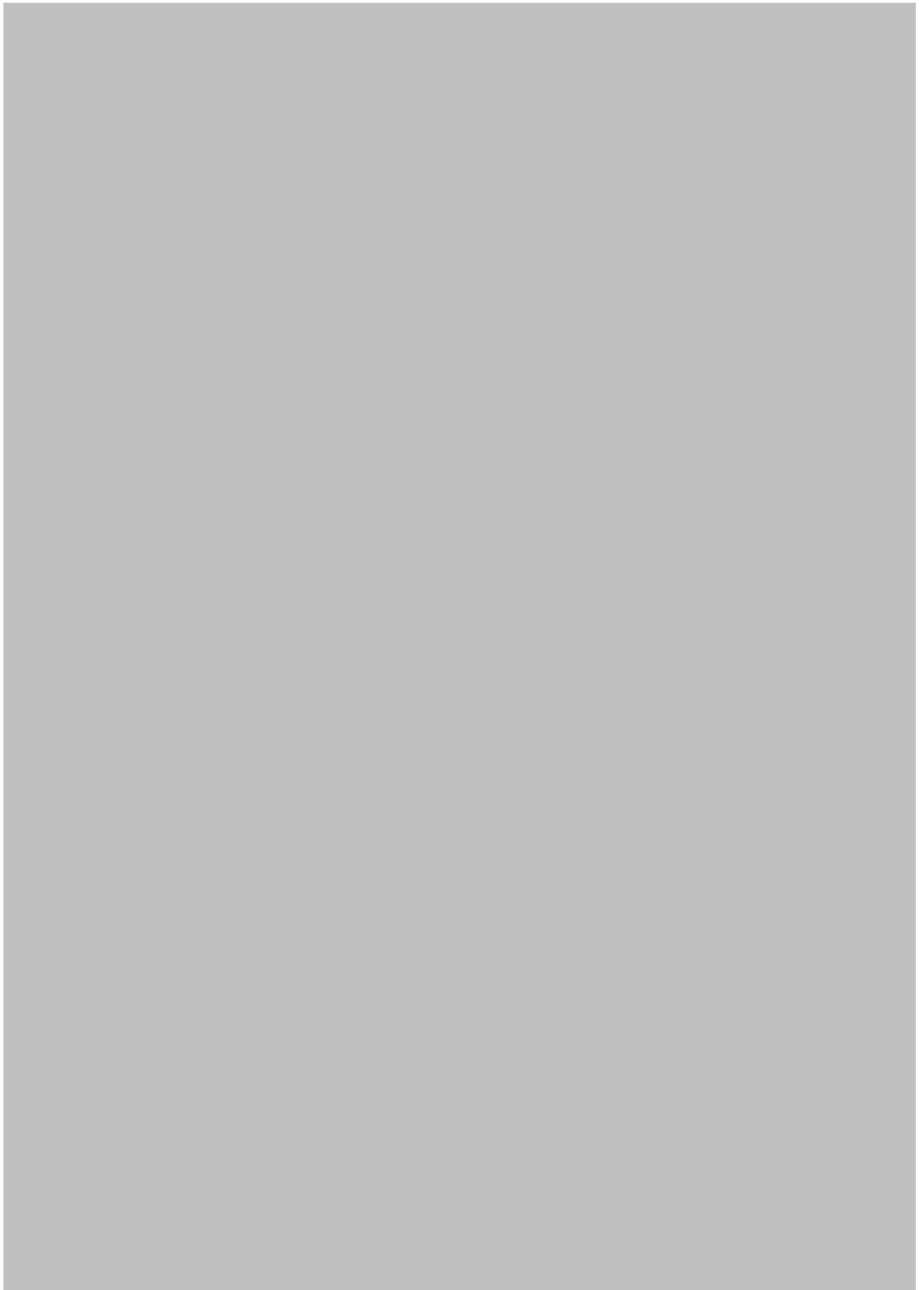
1. **Regular Cleaning:** Even though artificial grass doesn't grow or die, it can accumulate dust, dirt, and debris over time. To clean your lawn effectively, use a leaf blower or a stiff broom at least once every week depending on the usage and surrounding environment.
2. **Spot Cleaning:** If you have pets that use your artificial lawn frequently, spot cleaning becomes necessary. Rinse off their waste with water and mild detergent immediately after they finish their business.
3. **Preventing Weeds:** Although unlikely, weeds can sometimes grow around the edges of the synthetic turf or through small holes in the fabric backing where seeds have been blown. Use weed killer treatment periodically to prevent any potential growth.
4. **Brushing:** High traffic areas may cause blades of your synthetic grass to flatten over time which affects its aesthetic appeal. To combat this issue, brush these areas regularly using a stiff-bristled broom.
5. **Protect from Heat Sources:** Artificial grass can melt if exposed to open flames or reflective heat sources such as windows reflecting sunlight onto a concentrated area on your lawn during hot summer months in Las Vegas.
6. **Attend Quickly to Spills:** While most liquids will simply drain away without causing damage thanks to its permeable nature; corrosive substances like motor oil should be cleaned up immediately using a cloth and gentle cleaning solution.
7. **Professional Maintenance:** Consider hiring professionals for in-depth maintenance annually. They have specialized equipment to rejuvenate your turf, ensuring it remains fresh and vibrant for years to come.

In conclusion, artificial turf is an excellent low-maintenance landscaping option for homeowners in Las Vegas. By following these simple care tips, you can easily maintain the aesthetic appeal and longevity of your artificial lawn, offering year-round greenery with minimal effort.

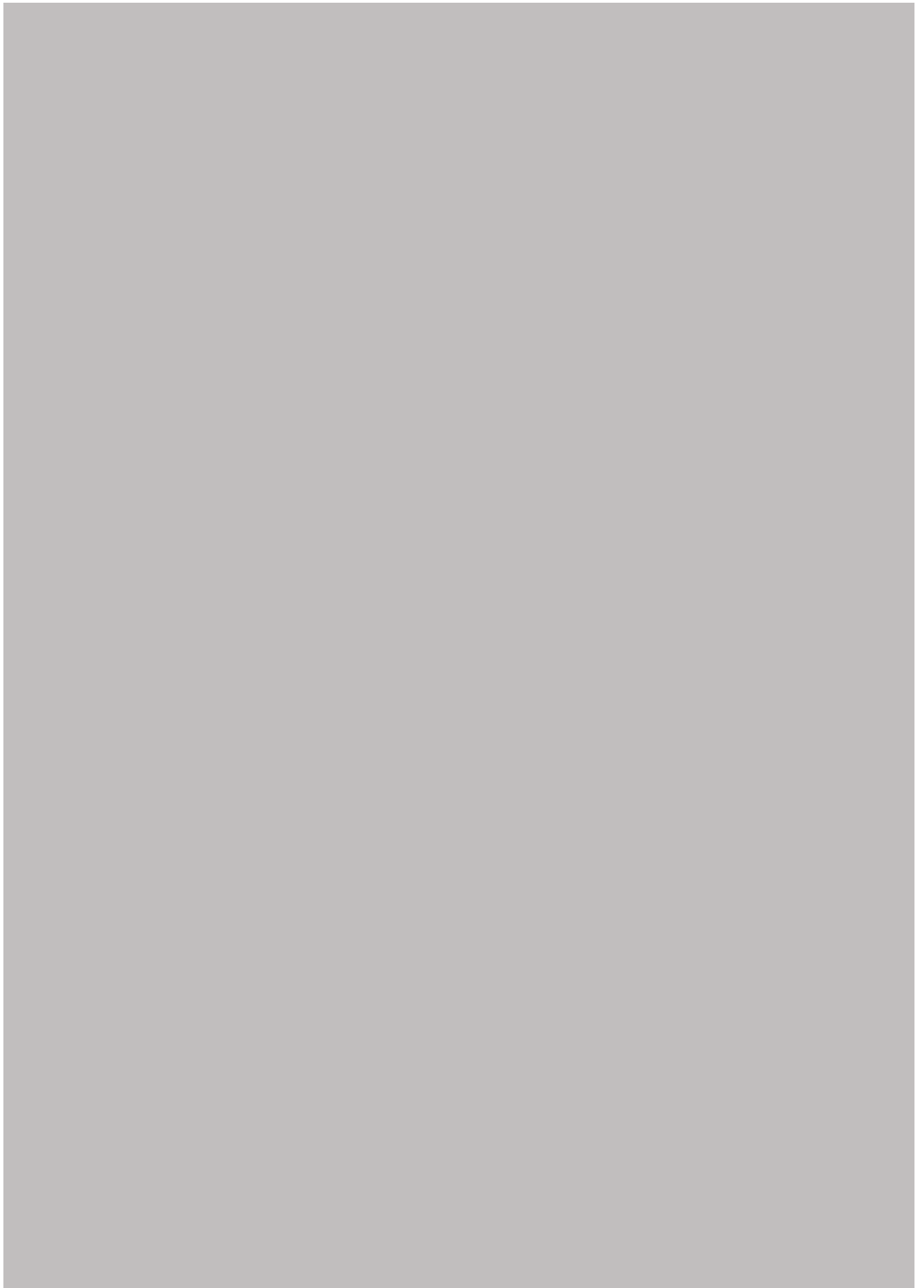
Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV



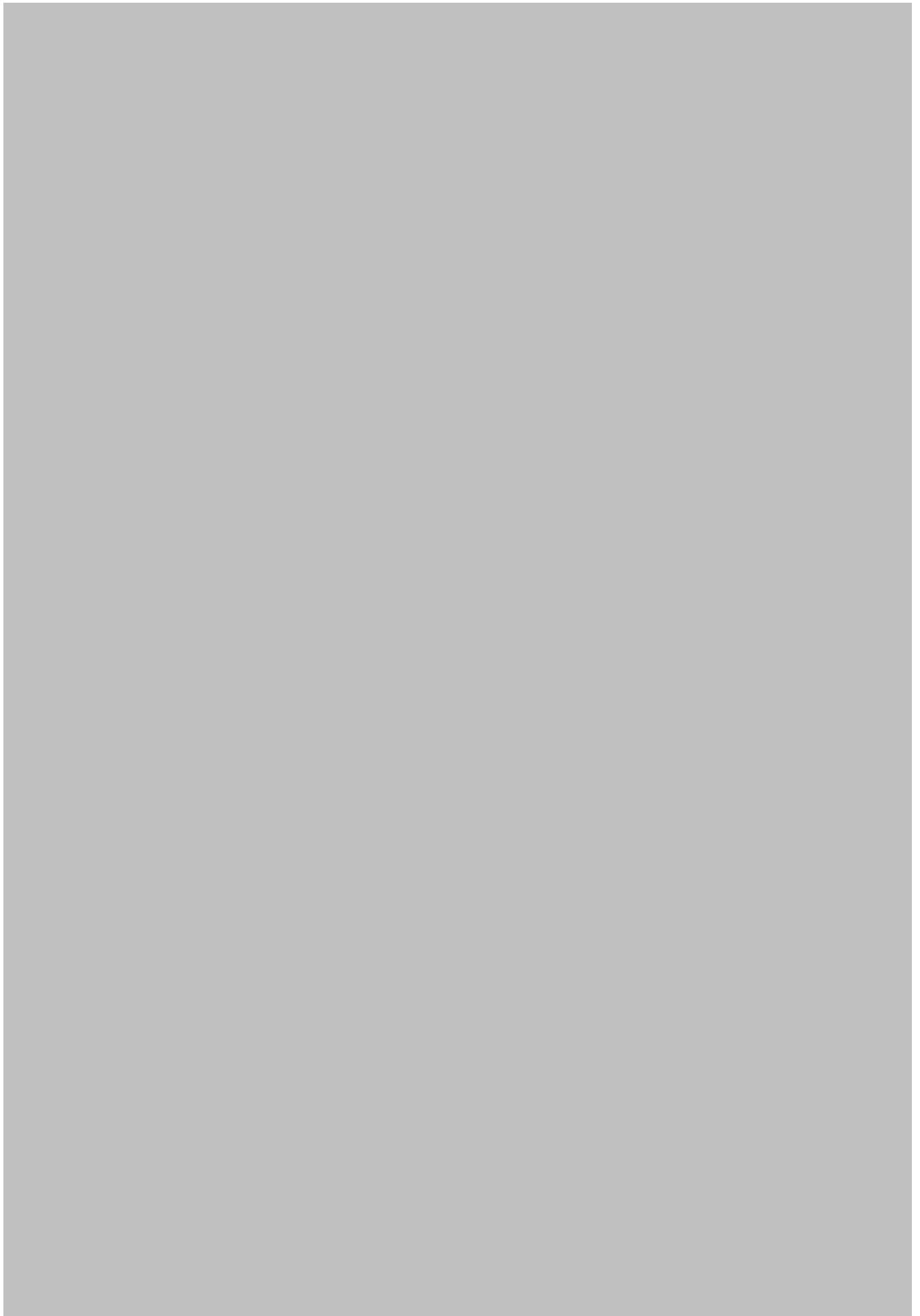
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Comparing Low-Maintenance Fake Turf and Natural Grass in Las Vegas

Comparing Low-Maintenance Fake Turf and Natural Grass in Las Vegas

Title: An Evaluation of Low-Maintenance Fake Turf versus Natural Grass in Las Vegas

The city of Las Vegas is renowned for its warm climate and arid conditions, which can make lawn maintenance a challenging task. The advent of low-maintenance fake turf has offered an alternative to natural grass, providing homeowners with a visually pleasing and easy-to-manage solution. This essay aims to compare the merits and shortcomings of low-maintenance fake turf against those of natural grass in Las Vegas.

Low-maintenance fake turf, also known as artificial grass, boasts many advantages that cater to the specific needs of residents in Las Vegas. Firstly, it requires little to no watering, making it an eco-friendly option in a region where water conservation is crucial. Secondly, artificial grass requires minimal upkeep beyond occasional rinsing and brushing, saving homeowners both time and money on maintenance. Lastly, high-quality varieties offer realistic aesthetics that parallel the look and feel of natural grass.

However, despite these benefits, there are certain drawbacks associated with fake turf that should be considered. It tends not to absorb heat as efficiently as natural grass; this means that during the peak summer months in Las Vegas when temperatures soar well above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, artificial lawns may become too hot for comfort or safe use. Additionally, while initial costs might be higher than installing a real lawn due to the need for professional installation services.

On the other hand lies natural grass - classic choice with its own set of pros and cons. The cooling properties inherent in natural lawns have made them a popular choice among citizens seeking respite from Nevada's desert heat. Moreover, there's something intrinsically appealing about real greenery; it offers an authentic aesthetic appeal that most synthetic alternatives struggle to match.

Yet maintaining such beauty comes at a price – precious water resources must be expended regularly due to evapotranspiration rates being high under Las Vegas' intense sun rays. In addition to increased water usage, natural grass requires frequent mowing, fertilizing and weeding to maintain its lush appearance - tasks that not all homeowners wish to undertake or pay for.

In conclusion, both low-maintenance fake turf and natural grass have their respective benefits and drawbacks. The choice between the two greatly depends on individual preferences regarding aesthetics, maintenance demands, cost implications, and environmental considerations. In a city like

Las Vegas where water resources are scarce and heat is abundant, artificial turf offers an attractive alternative to the traditional lawn. However, it's worth keeping in mind the comfort of real grass underfoot during hot summer months as well as its unrivaled natural beauty.



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Choosing the Best Artificial Turf Providers in Las Vegas

Choosing the Best Artificial Turf Providers in Las Vegas

Choosing the Best Artificial Turf Providers in Las Vegas

One of the most significant trends in landscaping today, particularly in arid regions like Las Vegas, is the use of artificial turf. This low-maintenance alternative to natural grass offers a lush and vibrant green surface all year round without the need for watering, mowing or fertilizing. However, choosing the perfect artificial turf that suits your needs can be a daunting task especially with numerous providers available in Las Vegas. Therefore, it's important to consider several factors before making a decision.

Firstly, when looking for an artificial turf provider, you should pay attention to their reputation. A good way to do this is by reading online reviews from previous customers and seeking recommendations from friends or family who have used such services before. Companies with positive feedback are more likely to provide high-quality products and services.

Secondly, evaluate the quality of products they offer. The best providers will offer a variety of options that mimic different types of natural grass while maintaining durability and realism even after years of use. It's also essential to ask if their products are safe for pets and children before making any commitments.

Thirdly, consider their level of expertise and customer service. Top-tier artificial turf providers should have knowledgeable staff ready to answer your queries about installation processes, maintenance routines or pricing structures. They should also provide warranties on their products as evidence of trustworthiness and reliability.

Lastly but importantly would be cost-effectiveness. While it may seem tempting to go for cheap alternatives provided by some companies, it's always advisable not to compromise quality over price because poor-quality fake turf could lead to higher long-term costs due its quick deterioration rate compared with high-quality ones.

In conclusion, finding the right artificial turf provider in Las Vegas requires thorough research into factors such as reputation, product quality, customer service standards and cost-effectiveness among others. By doing so you'll find a provider capable delivering an aesthetically pleasing, low-maintenance lawn that meets your needs and preferences.

About Henderson, Nevada



This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help **improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources**. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

*Find sources: "**Henderson, Nevada**" – **news** · **newspapers** · **books** · **scholar** · **JSTOR** (December 2022) (***Learn how and when to remove this message***)*
Henderson is located in the United States

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Henderson

Location within the United States

Henderson

City

Lake Las Vegas

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Henderson Executive Airport

The District at Green Valley Ranch

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St. Rose Dominican Hospital

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Ethel M Chocolate Botanical Gardens

Clark County Heritage Museum

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Left-right from top: **Lake Las Vegas**, **Henderson Executive Airport**, **The District at Green Valley Ranch**, **St. Rose Dominican Hospital**, **Ethel M Chocolate Botanical Gardens**, **Clark County Heritage Museum**

Flag of Henderson

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Flag

Motto:

A Place to Call Home

Location within Clark County

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Location within Clark County

U.S. Census map

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U.S. Census map

Henderson is located in Nevada

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Henderson

Location within Nevada

Coordinates: **36°27'N 114°59'W****ξ / ξ36.033°N 114.983°W**CountryUnited States**State**
NevadaCountyClarkFounded1941; 84 years agoIncorporatedApril 16, 1953; 71 years ago
Named forCharles HendersonGovernment

• Type**Council-Manager/CEO** • **Mayor**Michelle Romero (**R**) • **Mayor Pro Tem**Dan H. Stewart • **City Council**

- Dan H. Stewart
- Dan Shaw
- Carrie Cox
- Jim Seebock

- **City Manager/CEO** Richard DerrickArea

[2]

- Total

106.92 sq mi (276.94 km²) • Land106.43 sq mi (275.66 km²) • Water0.49 sq mi (1.27 km²)Elevation

[3]

1,864 ft (569 m)Population

(2020)

- Total

317,610[1] • Rank55th in the United States • Density2,984.10/sq mi (1,152.16/km²)Time zone UTC-8 (PST) • Summer (DST)UTC-7 (PDT)ZIP Codes

89002, 89009, 89011, 89012, 89014–89016, 89044, 89052, 89053, 89074, 89077

Area code(s)702 and 725FIPS code32-31900Websitewww.cityofhenderson.com

Henderson is a city in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States, about 16 miles (26 km) southeast of downtown **Las Vegas**. It is the **2nd most populous city** in **Nevada**, after Las Vegas, with 317,610 residents.[4] The city is part of the **Las Vegas Valley**.

Henderson is notable for its extensive system of outdoor recreation facilities, including over 220 miles (354 km) of trails and 72 parks.[5]

Incorporated in 1953, Henderson was originally known for its role in magnesium production during World War II.[6] Since then, it has grown rapidly through the development of master planned communities starting with the large Green Valley neighborhood,[7][8] redevelopment and reinvestment after the **PEPCON Disaster**,[9] and the city government's historically proactive planning and management.[10]

History

[edit]

The township of Henderson first emerged in the 1940s during World War II with the building of the Basic Magnesium Plant. Henderson quickly became the main supplier of **magnesium** in the United States, which was called the "miracle metal" of World War II.[11] The plant supplied the **US War Department** with magnesium for incendiary munition casings and airplane engines, frames, and other parts. A quarter of all US wartime magnesium came from the Henderson Plant to strengthen **aluminum**, using 25% of **Hoover Dam**'s power to separate the metal from its ore by **electrolysis**. [12]

Although "born in America's defense", Henderson's future after World War II was uncertain. In 1947, magnesium production was no longer necessary for defense, and most of the Black Mountain Industrial (BMI) Complex's 14,000 employees moved away. Enrollment in the school system was reduced by two thirds, and well over half the townsite houses, built to house plant workers, became vacant. In 1947, the United States War Asset Administration offered Henderson for sale as war surplus property.^[13]

With the help of local industry, Henderson was incorporated on April 16, 1953, as the City of Henderson. On May 23, 1953, Henderson, with its population of 7,410, elected Dr. Jim French as the first mayor. Originally only about 13 square miles (34 km²) in size, the city quickly began to grow, reaching over 100 square miles (260 km²) in size in 2022.^[14]

Ammonium perchlorate factory fire

^[edit]

Main article: **PEPCON disaster**

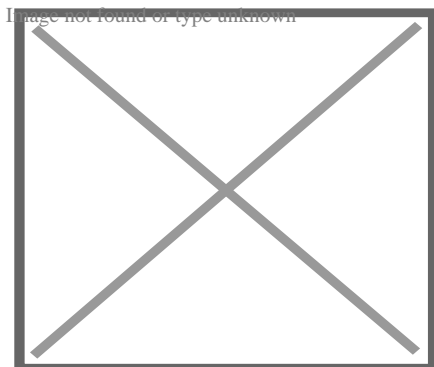
On May 4, 1988, the Pacific Engineering and Production Company of Nevada (PEPCON) chemical plant experienced a catastrophic fire and series of explosions. The facility was one of only two in the United States producing ammonium perchlorate, a key component in solid rocket fuel.^[15]

The disaster resulted in two fatalities, injured over 300 individuals, and caused extensive damage throughout the Las Vegas Valley.^[16] The explosions were so powerful that they registered seismic activity equivalent to a 3.5 magnitude earthquake and were felt up to 10 miles away.^[15]

The incident led to significant changes in industrial safety regulations and emergency response protocols in the region.^[17] In the aftermath, PEPCON ceased operations in Henderson, and the site was eventually redeveloped for commercial use.^[15]

Geography

^[edit]



Map of the Las Vegas Valley with Henderson

Henderson is about 16 miles (26 km) southeast of downtown Las Vegas.^[18]

According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the city has a total area of 107.7 square miles (279.0 km²), all land.^[19]

The city is in the **Mojave Desert** with wildlife and vegetation typical of the Mojave. The mountains that surround Henderson mostly have gentle slopes. The **McCullough Range** is closest to the city; most of this range is covered by black rocks from a volcanic explosion millions of years ago. These mountains reach an average height of about 3,800 feet (1,200 m). The landscape consists of the desert; the only water in the city is found in washes like Duck Creek.

Residential neighborhoods in Henderson include **Anthem**, Anthem Country Club, Ascaya, Black Mountain Vistas, Cadence, Calico Ridge, Champion Village, The Fountains, Grand Legacy, **Green Valley**, Green Valley Estates, **Green Valley Ranch**, Hillsboro Heights, Inspirada, **Lake Las Vegas**, **MacDonald Highlands**, MacDonald Ranch, Madeira Canyon, Club at Madeira Canyon, Roma Hills, **Seven Hills**, Sun City Anthem, Sun City MacDonald Ranch, **Tuscany Village**, and Whitney Ranch.

Climate

[\[edit\]](#)

Henderson is classified as having a **hot desert climate** (BWh) in the **Köppen climate classification**. It has mild winters and hot summers. Snow can occasionally fall in the winter. The monsoon can bring storms in the summer, which can cause **flash flooding** and **thunderstorms**. The hottest month is July and the coldest month is December. On average there are 292 clear days per year.^[20]^{*[failed verification]*}

Climate data for Henderson, Nevada

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	75 (24)	86 (30)	91 (33)	97 (36)	111 (44)	118 (48)	120 (49)	112 (44)	115 (46)	100 (38)	90 (32)	78 (26)	120 (49)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	54 (12)	59 (15)	67 (19)	75 (24)	85 (29)	95 (35)	101 (38)	99 (37)	91 (33)	78 (26)	64 (18)	54 (12)	77 (25)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	41 (5)	44 (7)	49 (9)	56 (13)	65 (18)	74 (23)	79 (26)	78 (26)	71 (22)	60 (16)	48 (9)	40 (4)	59 (15)
Record low °F (°C)	11 (?12)	12 (?11)	25 (?4)	31 (?1)	37 (3)	41 (5)	56 (13)	59 (15)	43 (6)	30 (?1)	4 (?16)	9 (?13)	4 (?16)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.70 (18)	0.96 (24)	0.57 (14)	0.23 (5.8)	0.11 (2.8)	0.11 (2.8)	0.46 (12)	0.72 (18)	0.42 (11)	0.36 (9.1)	0.49 (12)	0.60 (15)	5.73 (144.5)

Demographics

[edit]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1950	3,643		—
1960	12,525		243.8%
1970	16,395		30.9%
1980	24,363		48.6%
1990	64,942		166.6%
2000	175,381		170.1%
2010	257,729		47.0%
2020	317,610		23.2%

U.S. Decennial Census[22]

2020 census

[edit]

According to the 2020 **census**,[23] Henderson had a population of 317,610 residents, a just-over 23% increase from the 2010 census. The city's racial makeup was 66.4% **White** alone, 6.0% **Black or African American** alone, 0.8% **American Indian and Alaska Native** alone, 9.3% **Asian** alone, 0.7% **Native Hawaiian** and **Pacific Islander** alone, and 10.9% identifying as two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 19.1% of the population, while 59.3% were **non-Hispanic White**.

There were 124,626 **households**, with an average household size of 2.54 individuals. Owner-occupied housing units accounted for 65.2% of all households, with a median value of \$427,900. The median gross rent was \$1,641.

The **age distribution** in 2020 was as follows: 4.9% under 5 years old, 21.4% under 18, and 20.0% aged 65 or older. The median age was 42.2 years. For every 100 females, there were 98.81 males.

Economically, the **median household income** was \$85,311, with a **per capita income** of \$46,882. Approximately 8.1% of the population lived below the **poverty line**.

Residents with at least a **high school diploma** accounted for 93.6% of the population, while residents with **bachelor's degrees** or higher accounted for 35.3%.

Henderson, Nevada – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be

of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000[24]	Pop 2010[25]	Pop 2020[26]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White (NH)	137,174	177,039	186,109	78.21%	68.69%	58.60%
Black or African American (NH)	6,376	12,471	20,288	3.64%	4.84%	6.39%
Native American or Alaska Native (NH)	955	1,182	1,253	0.54%	0.46%	0.39%
Asian (NH)	6,838	18,172	28,930	3.90%	7.05%	9.11%
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian (NH)	681	1,354	2,225	0.39%	0.53%	0.70%
Some other race (NH)	260	479	1,748	0.15%	0.19%	0.55%
Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	4,312	8,655	20,093	2.46%	3.36%	6.33%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	18,785	38,377	56,964	10.71%	14.89%	17.94%
Total	175,381	257,729	317,610	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

2010 census

[edit]

At the **census** of 2010,[27] 257,729 people resided in Henderson. The racial makeup was 76.9% **White**, 5.1% **African American**, 0.7% **Native American**, 7.2% **Asian**, 0.6% **Pacific Islander**, and 4.8% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 14.9% of the population and 68.7% of the population was **non-Hispanic White**.

According to the **2000 census**, there were 175,381 people, 66,331 households, and 47,095 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,200.8 inhabitants per square mile (849.7/km²). There were 71,149 housing units at an average density of 892.8 per square mile (344.7/km²). The city's racial makeup was 80.49% **White**, 3.76% **African American**, 0.70% **Native American**, 3.98% **Asian**, 0.42% **Pacific Islander**, 3.16% from **other races**, and 3.49% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 13.71% of the population.

There were 66,331 households, out of which 33.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.4% were **married couples** living together, 10.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 29.0% were non-families. 20.3% of all households were made up of individuals, and 5.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.63 and the average family size was 3.05.

In the city, the population was spread out, with 25.1% under the age of 18, 7.9% from 18 to 24, 32.5% from 25 to 44, 24.4% from 45 to 64, and 10.1% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age for the city was 36 years. For every 100 females, there were 98.4 males. For every

100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.4 males.

The city's median household income was \$63,830, and the median family income was \$74,120. The **per capita income** for the city was \$33,238. The Henderson zip code 89012 where **MacDonald Highlands** is located, has the **7th highest per-capita income in the United States** at \$148,899. About 3.9% of families and 5.6% of the population were below the **poverty line**, including 6.4% of those under age 18 and 4.7% of those age 65 or over. **[28]**

Economy

[edit]

The largest single employer in Henderson is the city government itself, with 3,524 **full-time equivalent** employees. Other large employers include **Barclays**, **Green Valley Ranch**, **Sunset Station**, **Amazon**, the **Las Vegas Raiders**, and **Dignity Health**, which operates two hospital campuses in Henderson. **[29]**

In 2023, the city released a report to identify areas for public policy improvement to support the city economy's primary industries, including: **logistics**, electric equipment and components manufacturing, **financial and credit services**, **media and sports production**, and back-office management and support services. **[30]** Overall, the city attracts more advanced industries than its Southern Nevada counterparts such as Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Boulder City since Henderson has more **bachelor's** and **master's degree**-holding residents per capita. **[31]**

Manufacturing

[edit]

TIMET, one of the largest manufacturers of **titanium** in the world, operates a facility in Henderson that produces titanium sponge and **titanium tetrachloride**. **[32]** employing approximately 600 people. **[33]**

Levi Strauss operates a 620,000-square-foot (58,000 m²) **[34]** manufacturing and distribution facility in Henderson, where it utilizes advanced laser technology to create custom-designed denim products. This facility allows for the production of personalized designs at a rapid pace. **[35]**

Haas Automation, a leading manufacturer of **computerized numerical control** machines, began constructing a major production facility in Henderson in 2024. **[36][37]** The new facility will cover 2,400,000 square feet (220,000 m²) and is expected to employ up to 1,400 people over five years. **[36]**

ProCaps Laboratories, a **vitamin** manufacturing company, operates a 90,000-square-foot (8,400 m²) facility in Henderson. The facility includes a unique 1,400-square-foot (130 m²) glass-enclosed **broadcast studio** that enables live broadcasting while production continues

uninterrupted. This arrangement is a first-of-its-kind setup in the U.S. for a vitamin production facility.[38]

IT networking infrastructure

[edit]

Google's \$600 million **data center** in Henderson operates on a 64-acre (260,000 m²) campus.[39] This facility supports Google's network infrastructure Google **Cloud, AI, Maps, Search** in North America.[40] In addition to the initial investment, Google announced plans to invest an additional \$400 million in 2024 to upgrade its Nevada data centers, including the one in Henderson.[41]

Logistics

[edit]

Amazon operates multiple facilities in Henderson. Among them is a 600,000-square-foot (56,000 m²) **cross-dock facility** that enables efficient redistribution of large inventory shipments. The facility employs over 1,000 workers and is one of three **Amazon fulfillment centers** in Nevada.[42]

The Las Vegas Raiders maintain their corporate headquarters and a healthcare performance center in Henderson. The facility features a 336,000-square-foot (31,200 m²) complex with **training fields** and administrative offices.[43]

Kroger operates a major distribution center in Henderson, which supports **grocery operations** throughout the region. The 428,000-square-foot (39,800 m²) facility employs around 270 people and serves as a vital logistics hub for the company's network of stores.[44]

Ethel M Chocolates, established by **Forrest Mars Sr.**, has been a part of Henderson's economic fabric since 1981.[45] The facility produces **gourmet chocolates** and offers a popular tourist attraction with its **cactus garden** and interactive experiences.[46]

Top employers

[edit]

Although ranges are given in order to protect employee privacy, according to the report, the City of Henderson **Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**, fiscal year ending June 30, 2024,[33] identifies the city's largest employers as:

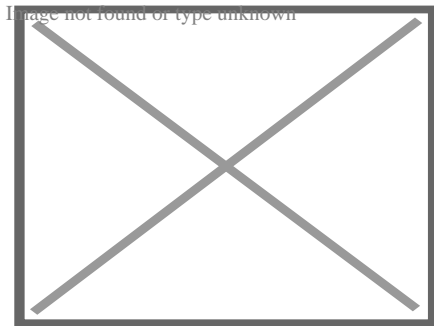
Top Single Employers, Henderson, NV (2024)

#	Employer	# of Employees
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1	City of Henderson	3,527
2	Barclays Services, LLC	1,000–4,999
3	Green Valley Ranch Resort & Spa	1,000–4,999
4	St. Rose Dominican Hospital, Siena	1,000–4,999
5	Sunset Station Hotel and Casino	1,000–4,999
6	Amazon LAS1 Distribution Center	1,000–4,999
7	Henderson Hospital	1,000–4,999
8	M Resort, Spa, Casino	1,000–4,999
9	St. Rose Dominican Hospital, de Lima	500–999
10	Las Vegas Raiders	500–999

Arts and culture

[[edit](#)]

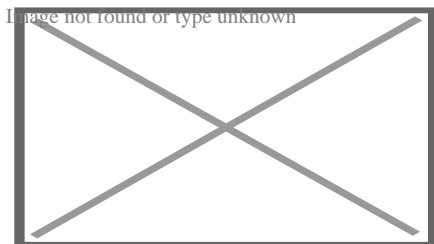


Green Valley Ranch

An increasing number of major shopping malls, movie theater complexes, concert venues, restaurants and casino resorts offer residents a variety of choices for leisure time in Henderson. The city also sits a few miles southeast of Las Vegas and is not too far from the world-famous **Las Vegas Strip**. "Shakespeare in the Park" celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1996, a testament to Henderson's long-standing support for the arts and cultural programs. The city also boasts the largest recreational facility – the Henderson Multigenerational Facility – in Nevada as well as Nevada's only scenic Bird Preserve. The city supports a variety of other cultural events, many of which are held at the outdoor amphitheater, the largest one of its kind in Nevada.

Points of interest

[[edit](#)]



The entrance to **MacDonald Highlands** in Henderson

- **Acacia Demonstration Gardens**
- **Anthem Country Club**
- Ascaya
- Black Mountain Recreation Center
- **Clark County Heritage Museum**
- **The District at Green Valley Ranch**
- **Ethel M Botanical Cactus Garden**
- **Ethel M Chocolate Factory**
- **Galleria at Sunset**
- **Green Valley Ranch** Resort, Spa, and Casino
- Henderson Bird Viewing Preserve and Water Reclamation Facility
- Henderson International School
- Henderson Pavilion Concert Theater and Recreational Plaza
- **Lake Las Vegas**
- Lamborghini Las Vegas
- **M Resort**
- **MacDonald Highlands**
- Montelago Village and Boutiques
- **Nevada State College**
- Ravella at **Lake Las Vegas**
- **Reflection Bay Golf Club**
- **Rio Secco Golf Club**
- Roma Hills
- **Seven Hills Estates**
- **Sunset Station**
- Veteran's Wall
- **Water Street District**^[47]
- Westin Resort at **Lake Las Vegas**
- Wildhorse Golf Club^[48]

Library

^{[[edit](#)]}

Henderson has a **public library** system with five branches.^{[49][50]}

Sports

^{[[edit](#)]}

See also: **Nevada § Sports**, **Las Vegas § Sports**, and **Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area**

The headquarters of the **Las Vegas Raiders** (**NFL**) and the **Las Vegas Aces** (**WNBA**) are located in Henderson.

The Las Vegas Raiders, formerly the **Oakland Raiders**, announced their **relocation to Las Vegas** in 2017. In 2018, they announced the purchase of 55 acres in the southwest part of Henderson where the team's executive offices and practice facility were built.^[51] The \$75 million complex was named the **Intermountain Health** Performance Center and opened in June 2020.^[52]

The Las Vegas Aces' 64,000-square-foot (5,900 m²) complex houses the team's practice facility, offices, training and weight rooms, hydrotherapy space, physical therapy area, locker rooms, a lecture hall, player and alumni lounges, and an on-site day care center.^[53] In 2023, the Aces became the first WNBA team to have a facility built exclusively for itself when their new complex opened.^[54]

Henderson is also home to three minor league professional sports teams: the **Henderson Silver Knights** of the **American Hockey League**, the **Vegas Knight Hawks** of the **Indoor Football League**, and the **Vegas Thrill** of **Pro Volleyball Federation**.^[55]^[56] All three teams are headquartered and play at the 6,000-seat **Lee's Family Forum**, formerly the Dollar Loan Center.^[55] Before folding, the **NBA G League Ignite** spent its final two seasons headquartered at the arena.^[57]

Minor professional teams

^[edit]

Team	Sport	League	Venue (capacity)	Established	Titles
NBA G League Ignite	Basketball	NBAGL	Dollar Loan Center (6,019)	2020	0
Henderson Silver Knights	Ice hockey	AHL	Dollar Loan Center (5,567)		0
Vegas Knight Hawks	Indoor football	IFL		2021	0

Parks and recreation

^[edit]

Henderson has more than 37 miles (60 km) of trails.^[58]

Government

^[edit]

The city received its charter from the **Nevada State Legislature** in 1953, formally incorporating the city with a council/manager form of government.

Henderson is divided into four wards. A mayor and four council members are elected citywide, but no more than one council member are allowed to reside in each ward.

Lorna Kesterson was elected as Henderson's first female mayor, serving two terms until 1993. **[59][60]**

Service	Mayor
1953–1957	James B. French
1957–1965	William B. Byrne
1965–1969	William R. Hampton
1969–1973	Estes M. McDoniel
1973–1975	Cruz Olague
1975	Richard A. Stewart Sr.
1975–1981	Lorin L. Williams
1981–1985	Leroy Zike
1985–1993	Lorna J. Kesterson
1993–1997	Robert A. Groesbeck
1997–2009	James B. Gibson
2009–2017	Andy Hafen
2017–2023	Debra March
2023–present	Michelle Romero

2013 Americans with Disabilities Act settlement

[edit]

In 2013, the **Department of Justice** (DOJ) announced it had reached a cooperative settlement agreement with the city of Henderson under the **Americans with Disabilities Act** (ADA). The DOJ received complaints by individuals who are deaf that officers for the city of Henderson did not provide them with qualified sign language interpreters and other auxiliary aids and services when needed for effective communication. One of the complainants was arrested and detained for two days in the Henderson **detention facility**, while the other was an alleged **crime victim**.**[61]**

During its investigation into the allegations, the department inquired whether the city of Henderson would be interested in resolving the matter voluntarily. The city expressed its full commitment to ensure compliance with the ADA. Under the settlement, the city of Henderson will pay \$35,000 to the complainants. The city agreed to provide **sign language** interpreters, usually within an hour of a person's request to law enforcement officers. Henderson also agreed

to modify its handcuffing policies for people who use sign language or hand writing to communicate, and to adopt other policies consistent with the ADA. [\[61\]](#)

Education

[\[edit\]](#)

The **Clark County School District** provides elementary and secondary public education. Henderson is the location for 29 elementary schools, nine middle schools, and nine high schools. Five of the nine high schools are public schools, including **Basic**, **Coronado**, **Green Valley**, **Foothill**, and **Liberty**. The remaining four are private college preparatory schools, including the **Henderson International School**. A tenth high school, **Silverado High School**, also serves parts of Henderson but is in unincorporated **Clark County**.

Findlay College Prep

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: **Findlay Prep**

Findlay Prep was a **high school basketball** program sponsored by the Henderson International School. Henderson International School – a private preparatory school owned by **Meritas** – hosted **Findlay College Prep**. Since its creation in 2006 by businessman Cliff Findlay, its dozen students comprised the school's only high school students. [\[62\]](#)

Colleges and universities

[\[edit\]](#)

Henderson is home to **Nevada State University**, a member of the **Nevada System of Higher Education**, and has a satellite campus of the College of Southern Nevada. It also has campuses for private institutions of higher education including the **Roseman University of Health Sciences**, **Touro University**, and **DeVry University**.

Several for-profit colleges also operate in the city, including **The Art Institute of Las Vegas** and **Everest College**.

Media

[\[edit\]](#)

Newspapers

[\[edit\]](#)

- *Las Vegas Review-Journal*
- *Las Vegas Sun*
- *Green Valley View*
- *The Henderson Press*

Television

[[edit](#)]

KVVU-TV (channel 5) is the Las Vegas Valley's **Fox** affiliate and licensed to Henderson, and is based from studios on the northwest side of the city.

Film history

[[edit](#)]

- The documentary *Real CSI* featured the Henderson Police Department (HPD) Crime Scene Analysts/Investigators.
- The 1998 film *Lethal Weapon 4* used **Interstate 215** as a filming location.^[63]
- A scene in the **James Bond** film *Diamonds Are Forever* in which Bond (**Sean Connery**) is nearly cremated alive was filmed at Palm Mortuary's Henderson location.^{[64][65]}
- *America's Sweethearts*, starring **Julia Roberts** and **John Cusack**, featured many scenes filmed at Lake Las Vegas.^[66]
- *Paranormal Activity 4* takes place at the home of a wealthy family in Henderson, but was filmed in California.^[67]

Infrastructure

[[edit](#)]

Transportation

[[edit](#)]

The city is served by **RTC Transit** (formerly Citizens Area Transit/CAT) with its network of bus routes which run throughout the **Las Vegas Valley**.

Henderson is served by four major highways: Henderson Black Hills and (**State Route 582**), which is the main thoroughfare connecting with Las Vegas and **Boulder City**; **Lake Mead Parkway (State Route 564)**; **Interstate 11** and **Interstate 215**. **State Route 146**, also known as Saint Rose Parkway, connects **Interstate 15** near **Sloan** with Interstate 215 in Green Valley. This stretch is formally a part of Lake Mead Parkway which is a direct link to Henderson for motorists traveling in and out of **Southern California**.

The city of Henderson has a low percentage of households without a car. In 2015, 2.8 percent of Henderson households lacked a car, and increased to 5 percent in 2016. The national average was 8.7 percent in 2016. Henderson averaged 1.74 cars per household in 2016, compared to a national average of 1.8.^[68]

Henderson is home for the **Henderson Executive Airport**. The main airport for the metropolitan area is **Harry Reid International Airport**, northwest of Henderson.

Street numbering is different within the city of Henderson than with the rest of the Las Vegas Valley. The center of Henderson lies within the intersection of Water Street and Lake Mead Parkway. The Henderson Police Department for years referred to Lake Mead Parkway (and its former name Lake Mead Drive) as "146", while Boulder Highway is often referred as "93", its former highway designation.

The **Union Pacific Railroad** serves Henderson over a branch line originally built to support construction of **Hoover Dam**. The final few miles of the line, owned by the U.S. Government, were abandoned after the dam was completed. The line still extends to **Boulder City**; in 1985, the state purchased the section east of appropriately **I-11**, with the **Nevada Southern Railroad Museum** operating excursion trains over the easternmost seven miles (11 km).

Public safety

^[edit]

Fire prevention services are provided by the **Henderson Fire Department** and police services by the **Henderson Police Department**.

Notable people

^[edit]

The following is an incomplete list of notable Henderson residents:

- **Steve Aoki** (born 1977), electro-house musician, record producer, DJ and music executive^[69]
- **Zico Bailey** (born 2000), soccer player^[70]
- **Gavin Beavers** (born 2005), soccer player^[71]
- **Erica Blasberg** (1984–2010), LPGA golfer^[72]
- **Toni Braxton** (born 1967), singer^[73]
- **Lisa Cano Burkhead**, 36th **Lieutenant Governor of Nevada**^[74]
- **Glen and Les Charles**, creators of **Cheers** and **Taxi**^[75]
- **Andrew Cherng** (born 1948), founder of **Panda Express**^[76]
- **Tony Curtis** (1925–2010), actor
- **Phyllis Davis** (1940–2013), film and television actress
- **Hailey Dawson** (born 2010), girl with **3D-printed robotic** hand

- **Sheena Easton** (born 1959), Scottish singer and actress
- **Joe Farré** (born 1967), racing driver
- **Flavor Flav** (born 1959), **rap music** artist and reality television personality[77]
- **Brandon Flowers** (born 1981), vocalist for **The Killers**[78]
- **Joey Gallo**, professional baseball outfielder
- **Jeff Gillan** (born 1957), journalist
- **Greg Haugen** (born 1960), three-time world champion boxer[79]
- **Joe Heck** (born 1961), **U.S. Army Brigadier General**, former **U.S. Representative**, and **2016** Republican nominee for **United States Senate** in Nevada
- **Iris Kyle** (born 1974), professional female bodybuilder
- **Oksana Marafioti**, author[80]
- **Pierre Omidyar** (born 1967), CEO and founder of **eBay**[81]
- **Jermaine O'Neal** (born 1978), **NBA** player[82]
- **Marie Osmond** (born 1959), singer, doll designer, and talk show host[83]
- **Paul Pierce** (born 1977), **NBA** player[84]
- **Harry Reid** (1939–2021), **United States Senator**
- **Jacky Rosen** (born 1957), United States Senator[85]
- **Nia Sanchez** (born 1990), **Miss Nevada USA** 2014, **Miss USA 2014** and 1st runner-up **Miss Universe 2014**[86]
- **David Sklansky** (born 1947), professional poker player/author[87]
- **Mike Tyson** (born 1966), retired heavyweight boxer and television personality[88]
- **Nancy Walton Laurie** (born 1952), daughter of **Walmart** co-founder **James "Bud" Walton**[89]
- **Chumlee** (full name Austin Lee Russell, born 1982), star of History Channel TV show **Pawn Stars**
- **Mary Wilson** (1944–2021), singer

In popular culture

[[edit](#)]

Henderson appears in the 2010 video game ***Fallout: New Vegas***, where it is depicted as home to the REPCONN headquarters.[90]

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External links

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- 
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 - **Definitions** from Wiktionary
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 - **Resources** from Wikiversity
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- **City of Henderson official website**

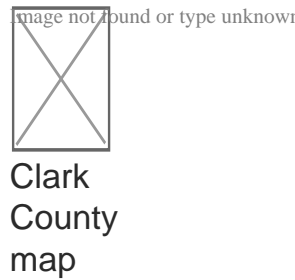
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Municipalities and communities of **Clark County, Nevada**, United States

County seat: Las Vegas

Cities

- **Boulder City**
- **Henderson**
- **Las Vegas**
- **Mesquite**‡
- **North Las Vegas**



CDPs

- Blue Diamond
- Bunkerville
- Cal-Nev-Ari
- Enterprise
- Goodsprings
- Indian Springs
- Laughlin
- Moapa
- Moapa Valley
- Mount Charleston
- Nellis AFB
- Nelson
- Paradise
- Sandy Valley
- Searchlight
- Spring Valley
- Summerlin South
- Sunrise Manor
- Whitney
- Winchester

Unincorporated communities

- Centennial Hills
- Cold Creek
- Corn Creek
- Cottonwood Cove
- Crescent
- Glendale
- Jean
- Las Vegas Chinatown
- Lone Mountain
- Logandale
- Lower Kyle Canyon
- Mountain Springs
- Overton
- Palm Gardens
- Primm
- Riverside
- Sloan
- Summerlin
- Stewarts Point
- Trout Canyon

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arden ○ Bard ○ Bonelli's Ferry ○ Borax ○ Buster Falls ○ Byron ○ Cactus Springs ○ Callville ○ Colorado City ○ Crystal ○ Dike ○ Dry Lake ○ El Dorado City ○ Erie ○ Gold Butte
Ghost towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Louisville ○ Lovell ○ Lucky Jim Camp ○ Nelson's Landing ○ Owens ○ Potosi ○ Quartette ○ Rioville ○ Roach ○ Saint Joseph ○ Solar ○ St. Thomas ○ San Juan ○ Simonsville ○ Stone's Ferry ○ Valley ○ Wann

Indian reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡ ○ Las Vegas Indian Colony ○ Moapa River Indian Reservation
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Proposed communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coyote Springs‡ ○ Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals
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Footnotes	‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties
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- Nevada portal
- United States portal

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Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

LV Transportation

- Airports
 - Harry Reid International Airport
 - North Las Vegas Airport
 - Henderson Executive Airport
 - Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport (planned)
- Brightline West (planned)
- Brightline West station (planned)
- Las Vegas Monorail
- RTC Transit
- Silver Rider Transit
- Resort trams
- Loop
- Amtrak station (defunct)

- 18b The Las Vegas Arts District
- Southern Nevada Zoological-Botanical Park
- Symphony Park
 - Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- Huntridge Theater
- Lance Burton Theatre
- Las Vegas Little Theater
- Majestic Repertory Theatre
- Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- PH Live

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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

- Bellagio Gallery of Fine Art
- Boulder City/Hoover Dam Museum
- Burlesque Hall of Fame
- Clark County Museum
- Discovery Children's Museum
- Erotic Heritage Museum
- Howard W. Cannon Aviation Museum
- Imperial Palace Auto Collection
- Las Vegas Gambling Museum
- Las Vegas Historical Society
- Las Vegas Natural History Museum
- Lost City Museum
- Madame Tussauds Las Vegas
- Marjorie Barrick Museum of Art
- Mob Museum
- National Atomic Testing Museum
- Neon Museum
- Nevada State Museum
- Nevada Southern Railroad Museum
- Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park
- Pinball Hall of Fame
- Shelby Museum
- Southern Nevada Museum of Fine Art
- Thunderbirds Museum

- Casa de Shenandoah
- Elvis-A-Rama Museum
- Guinness World of Records
- Guggenheim Hermitage Museum
- History of the Future Museum

Sports

- Allegiant Stadium
- Bettye Wilson Soccer Complex
- Cashman Field
- City National Arena
- Darling Tennis Center
- Las Vegas Motor Speedway
- Las Vegas Ballpark
- Mandalay Bay Events Center
- MGM Grand Garden Arena
- New Las Vegas Stadium
- Sam Boyd Stadium
- Sphere
- T-Mobile Arena
- Thomas & Mack Center

Government

- Las Vegas City Hall
- Clark County Government Center
- Lloyd D. George Federal Courthouse
- Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
- Clark County Coroner's Office

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

- Blue Diamond
- Enterprise
- Paradise
- Spring Valley
- Summerlin South
- Sunrise Manor
- Whitney
- Winchester

Communities

- Aliante
- Anthem/Anthem Country Club
- Centennial Hills
- Chinatown
- Downtown Las Vegas
- Green Valley
- Lake Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Country Club
- MacDonald Highlands
- Mountain's Edge

Neighborhoods

- Paradise Palms
- Queensridge/One Queensridge Place
- Rhodes Ranch
- Seven Hills
- Southern Highlands
- Summerlin
- Summerlin South
- The Lakes
- The Ridges
- Tuscany Village
- West Las Vegas

**Research
and education**

- **University of Nevada, Las Vegas**
- **Nevada State University**
- **National University**
- **Touro University Nevada**
- **College of Southern Nevada**
- **Roseman University of Health Sciences**

**Parks and
public spaces**

- **Acacia Demonstration Gardens**
- **Clark County Shooting Complex**
- **Clark County Wetlands Park**
- **Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs**
- **Lake Mead National Recreation Area**
- **Springs Preserve**
- **Mount Charleston**
- **Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area**
- **Spring Mountains National Recreation Area**
- **Sunset Park**
- **Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument**
- **Valley of Fire State Park**

Area shopping

- **63 CityCenter**
- **Blvd**
- **Bonanza Gift Shop**
- **The Boulevard Mall**
- **The Shops at Crystals**
- **Downtown Container Park**
- **Downtown Summerlin**
- **Galleria at Sunset**
- **Grand Canal Shoppes**
- **Fashion Show Mall**
- **The Forum Shops at Caesars**
- **Las Vegas Premium Outlets North**
- **Meadows Mall**
- **Miracle Mile Shops**
- **Stratosphere Tower Shops**
- **The Shoppes at the Palazzo**
- **Tivoli Village**
- **Town Square**
- **Water Street District**

Other

- **Architecture**
- **History**
- **Timeline**
- **Landmarks**
- **Skyscrapers**
- **Las Vegas Strip**
- **Restaurants**
- **Michelin-starred restaurants**
- **Condominiums**
- **1999 flood**

○  **Category**

○  **WikiProject**

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

- **Index**
- **Geography**
- **Government**
 - **Delegations**
- **History**
 - **Nevada Territory**
 - **World War II**
- **People**
- **Symbols**
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Society

- **Abortion**
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- **Education**
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Regions

- **Black Rock Desert**
- **Eagle Valley**
- **Great Basin**
- **Lake Mead**
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- **Pahranagat Valley**
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- **Trout Creek Mountains**
- **Truckee Meadows**

Metro areas

- **Las Vegas**
- **Reno**

Counties

- Churchill
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- Douglas
- Elko
- Esmeralda
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- Humboldt
- Lander
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- Lyon
- Mineral
- Nye
- Pershing
- Storey
- Washoe
- White Pine

**Cities and
communities**

- **Alamo**
- **Amargosa Valley**
- **Austin**
- **Baker**
- **Battle Mountain**
- **Beatty**
- **Boulder City**
- **Caliente**
- **Carlin**
- **Carson City**
- **Elko**
- **Ely**
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- **Fallon**
- **Fernley**
- **Gardnerville Ranchos**
- **Gerlach**
- **Goldfield**
- **Hawthorne**
- **Henderson**
- **Incline Village**
- **Las Vegas**
- **Laughlin**
- **Lovelock**
- **Mesquite**
- **Minden**
- **North Las Vegas**
- **Panaca**
- **Pahrump**
- **Paradise**
- **Pioche**
- **Primm**
- **Rachel**
- **Reno**
- **Spanish Springs**
- **Sparks**
- **Spring Creek**
- **Spring Valley**
- **Stateline**
- **Summerlin South**
- **Sun Valley**
- **Sunrise Manor**
- **Tonopah**
- **Virginia City**
- **West Wendover**
- **Winnemucca**
- **Whitney**

- Former counties
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

Flag Nevada portal known

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Southern California megaregion

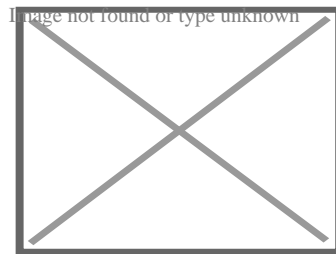
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

**Metropolitan
Los Angeles**

- Major cities: **Los Angeles**
- **Long Beach**
- **Anaheim**
- **Santa Ana**
- **Santa Clarita**
- **Irvine**
- **Glendale**
- **Huntington Beach**
- **Garden Grove**

Inland Empire

- Major cities: **San Bernardino**
- **Riverside**
- **Fontana**
- **Moreno Valley**
- **Ontario**
- **Rancho Cucamonga**
- **Corona**



**San Diego–
Tijuana**

- Major cities: **San Diego**
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- **Oceanside**
- **Escondido**
- **Rosarito**

Central Coast

- Major cities: **Santa Barbara**
- **Santa Maria**
- **San Luis Obispo**

**Las Vegas
Valley**

- Major cities: **Las Vegas**
- **Henderson**
- **North Las Vegas**

Megapolitan areas of California

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The 100 most populous cities of the United States

1. New York, New York	26. Portland, Oregon	51. Arlington, Texas	76. Chandler, Arizona
2. Los Angeles, California	27. Louisville, Kentucky	52. Aurora, Colorado	77. North Las Vegas, Nevada
3. Chicago, Illinois	28. Memphis, Tennessee	53. New Orleans, Louisiana	78. Chula Vista, California
4. Houston, Texas	29. Detroit, Michigan	54. Cleveland, Ohio	79. Buffalo, New York
5. Phoenix, Arizona	30. Baltimore, Maryland	55. Anaheim, California	80. Gilbert, Arizona
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	56. Honolulu, Hawaii	81. Reno, Nevada
7. San Antonio, Texas	32. Albuquerque, New Mexico	57. Henderson, Nevada	82. Madison, Wisconsin
8. Dallas, Texas	33. Tucson, Arizona	58. Stockton, California	83. Fort Wayne, Indiana
9. San Diego, California	34. Fresno, California	59. Riverside, California	84. Toledo, Ohio
10. Austin, Texas	35. Sacramento, California	60. Lexington, Kentucky	85. Lubbock, Texas
11. Jacksonville, Florida	36. Mesa, Arizona	61. Corpus Christi, Texas	86. St. Petersburg, Florida
12. San Jose, California	37. Kansas City, Missouri	62. Orlando, Florida	87. Laredo, Texas
13. Fort Worth, Texas	38. Atlanta, Georgia	63. Irvine, California	88. Irving, Texas
14. Columbus, Ohio	39. Colorado Springs, Colorado	64. Cincinnati, Ohio	89. Chesapeake, Virginia
15. Charlotte, North Carolina	40. Omaha, Nebraska	65. Santa Ana, California	90. Glendale, Arizona
16. Indianapolis, Indiana	41. Raleigh, North Carolina	66. Newark, New Jersey	91. Winston-Salem, North Carolina
17. San Francisco, California	42. Virginia Beach, Virginia	67. Saint Paul, Minnesota	92. Scottsdale, Arizona
18. Seattle, Washington	43. Long Beach, California	68. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	93. Garland, Texas
19. Denver, Colorado	44. Miami, Florida	69. Greensboro, North Carolina	94. Boise, Idaho
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	45. Oakland, California	70. Lincoln, Nebraska	95. Norfolk, Virginia
21. Nashville, Tennessee	46. Minneapolis, Minnesota	71. Durham, North Carolina	96. Port St. Lucie, Florida
22. El Paso, Texas	47. Tulsa, Oklahoma	72. Plano, Texas	97. Spokane, Washington
23. Washington, D.C.	48. Bakersfield	73. Anchorage, Alaska	98. Richmond, Virginia

Cities ranked by **United States Census Bureau** population estimates for July 1, 2022.

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International	○ VIAF
	○ WorldCat
National	○ Germany
	○ United States
	○ Israel
Geographic	○ MusicBrainz area
Other	○ NARA

About Sustainable landscaping

Sustainable landscaping is a modern type of gardening or **landscaping** that takes the **environmental issue** of **sustainability** into account. According to Loehrlein in 2009 this includes design, construction and management of residential and commercial gardens and incorporates **organic lawn management** and **organic gardening** techniques.^[1]

Definition

^[**edit**]

A sustainable garden is designed to be both attractive and in balance with the local climate and environment and it should require minimal resource inputs. Thus, the design must be “functional, cost-efficient, visually pleasing, **environmentally friendly** and maintainable”.^[2] As part of **sustainable development**, it pays close attention to preserving limited resources, reducing waste, and preventing air, water and **soil pollution**. Compost, fertilization, **integrated pest management**, using the right plant in the right place, appropriate use of turf and **xeriscaping** (water-wise gardening) are all components of sustainable landscaping.

Benefits

^[**edit**]

Sustainability can help urban commercial landscaping companies save money. [3] In California, gardens often do not outweigh the cost of inputs like water and labor. However, using appropriately selected and properly sited plants may help to ensure that maintenance costs are lower because of reduced inputs.

- Long-lasting
- Reduced **water usage** and no **surface runoff** or puddles
- Minimal use of fertilizers and **pesticides**
- Use of **green waste**
- **Conservation of energy** and **resources**[4]

Issues

[edit]

Sustainability issues for landscaping include:

- **Carbon sequestration**
- **Climate change**
- **Water conservation**
- **Energy usage**

Non-sustainable practices include:

- Consumption of **non-renewable resources**
- **Greenhouse gas emissions**

Solutions

[edit]

Some of the solutions are:

- Reduction of **stormwater** run-off through the use of bio-**swales**, **rain gardens** and **green roofs** and walls.[5][6][7]
- Reduction of water use in landscapes through design of water-wise garden techniques (sometimes known as **xeriscaping**)[8][9][10][11]
- Bio-filtering of wastes through constructed wetlands[12]
- Irrigation using water from showers and sinks, known as gray water[13]
- **Integrated Pest Management** techniques for **pest control**
- Creating and enhancing wildlife habitat in urban environments[14]
- Energy-efficient garden design in the form of proper placement and selection of shade trees and creation of wind breaks [15][16]
- **Permeable paving** materials to reduce stormwater run-off and allow rain water to infiltrate into the ground and replenish groundwater rather than run into surface water[17][18]

- Use of sustainably harvested wood, **composite wood** products for decking and other garden uses, as well as use of **plastic lumber**[19]
- Recycling of products, such as glass, **rubber from tires** and other materials to create **landscape products** such as paving stones, **mulch** and other materials[20]
- **Soil management** techniques, including composting kitchen and yard wastes, to maintain and enhance healthy soil that supports a diversity of **soil life**
- Integration and adoption of **renewable energy**, including **solar-powered** lighting[21]
- Development of lawn alternatives[22] such as xeriscaping,[23] floral lawns,[24] and meadows.[25]

Proper design

[edit]

One step to garden design is to do a "sustainability audit". This is similar to a landscape site analysis that is typically performed by landscape designers at the beginning of the design process. Factors such as lot size, house size, local covenants and budgets should be considered. The steps to design include a base plan, site inventory and analysis, construction documents, implementation and maintenance.[2] Of great importance is considerations related to the growing conditions of the site. These include orientation to the sun, **soil type**, wind flow, slopes, shade and climate, the goal of reducing **irrigation** and use of toxic substances, and requires proper plant selection for the specific site.

Sustainable landscaping is not only important because it saves money, it also limits the human impact on the surrounding ecosystem. However, planting species not native to the landscape may introduce invasive plant species as well as new wildlife that was not in the ecosystem before. Altering the ecosystem is a major problem and meeting with an expert with experience with the wildlife and agriculture in the area will help avoid this.[26]

Irrigation

[edit]

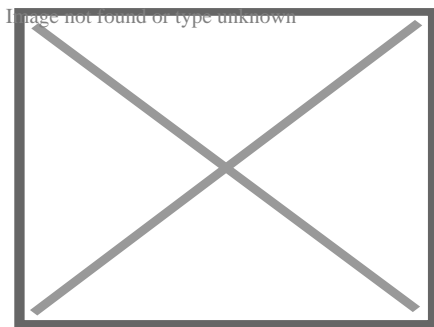
Mulch may be used to reduce water loss due to **evaporation**, reduce weeds, minimize **erosion**, dust and mud problems. Mulch can also add nutrients to the soil when it decomposes. However, mulch is most often used for weed suppression. Overuse of mulch can result in harm to the selected plantings. Care must be taken in the source of the mulch, for instance, black walnut trees result in a toxic mulch product. Grasscycling turf areas (using mulching mowers that leave grass clippings on the lawn) will also decrease the amount of fertilizer needed, reduce landfill waste and reduce costs of disposal.[27]

A common recommendation is to add 2-4 inches of mulch in flower beds and under trees away from the trunk. Mulch should be applied under trees to the dripline (extension of the branches) in lieu of flowers, **hostas**, **turf** or other plants that are often planted there. This practice of

planting under trees is detrimental to tree roots, especially when such plants are irrigated to an excessive level that harms the tree. One must be careful not to apply mulch to the bark of the tree. It can result in smothering, mould and insect depredation.

The practice of **xeriscaping** or water-wise gardening suggests that placing plants with similar water demands together will save time and low-water or drought-tolerant plants would be a smart initial consideration.

A homeowner may consider consulting an accredited irrigation technician/auditor and obtain a water audit of current systems. Drip or sub-surface irrigation may be useful. Using **evapotranspiration** controllers, soil sensors and refined control panels will reduce water loss. Irrigation heads may need readjustment to avoid sprinkling on sidewalks or streets. Business owners may consider developing watering schedules based on historical or actual weather data and soil probes to monitor soil moisture prior to watering. **[2]**



An example of sustainable irrigation (Drip Irrigation)

Building materials

[edit]

See also: **Sustainable architecture**

When deciding what kind of building materials to put on a site it is important to recycle as often as possible, such as for example by reusing old bricks.

It is also important to be careful about what materials you use, especially if you plan to grow food crops. Old telephone poles and railroad ties have usually been treated with a toxic substance called **creosote** that can leach into the soils.

Sustainably harvested lumber is available, in which ecological, economic and social factors are integrated into the management of trees used for lumber. **[28]**

Planting selection

[edit]

See also: **Xeriscaping** and **Native plant**

One important part of sustainable landscaping is plant selection. Most of what makes a landscape unsustainable is the amount of inputs required to grow a non-native plant on it. What this means is that a local plant, which has adapted to local climate conditions will require less work to flourish. Instead, **drought-tolerant** plants like **succulents** and **cacti** are better suited to survive.

Plants used as **windbreaks** can save up to 30% on heating costs in winter. They also help with shading a residence or commercial building in summer, create cool air through **evapotranspiration** and can cool hardscape areas such as driveways and sidewalks.[29]

Irrigation is an excellent end-use option in **greywater** recycling and **rainwater harvesting** systems, and a **composting toilet** can cover (at least) some of the **nutrient** requirements.[30] Not all fruit trees are suitable for greywater irrigation, as reclaimed greywater is typically of high pH and **acidophile** plants don't do well in alkaline environments.

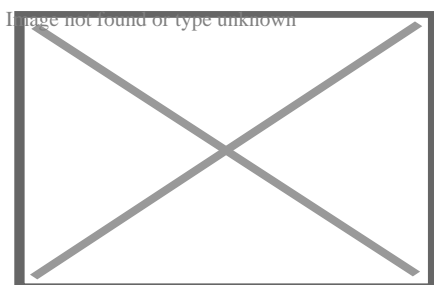
Energy conservation may be achieved by placing broadleaf **deciduous** trees near the east, west and optionally north-facing walls of the house. Such selection provides shading in the summer while permitting large amounts of heat-carrying solar radiation to strike the house in the winter. The trees are to be placed as closely as possible to the house walls. As the efficiency of **photovoltaic panels** and **passive solar** heating is sensitive to shading, experts suggest the complete absence of trees near the south side.

Another choice would be that of a dense vegetative fence composed of evergreens (e.g. **conifers**) near that side from which cold continental winds blow and also that side from which the **prevailing winds** blow. Such a choice creates a winter windbreak that prevents low temperatures outside the house and reduces air infiltration towards the inside. Calculations show that placing the windbreak at a distance twice the height of the trees can reduce the wind velocity by 75%.[31]

The above vegetative arrangements come with two disadvantages. Firstly, they minimize air circulation in summer although in many climates heating is more important and costly than cooling, and, secondly, they may affect the efficiency of photovoltaic panels. However, it has been estimated that if both arrangements are applied properly, they can reduce the overall house energy usage by up to 22%.[31]

Sustainable lawns

[**edit**]



An example of a sustainable lawn

Lawns are often used as the center point of a landscape. While there are many different species of grass, only a limited amount are considered sustainable. Knowing the climate around the landscape is ideal for saving water and being sustainable. For example, in southern California having a grass lawn of tall fescue will typically need upwards of 1,365 cubic metres (360,500 US gal) of water. A lawn in the same place made up of mixed beds with various trees, shrubs, and ground cover will normally need 202 cubic metres (53,300 US gal) of water.^[32] Having gravel, wood chips or bark, mulch, **rubber mulch**, **artificial grass**, patio, wood or composite deck, **rock garden**, or a succulent garden are all considered sustainable landscape techniques. Other species of plants other than grass that can take up a lawn are **lantana**, **clover**, **creeping ivy**, **creeping thyme**, **oregano**, rosemary hedges, silver pony foot, moneywort, **chamomile**, **yarrow**, **creeping lily turf**, **ice plant**, and stonecrop.^[citation needed]

Maintenance

[\[edit\]](#)

Pests

[\[edit\]](#)

It is best to start with pest-free plant materials and supplies and close inspection of the plant upon purchase is recommended. Establishing diversity within the area of plant species will encourage populations of beneficial organisms (e.g. birds, insects), which feed on potential plant pests. Attracting a wide variety of organisms with a variety of host plants has shown to be effective in increasing pollinator presence in agriculture.^[33] Because plant pests vary from plant to plant, assessing the problem correctly is half the battle. The owner must consider whether the plant can tolerate the damage caused by the pest. If not, then does the plant justify some sort of treatment? Physical barriers may help.^[2] Landscape managers should make use of Integrated Pest Management to reduce the use of pesticides and herbicides.

Pruning

[\[edit\]](#)

Proper pruning will increase air circulation and may decrease the likelihood of plant diseases. However, improper pruning is detrimental to shrubs and trees.^[2]

Programs

[\[edit\]](#)

There are several programs in place that are open to participation by various groups. For example, the **Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program** for **golf courses**,^[34] the Audubon Green Neighborhoods Program,^[35] and the National Wildlife Federation's Backyard Habitat Program,^[36] to name a few.

The Sustainable Sites Initiative, began in 2005, provides a points-based certification for landscapes, similar to the **LEED** program for buildings operated by the **Green Building Council**. It has guidelines and performance benchmarks.^[37]

See also

[edit]

- **Horticulture** – Small-scale cultivation of plants
- **Organic lawn management** – Caring for an turf field or lawn and landscape using organic horticulture
- **Foodscaping** – Ornamental landscaping with edible plants
- **Naturescaping** – Method of landscape design that involves incorporating native plants into one's yard
- **Sustainable gardening**
- **Climate-friendly gardening** – Low greenhouse gases gardening

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- Aquatic toxicology
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- Cascade effect
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- Fisheries science
- Food chain
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- Hydrobiology
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General



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- Diel vertical migration
- f-ratio
- Iron fertilization
- Large marine ecosystem
- Marine biology
- Marine chemistry
- Marine food web
- Marine primary production
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- Ocean fertilization
- Oceanic physical-biological process
- Ocean turbidity
- Photophore
- Thorson's rule
- Upwelling
- Viral shunt
- Whale fall

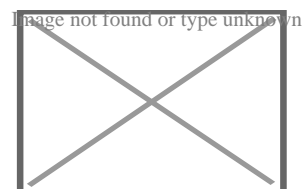
- Census of Marine Life
- Deep-sea community
- Deep-water coral
- Marine fungi
- Marine invertebrates
- Marine larval ecology
- Seagrass
- Seashore wildlife
- Wild fisheries

Marine life Microorganisms

- Marine bacteriophage
- Marine prokaryotes
- Marine protists
- Marine viruses
- Paradox of the plankton

Vertebrates

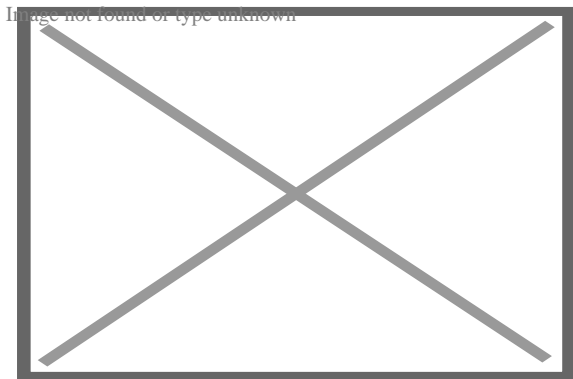
- Marine mammal
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About Landscaping

"Landscapers" redirects here. For the 2021 true crime TV series, see [Landscapers \(TV series\)](#).



Landscaping an elementary school courtyard in the city of [Kuching](#)

Landscaping refers to any activity that modifies the visible features of an area of land, including the following:

1. **Living elements**, such as [flora](#) or [fauna](#); or what is commonly called [gardening](#), the art and craft of growing plants with a goal of creating a beauty within the [landscape](#).
2. Natural **abiotic elements**, such as [landforms](#), [terrain](#) shape and elevation, or [bodies of water](#).
3. Abstract elements, such as the [weather](#) and lighting conditions.

Landscaping requires a certain understanding of [horticulture](#) and artistic design, but is not limited to plants and horticulture. Sculpting land to enhance usability (patio, walkways, ponds, water features) are also examples of landscaping being used. When intended as purely an aesthetic change, the term **Ornamental Landscaping** is used.^{[\[1\]](#)}

Often, designers refer to landscaping as an extension of rooms in your house (each one has a function). Outdoor spaces have a vast amount of flexibility as far as materials and function. It is often said the only limitation to outdoor space is one's imagination.

Understanding the land

[\[edit\]](#)

Construction requires both study and observation, and the process varies in different parts of the world. Landscaping varies according to different **regions**.^[2] Therefore, normally local natural experts are recommended if it is done for the first time. Understanding of the site is one of the chief essentials for successful landscaping.^[3] Different natural features and phenomena, like the position of the sun, terrain, **topography**, **soil qualities**, prevailing winds, depth of the **frost line**, and the system of **native flora** and fauna must be taken into account.^[4] Sometimes the land is not fit for landscaping. In order to landscape it, the land must be reshaped to direct water for appropriate drainage. This reshaping of land is called **grading**.^[4] Sometimes in large landscaping projects like, parks, sports fields and reserves soil may need to be improved by adding nutrients for growth of plants or turf, this process is called soil amelioration.^[5]

Removal of earth from the land is called cutting while when earth is added to the slope, it is called filling. Sometimes the grading process may involve removal of excessive waste (**landfills**), **soil** and rocks, so designers should take into account while in the planning stage.^{[6][7]}

Additional information

[\[edit\]](#)

At the start, the landscaping contractor issues a statement which is a rough design and layout of what could be done with the land in order to achieve the desired outcome.^[4] Different pencils are required to make graphics of the picture. Landscaping has become more technological than natural, as few projects begin without **bulldozers**, **lawnmowers**, or **chainsaws**.^[2] Different areas have different qualities of plants. When growing new grass, it should ideally be done in the spring and the fall seasons to maximize growth and to minimize the spread of weeds. It is generally agreed that organic or chemical **fertilizers** are required for good plant growth. Some landscapers prefer to use mix **gravel** with rocks of varying sizes to add interest in large areas.^[8]

See also

[\[edit\]](#)

- **Aquascaping**
- **Arboriculture**
- **Ecoscaping**
- **Horticulture**
- **Landscape architecture**
- **Landscape design**
- **Landscape ecology**
- **Landscape engineering**
- **Landscape planning**

- **Landscape archaeology**
- **Organic lawn management**
- **Naturescaping**
- **Sustainable landscaping**
- **Terraforming**
- **Xeriscaping**

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[**edit**]

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External links

[**edit**]

-  Media related to **Landscaping** at Wikimedia Commons

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Land use

General

- Degradation
- Development/Conversion
- Planning
- Conflict
- Land management
- Landscaping
 - Integrated landscape management
- Land grabbing
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- Land reclamation
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- Land development bank
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- Soil
 - Soil science
 - Soil compaction
 - Soil contamination
 - Alkali soil
- Pollution
- Deforestation
- Urban planning
- Agriculture
 - Drainage system (agriculture)
 - Land change modeling

○  Categories: **Land use**

Authority control databases: **National**  **Czech Republic**
 **Latvia**  **Edit this at Wikidata**

About Paradise, Nevada

For the community located in Humboldt County, Nevada, see **Paradise Valley, Nevada**.

Paradise

Census-designated place and **unincorporated town**
The Las Vegas Strip, largely located within Paradise



The **Las Vegas Strip**, largely located within Paradise
Location of Paradise in Clark County, Nevada



Location of Paradise in **Clark County, Nevada**

Location of Paradise

Image not found or type unknown

Coordinates: 36°47'55"N 115°7'29"W 36.08194°N 115.12472°W

Country	United States
State	Nevada
County	Clark
Founded	December 8, 1950; 74 years ago
Founded by	Clark County Commission
Named for	Paradise Valley
Area	
[1]	
• Total	42.40 sq mi (109.83 km ²)
• Land	42.40 sq mi (109.83 km ²)
• Water	0.00 sq mi (0.00 km ²)
Elevation	2,057 ft (627 m)
Population	
(2020)	
• Total	191,238
• Density	4,509.90/sq mi (1,741.28/km ²)
Time zone	UTC-08:00 (PST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC-07:00 (PDT)
Area codes	702 and 725
FIPS code	32-54600
GNIS feature ID	0845094
Website	clarkcountynv.gov/paradise

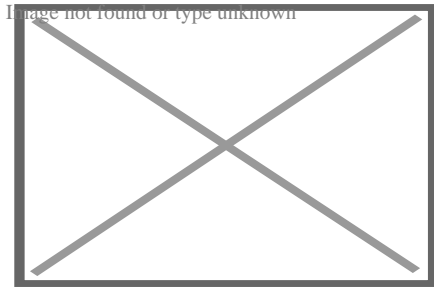
Paradise is an **unincorporated town**[2] and **census-designated place** (CDP) in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States, adjacent to the city of **Las Vegas**. It was formed on December 8, 1950. Its population was 191,238 at the 2020 census, making it the fifth-most-populous CDP in the United States; if it were an incorporated city, it would be the fifth-largest in Nevada.[3] As an unincorporated town, it is governed by the **Clark County Commission** with input from the Paradise Town Advisory Board.

Paradise contains **Harry Reid International Airport**, the **University of Nevada, Las Vegas** (UNLV), the majority of the **Las Vegas Strip**, and most of the tourist attractions in the Las Vegas area (excluding **downtown**). However, all Paradise addresses, as well as other unincorporated areas in the **Las Vegas Valley**, have "Las Vegas" addresses.[4]

History

[edit]

The southern part of the **Las Vegas Valley** was referred to as Paradise Valley as early as 1910, owing to a high **water table** that made the land particularly fertile for farming.[5][6] County commissioners established a Paradise school district in 1914.[7]



Neighborhoods on the east side of Paradise

In 1950, mayor Ernie Cragin of Las Vegas sought to annex the **Las Vegas Strip**, which was unincorporated territory, in order to expand the city's tax base to fund his ambitious building agenda and pay down the city's rising debt.[8] A group of casino executives, led by **Gus Greenbaum** of the **Flamingo**, lobbied the county commissioners for town status, which would prevent the city from annexing the land without the commission's approval.[8] The commission voted to create the unincorporated town of Paradise on December 8, 1950.[9][10] The town encompassed a strip one mile (1.6 km) wide and four miles (6.4 km) long, from the southern city limits of Las Vegas to just south of the Flamingo.[10] The town board initially consisted of five casino managers, chaired by Greenbaum.[10][11]

A month after its establishment, the town was expanded to include the residential areas of Paradise Valley, giving it a total area of 54 square miles (140 km²).[11] Months later, however, it was reported that county officials had determined that the town had not been properly established, because the petition for the town's formation had an insufficient number of signatures and because it had violated a state law forbidding formation of a town spanning multiple school districts.[12] On August 20, 1951, county commissioners accepted petitions to create two new towns covering the area of the putative town.[13] Town "A" of Paradise included the areas that lay within a Las Vegas school district, extending from the city limits to a point one mile south, while Town "B" included the areas within the Paradise school district.[12]

In 1953, Town A was renamed as **Winchester**, and Town B became known simply as Paradise.[14]

In 1975, Nevada enacted a law that would have incorporated Paradise (along with **Sunrise Manor** and Winchester) into the City of Las Vegas.^[15] Before it could take effect, however, the bill was struck down as unconstitutional by the **Nevada Supreme Court**.^{[16][17]}

Geography

[\[edit\]](#)

According to the **United States Census Bureau**, the **census-designated place** (CDP) of Paradise (which may not coincide exactly with the town boundaries) has a total area of 46.7 square miles (121 km²), all of it land.

The official town boundaries are bordered by **Desert Inn Road** to the north, **Nellis Boulevard** to the east, **Sunset Road** to the south and **Decatur Boulevard** to the west. There is a southern finger between Bermuda Road and **Eastern Avenue** south to Silverado Ranch Boulevard. South of **Russell Road**, the eastern border stairsteps on a rough 45-degree angle toward the corner of Eastern and Robindale Road, and there is an additional finger surrounding **Interstate 215** east to **St. Rose Parkway**.^[18]

Demographics

[\[edit\]](#)

Historical population			
Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1970	24,477	—	
1980	84,818		246.5%
1990	124,682		47.0%
2000	186,070		49.2%
2010	223,167		19.9%
2020	191,238		?14.3%

source:^[19]

At the **census** of 2010,^[20] there were 223,167 people residing in Paradise. The racial makeup was 59.8% **White**, 10.0% **African American**, 0.8% **Native American**, 9.5% **Asian**, 1.0% **Pacific Islander**, and 5.5% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** residents made up 31.2% of the population, and 46.3% of the population was **non-Hispanic White**.

As of the **census**^[21] of 2000, there were 186,070 people, 77,209 households, and 43,314 families residing in the CDP. The population density was 3,947.3 inhabitants per square mile (1,524.1/km²). There were 85,398 housing units at an average density of 1,811.6 per square mile (699.5/km²). The racial makeup of the CDP was 72.51% **White**, 6.59% **African American**, 0.77% **Native American**, 6.52% **Asian**, 0.59% **Pacific Islander**, 8.37% from **other races**, and 4.65% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race were 23.47% of the population.

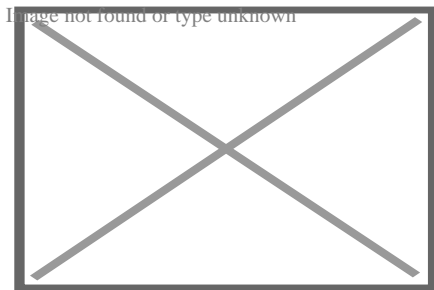
There were 77,209 households, out of which 24.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 39.7% were **married couples** living together, 10.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 43.9% were non-families. 31.9% of all households were made up of individuals, and 7.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.39 and the average family size was 3.04.

In the CDP, 21.2% was under the age of 18, 10.8% from 18 to 24, 33.3% from 25 to 44, 23.6% from 45 to 64, and 11.1% was 65 years of age or older. The median age was 35 years. For every 100 females, there were 109.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 110.0 males.

The median income for a household in the CDP was \$39,376, and the median income for a family was \$46,578. Males had a median income of \$31,412 versus \$25,898 for females. The **per capita income** for the CDP was \$21,258. 11.8% of the population and 8.1% of families were below the **poverty line**. 15.3% of those under the age of 18 and 7.6% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line.

Culture

[**edit**]



The **Bellagio** at dusk

- **Akhob** by James Turrell
- **Allegiant Stadium**
- **The Art of Richard MacDonald**
- **Bellagio Gallery of Fine Art**
- **Bliss Dance**
- **Chihuly Art Gallery**
- **Las Vegas Little Theater**
- **Las Vegas Philharmonic Orchestra**
- **Martin Lawrence Galleries**
- **Nevada Ballet Theatre**
- **P3 Art Studio**
- **National Atomic Testing Museum**
- **Liberace Museum**
- **Marjorie Barrick Museum of Art**

- **T-Mobile Arena**
- **Sphere**

Education

[[edit](#)]

The **Clark County School District** serves Paradise, as well as the rest of Clark County.^[22]

The township is home to the **University of Nevada, Las Vegas**.^{[23][24]}

Transportation

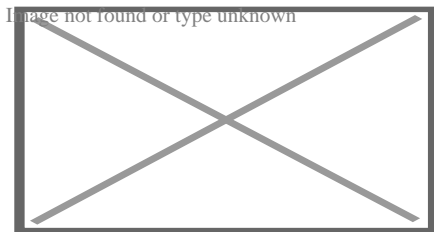
[[edit](#)]

Harry Reid International Airport (formerly McCarran International Airport) is in Paradise CDP.^[23]

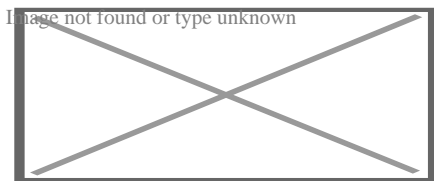
Sports

[[edit](#)]

See also: **Sports in the Las Vegas metropolitan area**



T-Mobile Arena



Allegiant Stadium

Paradise is home to Las Vegas's three major league sports teams: the **Vegas Golden Knights** of the **National Hockey League** (NHL), which play at **T-Mobile Arena**, the **Las Vegas Raiders** of the **National Football League** (NFL) which play at **Allegiant Stadium**, and the **Las Vegas Aces** of the **WNBA** which play at **Michelob Ultra Arena**. **Super Bowl LVIII** in 2024 was played at Allegiant Stadium.^[25] Paradise will be the future home of the **Oakland Athletics** of **Major League Baseball** (MLB)^{[26][27]} at a new stadium.

As UNLV is located in Paradise, most of its various teams play in the township. The **UNLV Rebels football** program plays at Allegiant Stadium, and the **Runnin' Rebels** and **Lady Rebels** play at **Thomas & Mack Center** and in the **Cox Pavilion** respectively.

Also, since 2004, the **Las Vegas Summer League**, organized by the **National Basketball Association** (NBA), is played in the Thomas & Mack Center and in the Cox Pavilion.^[28]

Paradise has hosted the **Formula One Las Vegas Grand Prix**, held on a **street circuit** including part of the Las Vegas Strip, since **2023**.^[29]

See also

^[edit]

- flag Nevada portal
- Las Vegas Monorail**
- Paradise (2013 film)**

Notes

^[edit]

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^[edit]

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External links

[edit]

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- [Paradise Town Advisory Board Homepage Archived](#) 2017-07-20 at the [Wayback Machine](#)

- [v](#)
- [t](#)
- [e](#)

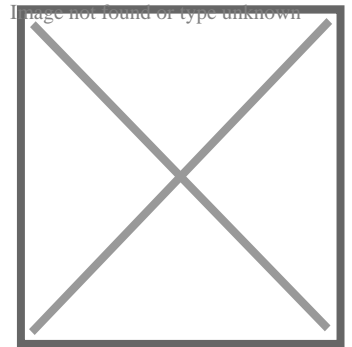
Las Vegas Strip

South end

- [Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas sign](#)

- [Aria](#)
- [Bellagio](#)
- [Caesars Palace](#)
- [Circus Circus](#)
- [Cosmopolitan](#)
- [Excalibur](#)
- [Luxor](#)
- [Mandalay Bay](#)
- [New York-New York](#)
- [Park MGM](#)
- [Resorts World](#)
- [Slots-A-Fun](#)
- [The Strat](#)
- [Treasure Island](#)

West side casinos



**East side
casinos**

- Casino Royale
- Cromwell
- Dream (*under construction*)
- Encore
- Flamingo
- Fontainebleau
- Harrah's
- Horseshoe
- The Linq
- MGM Grand
- O'Sheas
- Palazzo
- Paris
- Planet Hollywood
- Sahara
- Venetian
- Wynn

**Former
casinos**

- Aladdin
- Boardwalk
- Castaways
- Desert Inn
- Dunes
- El Rancho
- El Rancho Vegas
- Hacienda
- Klondike
- Marina
- The Mirage
- New Frontier
- Riviera
- Royal Nevada
- Sands
- Silver City
- Silver Slipper
- Stardust
- Tropicana
- Thunderbird
- Westward Ho

- **Adventuredome**
- **Big Apple Coaster**
- **Fountains of Bellagio**
- **High Roller**
- **Las Vegas Grand Prix**
- **Pinball Hall of Fame**
- **Shark Reef Aquarium**
- **Skyvue** (canceled)
- **Walk of Stars**

**Other
attractions**

Venues

- **MGM Grand Garden Arena**
- **Michelob Ultra Arena**
- **Sphere**
- **T-Mobile Arena**
- **Dolby Live**
- **The Colosseum at Caesars Palace**
- **PH Live**
- **Resorts World Theatre**
- **New Las Vegas Stadium** (future)

Shopping

- **63 CityCenter**
- **Crystals**
- **Fashion Show Mall**
- **The Forum Shops**
- **Grand Canal Shoppes**
- **Harmon Corner**
- **Miracle Mile Shops**
- **Showcase Mall**

Transportation

- **Transportation in Las Vegas**
- **Aria Express**
- **The Deuce**
- **Las Vegas Monorail**
- **Mandalay Bay Tram**
- **Mirage-Treasure Island Tram**
- **RTC Transit**
- **Las Vegas Convention Center Loop**
- **Harry Reid International Airport**

Related

- [List of Las Vegas Strip hotels](#)
- [2017 shooting](#)
- [Paradise, Nevada](#)
- [2022 stabbing spree](#)
- [Tropicana – Las Vegas Boulevard intersection](#)
- [Winchester, Nevada](#)

- [Strip Gaming Area](#)
- [Nevada portal](#)

flag

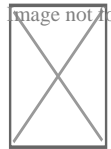
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Municipalities and communities of [Clark County, Nevada](#), United States

County seat: [Las Vegas](#)

Cities

- [Boulder City](#)
- [Henderson](#)
- [Las Vegas](#)
- [Mesquite](#)[‡]
- [North Las Vegas](#)



Clark
County
map

CDPs

- Blue Diamond
- Bunkerville
- Cal-Nev-Ari
- Enterprise
- Goodsprings
- Indian Springs
- Laughlin
- Moapa
- Moapa Valley
- Mount Charleston
- Nellis AFB
- Nelson
- Paradise
- Sandy Valley
- Searchlight
- Spring Valley
- Summerlin South
- Sunrise Manor
- Whitney
- Winchester

Unincorporated communities

- Centennial Hills
- Cold Creek
- Corn Creek
- Cottonwood Cove
- Crescent
- Glendale
- Jean
- Las Vegas Chinatown
- Lone Mountain
- Logandale
- Lower Kyle Canyon
- Mountain Springs
- Overton
- Palm Gardens
- Primm
- Riverside
- Sloan
- Summerlin
- Stewarts Point
- Trout Canyon

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arden ○ Bard ○ Bonelli's Ferry ○ Borax ○ Buster Falls ○ Byron ○ Cactus Springs ○ Callville ○ Colorado City ○ Crystal ○ Dike ○ Dry Lake ○ El Dorado City ○ Erie ○ Gold Butte ○ Louisville ○ Lovell ○ Lucky Jim Camp ○ Nelson's Landing ○ Owens ○ Potosi ○ Quartette ○ Rioville ○ Roach ○ Saint Joseph ○ Solar ○ St. Thomas ○ San Juan ○ Simonsville ○ Stone's Ferry ○ Valley ○ Wann
Ghost towns	

Indian reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡ ○ Las Vegas Indian Colony ○ Moapa River Indian Reservation
----------------------------	--

Proposed communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coyote Springs‡ ○ Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals
-----------------------------	--

Footnotes	‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties
------------------	---

- Nevada portal
- United States portal

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Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

LV Transportation

- Airports
 - Harry Reid International Airport
 - North Las Vegas Airport
 - Henderson Executive Airport
 - Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport (planned)
- Brightline West (planned)
- Brightline West station (planned)
- Las Vegas Monorail
- RTC Transit
- Silver Rider Transit
- Resort trams
- Loop
- Amtrak station (defunct)

- 18b The Las Vegas Arts District
- Southern Nevada Zoological-Botanical Park
- Symphony Park
 - Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- Huntridge Theater
- Lance Burton Theatre
- Las Vegas Little Theater
- Majestic Repertory Theatre
- Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- PH Live

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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

- Bellagio Gallery of Fine Art
- Boulder City/Hoover Dam Museum
- Burlesque Hall of Fame
- Clark County Museum
- Discovery Children's Museum
- Erotic Heritage Museum
- Howard W. Cannon Aviation Museum
- Imperial Palace Auto Collection
- Las Vegas Gambling Museum
- Las Vegas Historical Society
- Las Vegas Natural History Museum
- Lost City Museum
- Madame Tussauds Las Vegas
- Marjorie Barrick Museum of Art
- Mob Museum
- National Atomic Testing Museum
- Neon Museum
- Nevada State Museum
- Nevada Southern Railroad Museum
- Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park
- Pinball Hall of Fame
- Shelby Museum
- Southern Nevada Museum of Fine Art
- Thunderbirds Museum

- Casa de Shenandoah
- Elvis-A-Rama Museum
- Guinness World of Records
- Guggenheim Hermitage Museum
- History of the Future Museum

Sports

- Allegiant Stadium
- Bettye Wilson Soccer Complex
- Cashman Field
- City National Arena
- Darling Tennis Center
- Las Vegas Motor Speedway
- Las Vegas Ballpark
- Mandalay Bay Events Center
- MGM Grand Garden Arena
- New Las Vegas Stadium
- Sam Boyd Stadium
- Sphere
- T-Mobile Arena
- Thomas & Mack Center

Government

- Las Vegas City Hall
- Clark County Government Center
- Lloyd D. George Federal Courthouse
- Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
- Clark County Coroner's Office

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

- Blue Diamond
- Enterprise
- Paradise
- Spring Valley
- Summerlin South
- Sunrise Manor
- Whitney
- Winchester

Communities

- Aliante
- Anthem/Anthem Country Club
- Centennial Hills
- Chinatown
- Downtown Las Vegas
- Green Valley
- Lake Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Country Club
- MacDonald Highlands
- Mountain's Edge

Neighborhoods

- Paradise Palms
- Queensridge/One Queensridge Place
- Rhodes Ranch
- Seven Hills
- Southern Highlands
- Summerlin
- Summerlin South
- The Lakes
- The Ridges
- Tuscany Village
- West Las Vegas

**Research
and education**

- University of Nevada, Las Vegas
- Nevada State University
- National University
- Touro University Nevada
- College of Southern Nevada
- Roseman University of Health Sciences

**Parks and
public spaces**

- Acacia Demonstration Gardens
- Clark County Shooting Complex
- Clark County Wetlands Park
- Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs
- Lake Mead National Recreation Area
- Springs Preserve
- Mount Charleston
- Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area
- Spring Mountains National Recreation Area
- Sunset Park
- Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument
- Valley of Fire State Park

Area shopping

- 63 CityCenter
- Blvd
- Bonanza Gift Shop
- The Boulevard Mall
- The Shops at Crystals
- Downtown Container Park
- Downtown Summerlin
- Galleria at Sunset
- Grand Canal Shoppes
- Fashion Show Mall
- The Forum Shops at Caesars
- Las Vegas Premium Outlets North
- Meadows Mall
- Miracle Mile Shops
- Stratosphere Tower Shops
- The Shoppes at the Palazzo
- Tivoli Village
- Town Square
- Water Street District

Other

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

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- **Eagle Valley**
- **Great Basin**
- **Lake Mead**
- **Lake Tahoe**
- **Las Vegas Valley**
- **Mojave Desert**
- **Pahranagat Valley**
- **Sierra Nevada**
- **Trout Creek Mountains**
- **Truckee Meadows**

Metro areas

- **Las Vegas**
- **Reno**

Counties

- Churchill
- Clark
- Douglas
- Elko
- Esmeralda
- Eureka
- Humboldt
- Lander
- Lincoln
- Lyon
- Mineral
- Nye
- Pershing
- Storey
- Washoe
- White Pine

**Cities and
communities**

- **Alamo**
- **Amargosa Valley**
- **Austin**
- **Baker**
- **Battle Mountain**
- **Beatty**
- **Boulder City**
- **Caliente**
- **Carlin**
- **Carson City**
- **Elko**
- **Ely**
- **Enterprise**
- **Eureka**
- **Fallon**
- **Fernley**
- **Gardnerville Ranchos**
- **Gerlach**
- **Goldfield**
- **Hawthorne**
- **Henderson**
- **Incline Village**
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- **Lovelock**
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- **Minden**
- **North Las Vegas**
- **Panaca**
- **Pahrump**
- **Paradise**
- **Pioche**
- **Primm**
- **Rachel**
- **Reno**
- **Spanish Springs**
- **Sparks**
- **Spring Creek**
- **Spring Valley**
- **Stateline**
- **Summerlin South**
- **Sun Valley**
- **Sunrise Manor**
- **Tonopah**
- **Virginia City**
- **West Wendover**
- **Winnemucca**
- **Whitney**

- Former counties
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

Flag [Nevada portal](#) Image not found or type unknown

Authority control databases: **Geographic** Image not found or type unknown **MusicBrainz area** [Edit this at Wikidata](#)

36°4′55″N 115°7′29″W﻿ / ﻿36.08194°N 115.12472°W﻿ / 36.08194; -115.12472

About North Las Vegas, Nevada



This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help **improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources**. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.
*Find sources: "**North Las Vegas, Nevada**" – **news** · **newspapers** · **books** · **scholar** · **JSTOR** (December 2022) (***Learn how and when to remove this message***)*
North Las Vegas is located in the United States

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North Las Vegas
Vegas

Location within the United States

North Las Vegas, Nevada

City

North Las Vegas and the surrounding Las Vegas Range

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North Las Vegas and the surrounding **Las Vegas Range**

Official seal of North Las Vegas, Nevada

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Seal

Nicknames:

North Town

Motto:

Your Community of Choice

Location within Clark County



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Location within Clark County

North Las Vegas is located in Nevada



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North Las Vegas
Vegas
Location within Nevada

Coordinates: **36°13′43″N 115°8′48″W****36.22861°N 115.14667°W**Country  **United States**State  **Nevada**County **Clark**Founded1919; 106 years ago**[1]**IncorporatedMay 1, 1946; 78 years agoGovernment

• Type**Council–manager** • **Mayor****[3]**Pamela Goynes-Brown (**D**)**[2]** • **Mayor Pro Tem****[4]**Isaac Barron • **City Council****[5]**Isaac Barron (Ward 1)
Ruth Garcia Anderson (Ward 2)
Scott Black (Ward 3)
Richard Cherchio (Ward 4) • **City Manager****[6]**Ryann Juden • **City Attorney****[7]**Micaela MooreArea

[8]

• Total

102.37 sq mi (265.13 km²) • Land102.32 sq mi (265.02 km²) • Water0.04 sq mi (0.11 km²)Elevation

2,205 ft (672 m)Population

(2020)

- Total

262,527 • Density 2,565.64/sq mi (990.60/km²) **Time zone** UTC-8 (PST) • Summer (**DST**)
UTC-7 (PDT) **ZIP codes**

89030–89033, 89036, 89081, 89084–89087

Area code(s) 702 and 725 **FIPS code** 32-51800 **GNIS** feature ID 0847435 **Website** www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com

North Las Vegas is a suburban city in **Clark County, Nevada**, United States, in the **Las Vegas Valley**. As of the **2020 census** it had a population of 262,527, with an estimated population of 280,543 in 2022.^[9] The city was incorporated on May 1, 1946. It is the **4th most populous city** in the state of Nevada, and the **75th most populous city in the United States**.

History

[\[edit\]](#)

Native Americans were the first to inhabit the area. **Paiute** Indians settled in the area in around 700 AD.^[10]

During the 1860s, Conrad Kiel established a ranch at the modern-day intersection of Carey Street and Losee Road in what would be North Las Vegas.^[11] In 1917, **libertarian** Thomas L. Williams of **Eureka, Utah** visited the **Las Vegas Valley**, back when **Las Vegas**, **Las Vegas Indian Colony**, and **Arden** were the only entities in the valley.^[11] He did not approve of Las Vegas, perhaps because of its rowdiness (he was a **Christian**, or at least went to church), or because Las Vegas' attempts at municipal control over its citizens. However, he was pleased by the abundance of the valley's **artesian water** and potential for agriculture.^[11] Two years later in 1919, he moved together with his family (his wife and three sons) to a 160-acre piece of land a mile from Las Vegas. That year, he founded his town, developing the town by building for himself and his family a house, sinking a well, grading roads, extending power lines, and forming a system of **irrigation ditches**.^[11] Williams believed that churches and church people should govern the new town, and so encouraged churches to buy property in the town.^[11] In 1919, the federally enforced **Volstead Act** was passed, which prohibited the sale, possession, and consumption of alcohol. Since there was no local law against alcohol, and because of a system of tunnels that would connect the town's underground **speakeasies**, the town attracted bootleggers from Las Vegas, although Williams was initially unaware of this. This gave his town the nickname of "Old Town".^[11] When he did discover it, he stuck with agriculture for his economic purposes.^[11]

In 1924, Williams built his second house that was the first business of the town. It was named the Oasis Auto Court, and it contained a grocery store, a campground, a post office, a community center, and a telephone. At the time, it was the town's only telephone.^[11] Between 1928 and 1935, a large influx of workers from the **Hoover Dam** settled in Williams' town, as Las

Vegas was intolerant towards them.[11] In 1932, the town board was created. That same year, the town's first grammar school, Washington School, opened.[11] A proper name had not yet been established for the town, and Williams did not want it named after himself, which led to the town board voting for either "North Las Vegas" or "Vegas Verdes" (which means "Green Meadows" in **Spanish**). "Vegas Verdes" won, and that became the name for the town for a few months. George Hansen, a town board member who voted for the name "North Las Vegas", noticed that at one town board meeting, two members who voted the name "Vegas Verdes" were absent. The vote for a name came once again, and "North Las Vegas" won.[12][11] In 1939, Williams died of **stroke**, and that left North Las Vegas to the ruling of the town board. An elementary school, and a road, were eventually named after him.[13][14] During **World War II**, the **Las Vegas Aerial Gunnery School** opened in North Las Vegas. It would eventually become **Nellis Air Force Base**. [11] North Las Vegas was the subject of many annexation attempts from Las Vegas. On May 1, 1946, North Las Vegas was incorporated as a city. [11] In 1957, North Las Vegas planned to annex an area to its southeast, and in response, the **Clark County Commission** created the town of **Sunrise Manor** to prevent further annexation attempts.[15]

On May 13, 1964, First Lieutenant Raynor Lee Hebert, a student pilot from **Port Arthur, Texas**, took off from **Nellis Air Force Base** at approximately 2:00 PM on an **F-105** fighter jet. He radioed his flight leader saying that he could not retract his nose gear, and thus could not gain altitude. He was at a height high enough to bail out, but too low that if he did, he would've hit **Lincoln Elementary School**, which was in session with 800 students. He kept the plane nose up long enough to pass the school, and eventually hit nine residential houses on Lenwood Avenue. The crash killed Hebert and four civilians. Hebert Memorial Park was created by the City of North Las Vegas with a plaque at the crash site to commemorate Hebert. [11][16]

In the early 1960s, North Las Vegas had a major growth boom. The 1970s in North Las Vegas saw a growth in poor neighborhoods, population density, and crime. In 1988, former mayor James Seastrand said in one interview,

There are those of us who live here and care for this city and would not move out of it — even though we could afford to.

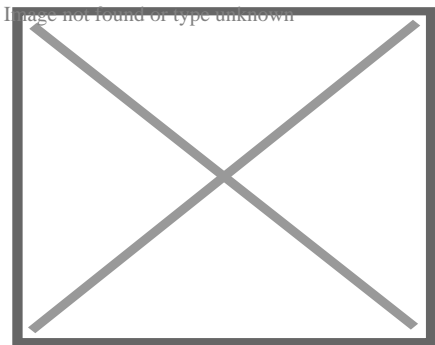
—James Seastrand[17]

In the 1990s, North Las Vegas annexed about 60 square miles (160 km²) of empty desert surrounding the city, reportedly for more "upscale" housing. [11][18]

On January 29, 2022, nine people were killed and a tenth person was critically injured following a six-vehicle crash at the intersection of **Cheyenne Avenue** and Commerce Street in North Las Vegas. The crash occurred after a speeding **Dodge Challenger** ran a red light and struck the other five vehicles. The road accident—the deadliest in the area in recent history—was investigated by the **National Transportation Safety Board**. [19]

Geography

[[edit](#)]



North Las Vegas City Hall at Night, February 2013

Located within the **Mojave Desert** in the **southwestern United States**, North Las Vegas sits northeast of Las Vegas. According to the United States Census Bureau, North Las Vegas has a total area of 101.4 square miles (262.6 km²), of which 0.04 square miles (0.1 km²), or 0.04%, is water.^[20] In the Las Vegas Valley, there are several prominent mountain ranges nearby.

Climate

[[edit](#)]

Due to its location within the Mojave Desert, North Las Vegas has a **desert climate**. Temperatures are generally mild in the winter and hot in the summer. Like most of the hot deserts of the United States, snowfall only occurs once every few years on average. In winter, temperatures are mild during the day but typically fall below freezing overnight. In the summer, monsoons can reach the area, bringing heavy rain and thunderstorms.

Climate data for North Las Vegas, Nevada

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	80 (27)	86 (30)	93 (34)	100 (38)	112 (44)	117 (47)	119 (48)	115 (46)	116 (47)	101 (38)	88 (31)	77 (25)	119 (48)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	58 (14)	64 (18)	71 (22)	80 (27)	89 (32)	100 (38)	105 (41)	103 (39)	95 (35)	83 (28)	68 (20)	59 (15)	81 (27)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	30 (?1)	35 (2)	40 (4)	47 (8)	56 (13)	64 (18)	71 (22)	69 (21)	61 (16)	49 (9)	37 (3)	30 (?1)	49 (9)
Record low °F (°C)	10 (?12)	16 (?9)	21 (?6)	31 (?1)	41 (5)	48 (9)	59 (15)	54 (12)	45 (7)	25 (?4)	17 (?8)	11 (?12)	10 (?12)

Average precipitation inches (mm)	0.64 (16)	0.68 (17)	0.65 (17)	0.21 (5.3)	0.26 (6.6)	0.08 (2.0)	0.30 (7.6)	0.49 (12)	0.27 (6.9)	0.29 (7.4)	0.33 (8.4)	0.38 (9.7)	4.58 (116)
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Source: **[21]**

Demographics

[edit]

Historical population

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
1940	3,875	—	
1950	3,875		0.0%
1960	18,422		375.4%
1970	36,216		96.6%
1980	42,739		18.0%
1990	47,707		11.6%
2000	115,488		142.1%
2010	216,961		87.9%
2020	262,527		21.0%

U.S. Decennial Census**[22]**

2020 census

[edit]

This section **needs expansion** with: examples with reliable citations. You can help by **adding to it**. (September 2021)

North Las Vegas, Nevada – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (<i>NH</i> = <i>Non-Hispanic</i>)	Pop 2000 [23]	Pop 2010 [24]	Pop 2020 [25]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	42,880	67,687	64,187	37.13%	31.20%	24.45%
Black or African American alone (NH)	21,528	41,561	56,049	18.64%	19.16%	21.35%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	565	871	807	0.49%	0.40%	0.31%
Asian alone (NH)	3,604	13,122	16,861	3.12%	6.05%	6.42%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	547	1,684	2,550	0.47%	0.78%	0.97%
Other race alone (NH)	143	377	1,437	0.12%	0.17%	0.55%

Mixed race or Multiracial (NH)	2,786	7,525	13,696	2.41%	3.47%	5.22%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	43,435	84,134	106,940	37.61%	38.78%	40.73%
Total	115,488	216,961	262,527	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

2010 US census

[[edit](#)]

At the **census** of 2010,^[26] there were 216,961 people residing in North Las Vegas. The racial makeup was 47.4% **White**, 19.9% **African American**, 0.8% **Native American**, 6.3% **Asian**, 0.8% **Pacific Islander**, and 5.8% from two or more races. **Hispanic** or **Latino** residents of any race were 38.8% of the population, and 31.2% of the population was **non-Hispanic White**.

2000 US census

[[edit](#)]

As of the **2000 census**, there were 115,488 people, 34,018 households, and 27,112 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,471.0 inhabitants per square mile (568.0/km²). There were 36,600 housing units at an average density of 466.2 per square mile (180.0/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 55.93% **White**, 19.02% **African American**, 0.82% **Native American**, 3.24% **Asian**, 0.53% **Pacific Islander**, 15.78% from **other races**, and 4.68% from two or more races. 37.61% were **Hispanic** or **Latino** of any race.

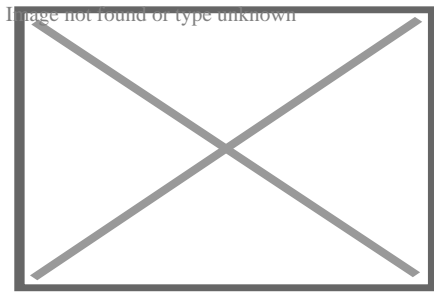
There were 34,018 households, out of which 47.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 57.3% were **married couples** living together, 15.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 20.3% were non-families. 13.6% of all households were made up of individuals, and 3.2% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.36 and the average family size was 3.67.

In the city the population was spread out, with 33.9% under the age of 18, 9.6% from 18 to 24, 34.3% from 25 to 44, 16.4% from 45 to 64, and 5.8% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 29 years. For every 100 females, there were 104.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 103.1 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$46,057, and the median income for a family was \$46,540. Males had a median income of \$32,205 versus \$25,836 for females. About 11.8% of families and 14.8% of the population were below the **poverty line**, including 19.6% of those under age 18 and 8.8% of those age 65 or over. The United States Census Bureau listed North Las Vegas, as well as the Las Vegas metropolitan area, as one of the fastest-growing regions in the United States.

Economy

[[edit](#)]



Delta Academy in North Las Vegas

Bigelow Aerospace is headquartered in North Las Vegas. Traditionally, **manufacturing**, **industrial** and **warehouse** distribution companies have dominated the local market. High-tech businesses, including solar and green technology, and custom manufacturing facilities are moving to North Las Vegas.

On May 12, 2019, **Amazon** opened a 850,000-square-foot fulfillment center in North Las Vegas which currently employs more than 1,500 people.^[27] In October 2019 **Sephora** opened a 715,000-square-foot distribution center in North Las Vegas.^[28]

As construction began on the nearby **Brightline West** highspeed railroad project, PCM Railone AG announced in June 2024 that they would build a production facility for **concrete ties** and open a North American headquarters in North Las Vegas.^[29]

Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center, Nevada's only female correctional facility, is located in North Las Vegas.^[30]

North Las Vegas has many medical/recreational marijuana dispensaries, and opened the first 24-hour dispensary in the Las Vegas Valley.^[31]

Master-planned communities in the city include **Aliante** and Eldorado. The Apex industrial Park is now a part of the city as well.

Government

[[edit](#)]

Mayor and council

[[edit](#)]

See also: **List of mayors of North Las Vegas, Nevada**

The city of North Las Vegas provides recreational amenities, police and fire protection, and water and wastewater services. The city, which was incorporated in 1946, encompasses 262.6 square kilometres (101.4 sq mi). The city operates under a council-manager form of government, with a mayor and four council members. The mayor is elected at large; and council members must live within, and are elected by their wards. The city has two municipal judges who are elected at large.

City management

[[edit](#)]

The city manager and city attorney are appointed by and report to the city council. The city manager's administration consists of an Economic Development Division, Strategic Planning Division, community Outreach Division, Communications and Marketing Division and the following departments: Administrative Services, City Clerk, Community Services and Development, Finance, Fire, Human Resources, Parks and Recreation, **Police**, Public Works, the North Las Vegas Library District, and Utilities.

The City of North Las Vegas operates an extensive system of open spaces, parks and leisure services. The city maintains 34 parks totaling more than 475 acres (192 ha) of developed park land. Six of the city's parks feature water amenities, including pools, ponds and spray pads. The city also runs two recreation centers.

In June 2011 the city opened a third recreation center—SkyView Multi-Generational Recreation Center—focused on multi-generational fitness and recreation. It is operated by the **YMCA** under contract to provide quality amenities and programs for residents of all ages. **[32]**

North Las Vegas park officials recently [[when?](#)] completed 10 miles (16 km) of regional trails along the **Lower Las Vegas Wash** and along the Upper Las Vegas Wash. These paved trails connect with **Southern Nevada's** Neon to Nature regional trail system, which is used for hiking, biking and leisurely strolls.

The **North Las Vegas Library District** operates three full-service libraries—North Las Vegas Library, Aliante Library and Alexander Library. Each offers public access computers, adult and children's programming and meeting rooms in addition to books, downloadable media, DVDs, magazines and newspapers. Each also provides wireless connectivity to the Web for patrons who wish to use their electronic devices.

The North Las Vegas Library, was the city's first library to open in 1966. Aliante Library opened to the public in May 2006 adjacent to the Nature Discovery Park, one of the most popular recreation amenities in North Las Vegas. Alexander Library, the city's newest state-of-the-art facility, opened in March 2009 and is adjacent to a two-acre park that includes tot lots, shade structures, paved and lighted walking paths and demonstration gardens. **[33]** [[citation needed](#)]

Police

[[edit](#)]

The **North Las Vegas Police Department** was established in 1946 (when the city incorporated) to serve North Las Vegas, which at that time consisted of four square miles and a population of around 3,000. NLVPD grew to keep pace with the rapid growth of the city of North Las Vegas and Clark County. As of 2016, NLVPD provided law enforcement services to an area of 100.48 square miles (260.2 km²) and a population of approximately 233,808 citizens. As of July 2016, NLVPD had 309 commissioned personnel (Police and Detention Officers) and 106 civilian support personnel.^[34]

Education

[[edit](#)]

North Las Vegas is home to the Cheyenne Campus of the **College of Southern Nevada**.^[35] The institution covers an area of roughly 80 acres (32 ha) and provides for a broad variety of different courses.^[36] As of 2013, the **University of Nevada, Las Vegas** was planning to open a branch in North Las Vegas near the **I-215 Beltway**, though this plan has yet to be implemented as of 2022.^[36]

Primary and secondary school students in North Las Vegas are served by the **Clark County School District** (CCSD), the fifth-largest in the United States with over 300,000 students enrolled in any of its 357 schools.^{[37][38]} CCSD has a workforce of over 35,000 people, and is considered a major employer in the county.^{[36][37]}

The following **high schools** are in North Las Vegas:

- **Canyon Springs**
- **Cheyenne**
- **Legacy**
- **Mojave**
- **Rancho**

Transportation

[[edit](#)]

North Las Vegas Airport, formerly known as Sky Haven Airport, was established on December 7, 1941. A division of **Vision Airlines** operates tours to the **Grand Canyon** in **Arizona** from the airport.^[39]

RTC Transit provides bus service in the city, as it does throughout the Las Vegas metropolitan area.^[40]

See also

[edit]

- [flag](#) **Nevada portal**
- [List of cities in Nevada](#)

Notes

[edit]

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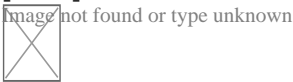
References

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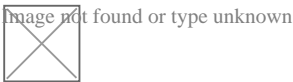
- City of North Las Vegas Communications Division
- 2013 North Las Vegas Community Report

External links

[edit]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to **North Las Vegas, Nevada**.



Wikivoyage has a travel guide for **North Las Vegas**.

North Las Vegas, Nevada at Wikipedia's **sister projects**

- **Definitions** from Wiktionary
- **Media** from Commons
- **News** from Wikinews
- **Quotations** from Wikiquote
- **Texts** from Wikisource
- **Textbooks** from Wikibooks
- **Resources** from Wikiversity
- **Travel information** from Wikivoyage

- **City of North Las Vegas official website Archived** January 23, 2008, at the **Wayback Machine**
- **City Data.com statistics**

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North Las Vegas

Casinos

- Aliante
- Cannery
- Fiesta Rancho
- Jerry's Nugget
- Ojos Locos
- Opera House
- Poker Palace
- Silver Nugget
- Texas Station

Education

- Canyon Springs High School
- Cheyenne High School
- Legacy High School
- Mojave High School
- Rancho High School

Parks

- Craig Ranch Regional Park
- Ice Age Fossils State Park
- Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument
- Willie McCool Regional Park

Transportation

- North Las Vegas Airport

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Municipalities and communities of **Clark County, Nevada**, United States

County seat: Las Vegas

Cities

- Boulder City
- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- Mesquite†
- North Las Vegas

Image not found or type unknown



Clark
County
map

CDPs

- Blue Diamond
- Bunkerville
- Cal-Nev-Ari
- Enterprise
- Goodsprings
- Indian Springs
- Laughlin
- Moapa
- Moapa Valley
- Mount Charleston
- Nellis AFB
- Nelson
- Paradise
- Sandy Valley
- Searchlight
- Spring Valley
- Summerlin South
- Sunrise Manor
- Whitney
- Winchester

Unincorporated communities

- Centennial Hills
- Cold Creek
- Corn Creek
- Cottonwood Cove
- Crescent
- Glendale
- Jean
- Las Vegas Chinatown
- Lone Mountain
- Logandale
- Lower Kyle Canyon
- Mountain Springs
- Overton
- Palm Gardens
- Primm
- Riverside
- Sloan
- Summerlin
- Stewarts Point
- Trout Canyon

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arden ○ Bard ○ Bonelli's Ferry ○ Borax ○ Buster Falls ○ Byron ○ Cactus Springs ○ Callville ○ Colorado City ○ Crystal ○ Dike ○ Dry Lake ○ El Dorado City ○ Erie ○ Gold Butte ○ Louisville ○ Lovell ○ Lucky Jim Camp ○ Nelson's Landing ○ Owens ○ Potosi ○ Quartette ○ Rioville ○ Roach ○ Saint Joseph ○ Solar ○ St. Thomas ○ San Juan ○ Simonsville ○ Stone's Ferry ○ Valley ○ Wann
Ghost towns	

Indian reservations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation‡ ○ Las Vegas Indian Colony ○ Moapa River Indian Reservation
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Proposed communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coyote Springs‡ ○ Blue Diamond Hill housing proposals
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Footnotes	‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties
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- Nevada portal
- United States portal

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Las Vegas Valley

- Las Vegas MSA
- State of Nevada

LV Transportation

- Airports
 - Harry Reid International Airport
 - North Las Vegas Airport
 - Henderson Executive Airport
 - Southern Nevada Supplemental Airport (planned)
- Brightline West (planned)
- Brightline West station (planned)
- Las Vegas Monorail
- RTC Transit
- Silver Rider Transit
- Resort trams
- Loop
- Amtrak station (defunct)

- 18b The Las Vegas Arts District
- Southern Nevada Zoological-Botanical Park
- Symphony Park
 - Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- Huntridge Theater
- Lance Burton Theatre
- Las Vegas Little Theater
- Majestic Repertory Theatre
- Smith Center for the Performing Arts
- PH Live

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Museums in Clark County, Nevada

- Bellagio Gallery of Fine Art
- Boulder City/Hoover Dam Museum
- Burlesque Hall of Fame
- Clark County Museum
- Discovery Children's Museum
- Erotic Heritage Museum
- Howard W. Cannon Aviation Museum
- Imperial Palace Auto Collection
- Las Vegas Gambling Museum
- Las Vegas Historical Society
- Las Vegas Natural History Museum
- Lost City Museum
- Madame Tussauds Las Vegas
- Marjorie Barrick Museum of Art
- Mob Museum
- National Atomic Testing Museum
- Neon Museum
- Nevada State Museum
- Nevada Southern Railroad Museum
- Old Las Vegas Mormon Fort State Historic Park
- Pinball Hall of Fame
- Shelby Museum
- Southern Nevada Museum of Fine Art
- Thunderbirds Museum

- Casa de Shenandoah
- Elvis-A-Rama Museum
- Guinness World of Records
- Guggenheim Hermitage Museum
- History of the Future Museum

Sports

- Allegiant Stadium
- Bettye Wilson Soccer Complex
- Cashman Field
- City National Arena
- Darling Tennis Center
- Las Vegas Motor Speedway
- Las Vegas Ballpark
- Mandalay Bay Events Center
- MGM Grand Garden Arena
- New Las Vegas Stadium
- Sam Boyd Stadium
- Sphere
- T-Mobile Arena
- Thomas & Mack Center

Government

- Las Vegas City Hall
- Clark County Government Center
- Lloyd D. George Federal Courthouse
- Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
- Clark County Coroner's Office

Cities

- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas

Census-designated places

- Blue Diamond
- Enterprise
- Paradise
- Spring Valley
- Summerlin South
- Sunrise Manor
- Whitney
- Winchester

Communities

- Aliante
- Anthem/Anthem Country Club
- Centennial Hills
- Chinatown
- Downtown Las Vegas
- Green Valley
- Lake Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Country Club
- MacDonald Highlands
- Mountain's Edge

Neighborhoods

- Paradise Palms
- Queensridge/One Queensridge Place
- Rhodes Ranch
- Seven Hills
- Southern Highlands
- Summerlin
- Summerlin South
- The Lakes
- The Ridges
- Tuscany Village
- West Las Vegas

**Research
and education**

- **University of Nevada, Las Vegas**
- **Nevada State University**
- **National University**
- **Touro University Nevada**
- **College of Southern Nevada**
- **Roseman University of Health Sciences**

**Parks and
public spaces**

- **Acacia Demonstration Gardens**
- **Clark County Shooting Complex**
- **Clark County Wetlands Park**
- **Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs**
- **Lake Mead National Recreation Area**
- **Springs Preserve**
- **Mount Charleston**
- **Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area**
- **Spring Mountains National Recreation Area**
- **Sunset Park**
- **Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument**
- **Valley of Fire State Park**

Area shopping

- **63 CityCenter**
- **Blvd**
- **Bonanza Gift Shop**
- **The Boulevard Mall**
- **The Shops at Crystals**
- **Downtown Container Park**
- **Downtown Summerlin**
- **Galleria at Sunset**
- **Grand Canal Shoppes**
- **Fashion Show Mall**
- **The Forum Shops at Caesars**
- **Las Vegas Premium Outlets North**
- **Meadows Mall**
- **Miracle Mile Shops**
- **Stratosphere Tower Shops**
- **The Shoppes at the Palazzo**
- **Tivoli Village**
- **Town Square**
- **Water Street District**

Other

- **Architecture**
- **History**
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- **Skyscrapers**
- **Las Vegas Strip**
- **Restaurants**
- **Michelin-starred restaurants**
- **Condominiums**
- **1999 flood**

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-  **WikiProject**

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State of Nevada

Carson City (capital)

Topics

- **Index**
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Regions

- **Black Rock Desert**
- **Eagle Valley**
- **Great Basin**
- **Lake Mead**
- **Lake Tahoe**
- **Las Vegas Valley**
- **Mojave Desert**
- **Pahranagat Valley**
- **Sierra Nevada**
- **Trout Creek Mountains**
- **Truckee Meadows**

Metro areas

- **Las Vegas**
- **Reno**

Counties

- Churchill
- Clark
- Douglas
- Elko
- Esmeralda
- Eureka
- Humboldt
- Lander
- Lincoln
- Lyon
- Mineral
- Nye
- Pershing
- Storey
- Washoe
- White Pine

**Cities and
communities**

- **Alamo**
- **Amargosa Valley**
- **Austin**
- **Baker**
- **Battle Mountain**
- **Beatty**
- **Boulder City**
- **Caliente**
- **Carlin**
- **Carson City**
- **Elko**
- **Ely**
- **Enterprise**
- **Eureka**
- **Fallon**
- **Fernley**
- **Gardnerville Ranchos**
- **Gerlach**
- **Goldfield**
- **Hawthorne**
- **Henderson**
- **Incline Village**
- **Las Vegas**
- **Laughlin**
- **Lovelock**
- **Mesquite**
- **Minden**
- **North Las Vegas**
- **Panaca**
- **Pahrump**
- **Paradise**
- **Pioche**
- **Primm**
- **Rachel**
- **Reno**
- **Spanish Springs**
- **Sparks**
- **Spring Creek**
- **Spring Valley**
- **Stateline**
- **Summerlin South**
- **Sun Valley**
- **Sunrise Manor**
- **Tonopah**
- **Virginia City**
- **West Wendover**
- **Winnemucca**
- **Whitney**

- Former counties
- Bullfrog
 - Ormsby
 - Roop

Flag Nevada portal known

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Southern California megaregion

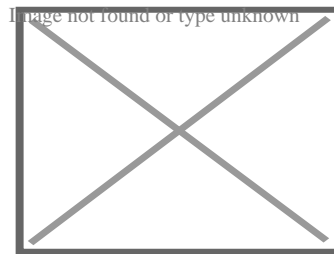
Metropolitan areas and cities in *italics* are located outside of California

**Metropolitan
Los Angeles**

- Major cities: **Los Angeles**
- **Long Beach**
- **Anaheim**
- **Santa Ana**
- **Santa Clarita**
- **Irvine**
- **Glendale**
- **Huntington Beach**
- **Garden Grove**

Inland Empire

- Major cities: **San Bernardino**
- **Riverside**
- **Fontana**
- **Moreno Valley**
- **Ontario**
- **Rancho Cucamonga**
- **Corona**



**San Diego–
Tijuana**

- Major cities: **San Diego**
- **Tijuana**
- **Chula Vista**
- **Oceanside**
- **Escondido**
- **Rosarito**

Central Coast

- Major cities: **Santa Barbara**
- **Santa Maria**
- **San Luis Obispo**

**Las Vegas
Valley**

- Major cities: **Las Vegas**
- **Henderson**
- **North Las Vegas**

Megapolitan areas of California

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The 100 most populous cities of the United States

1. New York, New York	26. Portland, Oregon	51. Arlington, Texas	76. Chandler, Arizona
2. Los Angeles, California	27. Louisville, Kentucky	52. Aurora, Colorado	77. North Las Vegas, Nevada
3. Chicago, Illinois	28. Memphis, Tennessee	53. New Orleans, Louisiana	78. Chula Vista, California
4. Houston, Texas	29. Detroit, Michigan	54. Cleveland, Ohio	79. Buffalo, New York
5. Phoenix, Arizona	30. Baltimore, Maryland	55. Anaheim, California	80. Gilbert, Arizona
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	56. Honolulu, Hawaii	81. Reno, Nevada
7. San Antonio, Texas	32. Albuquerque, New Mexico	57. Henderson, Nevada	82. Madison, Wisconsin
8. Dallas, Texas	33. Tucson, Arizona	58. Stockton, California	83. Fort Wayne, Indiana
9. San Diego, California	34. Fresno, California	59. Riverside, California	84. Toledo, Ohio
10. Austin, Texas	35. Sacramento, California	60. Lexington, Kentucky	85. Lubbock, Texas
11. Jacksonville, Florida	36. Mesa, Arizona	61. Corpus Christi, Texas	86. St. Petersburg, Florida
12. San Jose, California	37. Kansas City, Missouri	62. Orlando, Florida	87. Laredo, Texas
13. Fort Worth, Texas	38. Atlanta, Georgia	63. Irvine, California	88. Irving, Texas
14. Columbus, Ohio	39. Colorado Springs, Colorado	64. Cincinnati, Ohio	89. Chesapeake, Virginia
15. Charlotte, North Carolina	40. Omaha, Nebraska	65. Santa Ana, California	90. Glendale, Arizona
16. Indianapolis, Indiana	41. Raleigh, North Carolina	66. Newark, New Jersey	91. Winston-Salem, North Carolina
17. San Francisco, California	42. Virginia Beach, Virginia	67. Saint Paul, Minnesota	92. Scottsdale, Arizona
18. Seattle, Washington	43. Long Beach, California	68. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	93. Garland, Texas
19. Denver, Colorado	44. Miami, Florida	69. Greensboro, North Carolina	94. Boise, Idaho
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	45. Oakland, California	70. Lincoln, Nebraska	95. Norfolk, Virginia
21. Nashville, Tennessee	46. Minneapolis, Minnesota	71. Durham, North Carolina	96. Port St. Lucie, Florida
22. El Paso, Texas	47. Tulsa, Oklahoma	72. Plano, Texas	97. Spokane, Washington
23. Washington, D.C.	48. Bakersfield	73. Anchorage, Alaska	98. Richmond, Virginia

Cities ranked by **United States Census Bureau** population estimates for July 1, 2022.

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International

- **ISNI**
- **VIAF**
- **WorldCat**

National

- **United States**
- **Israel**

Geographic

- **MusicBrainz area**

36°13′43″N 115°8′48″W﻿• ۳۶°۱۳′۴۳″N ۱۱۵°۸′۴۸″W ﻿• 36.22861°N 115.14667°W

About Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

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Things To Do in Clark County

Photo

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The Fall of Atlantis at Caesars Palace

4.3 (226)

Photo

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The Mob Museum

4.6 (17735)

Photo

Gold Butte National Monument

4.6 (79)

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Madame Tussauds Las Vegas

4.5 (9709)

Photo

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Mystic Falls Park

4.6 (1410)

Photo

Lake of Dreams

4.7 (2421)

Photo

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Arc de Triomphe at Paris Las Vegas

4.6 (239)

Photo

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Love Wall Las Vegas Love Foundation

4 (4)

Photo

Vegas Chocolate Tour

3.5 (4)

Driving Directions in Clark County

Driving Directions From Paradise Landscaping Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Tree & Landscaping to

Driving Directions From Las Vegas Artificial Grass to

Driving Directions From Festival Turf Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From NV Landscapes LLC to

Driving Directions From Landscape Las Vegas LLC to

Driving Directions From Cacti Landscapes Las Vegas to

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Driving Directions From Madame Tussauds Las Vegas to

Driving Directions From The Fall of Atlantis at Caesars Palace to

Driving Directions From Gold Butte National Monument to

Driving Directions From Lake of Dreams to

Driving Directions From Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas Sign to

Driving Directions From Mystic Falls Park to

Driving Directions From Gondola Rides to

Driving Directions From Clark County Wetlands Park to

Driving Directions From Eiffel Tower Viewing Deck to

Driving Directions From Vegas Chocolate Tour to

Driving Directions From Bellagio Conservatory & Botanical Gardens to

Driving Directions From Clark County Museum to

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Reviews for Rock N Block - Turf N Hardscapes

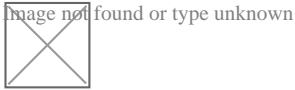


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Jeanette Sanchez

(5)

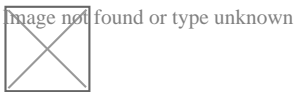
Quality Work! Friendly and respectful individuals in all my interactions throughout the project. I had my yard renovated with new artificial turf, decorative rocks, and a few trees. It looks beautiful and everything was completed in a timely and efficient manner. Highly recommended (if it is in your budget).



Terry lewis

(5)

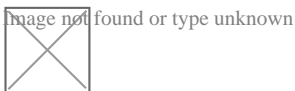
Workers were great, no problem they did what was required, but the representative of your company mislead me on what was to be done, I showed pictures from a competitor landscaper, representative stated he could bet there , , . price, but since it wasn't in contract, I was left with uncomplicated backyard , working with owner at present, so he's been outstanding working on this situation, as amount of rock was way off and the owner did increase the amount substantially to finish the front yard. another landscaper under contract to finish the backyard. Would like to add a comment the manger/owner of Las Vegas yard n block stands behind his words and helped me tremendously on finishing up the backyard,



Dawna OgleYohe

(5)

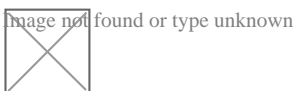
My initial contact was with Ray, whom did an excellent job giving me an estimate on what I wanted done in my small yard and walkway., the guys that came out and did the work were superior. They did an excellent job. I'm very pleased with this company. I will highly recommend them to family and friends, and I will be using them in the near future for other little projects.



Josh Bodell

(5)

Eric and team did an amazing job. They worked with me for months while I got HOA approval for the project. Once they began working they were great, going over everything in detail and making sure things were perfect. This project included wall repair, stucco and paint repair, paver and turf installation. Extremely satisfied with this experience.



D. Lopez

(5)

We recently had a very positive experience with Rock N Block for our fence replacement. The entire process went smoothly and exceeded our expectations. Harvey and his team were incredibly professional and communicative throughout the project providing much-needed assurance and peace of mind. The crew was punctual and maintained a diligent and respectful attitude that made the experience pleasant. The crew finished the project ahead of schedule, and the quality of their work is impressive; our new wall looks great! We recommend Rock N Block for any fencing needs and look forward to working with them again. Thank you, Harvey and crew, for a job well done!

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low-maintenance fake turf Las Vegas [View GBP](#)

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- [Las Vegas backyard turf solutions](#)
- [UV-resistant synthetic turf Las Vegas](#)
- [Best fake turf for yards Las Vegas](#)

- **Las Vegas backyard turf solutions**

Frequently Asked Questions

What is low-maintenance fake turf?

Low-maintenance fake turf, also known as artificial grass or synthetic lawn, is a surface made from synthetic fibers that mimic the look and feel of natural grass. It requires little to no maintenance compared to traditional lawns.

Why should I consider installing low-maintenance fake turf in Las Vegas?

Given the arid climate of Las Vegas, maintaining a natural lawn can be challenging and expensive due to high water usage. Installing low-maintenance fake turf can save on water bills, reduce labor for upkeep, and provide a green space year-round.

How durable is the low-maintenance fake turf?

High-quality artificial turfs are highly durable and can last up to 15-20 years with proper care. They are designed to withstand heavy foot traffic and extreme weather conditions.

What kind of maintenance does low-maintenance artificial turf require?

Unlike natural grass, artificial turf doesn't need mowing, watering or fertilizing. However, it may need occasional rinsing to remove dust and small debris. For higher traffic areas, you might need to brush the fibers upright with a stiff broom.

Where can I buy quality low-maintenance fake turf in Las Vegas?

There are several reputable suppliers in Las Vegas offering quality synthetic turf. These include Artificial Turf Las Vegas, SYNLawN Nevada, TurfHub, among others. Make sure to check reviews before making your purchase.

low-maintenance fake turf Las Vegas

Artificial Turf Las Vegas, NV

Phone : (866) 374-3520

City : Las Vegas

State : Nevada

Zip : 89108

Address : 3267 N Torrey Pines Dr

Google Business Profile

Google Business Website

Company Website : <https://rocknblocklandscape.com/locations/las-vegas/>

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