

## Infrastructure and Services

Development in unincorporated Clark County is served by a variety of public and private service providers, districts, and authorities. Due to the County's size and varied characteristics, infrastructure and service levels vary by location—even within the rapidly urbanizing Las Vegas Valley.

This section provides an overview of infrastructure and service provision at a countywide level, generally—who provides which services, how they are funded, what plans and regulations are in place, and how they are administered. Refer to Appendix B: Supplemental Information (Area-Specific), for additional detail about infrastructure and services relative to individual planning areas. Where applicable, additional cross-references are provided.

### Flood Control and Drainage

The Clark County Regional Flood Control District (RFCD) was formed in 1985 to address severe flooding problems in Clark County. The RFCD serves a 1,637 square mile region and is responsible for developing a coordinated and comprehensive plan to solve flooding problems, regulating land use in flood hazard areas, funding and coordinating the construction of flood control facilities, and administering a maintenance program for flood control facilities.

The RFCD updates master plans for all areas of Clark County every five-years. Master plan projects typically involve a combination of detention and conveyance structures designed to detain 100-year flow streams long enough to reduce downstream flows. Refer to Appendix B: Supplemental Information (Area-Specific), and current RFCD master plans for information about proposed improvements in different planning areas.

The RFCD has adopted Uniform Regulations for the control of drainage. These regulations include land development policies and construction procedures regarding drainage, which are enforced by the County.

### Libraries

The Las Vegas-Clark County Library District (LVCCLD) is a consolidated library district which serves most of Clark County, except for the cities of North Las Vegas, Boulder City, and Henderson. The district is an independent governmental agency that operates separately from Las Vegas city government and Clark County government. It is governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the County and City. The district officially formed in 1985, although the two systems had been operating as one consolidated library system since 1973. The district is funded primarily through property taxes and consolidated sales tax.

## Public Safety

### Fire and Emergency Medical Services

The Clark County Fire Department (CCFD) provides fire protection and emergency medical response across the county. In urbanized areas of the county, CCFD has 30 stations operated by paid staff. The CCFD also includes a Rural Division which oversees ten stations staffed by volunteers.

In some areas of the county—both urban and rural—CCFD service is supplemented through mutual aid agreements by local fire districts, state and federal partners, and municipalities.

Response times—as informed by CCFD's Standards of Cover—vary based on travel distances to different areas of the county and the availability of personnel and equipment to respond. Response times are intended to minimize loss of life and reduce property damage based on the ability to quickly deliver sufficient personnel and equipment to the site of the fire or emergency medical incident.

The CCFD also oversees the Office of Emergency Management, which coordinates the County's emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts.

The Moapa Valley Fire Protection District (MVFPD) provides fire protection and emergency medical response in the town of Moapa, Logandale, and Overton and covers 267 square miles. The MVFPD is a combination fire department staffed with both career and volunteer staff.

MVFPD response times vary greatly due to the staff mainly being volunteers and due to the remote areas within the MVFPD jurisdiction. Similar to CCFD, response times are intended to minimize loss of life and reduce property damage based on the ability to quickly deliver sufficient personnel and equipment to the site of the fire or emergency medical incident.

### Law Enforcement

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (METRO) was formed in 1973 with the consolidation of the Clark County Sheriff's Department with the City of Las Vegas Police Department. METRO serves Las Vegas and all unincorporated areas of Clark County. The cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas have independent police agencies that serve those jurisdictions. METRO is headed by the Clark County Sheriff and financed by the City of Las Vegas and Clark County through funding generated by property tax, sales tax, and fees charged for special services.

METRO officers work cooperatively with other federal, state, and local law enforcement jurisdictions throughout the county.

## Recreation and Open Space

Clark County collaborates with local, regional, and state entities to plan, implement, and maintain a variety of public recreation and open space facilities that meet the needs of a variety of users. An overview of each organization's roles and responsibilities is summarized below.

### Clark County Parks & Recreation Department

Clark County provides a system of public parks, recreation facilities, and open space facilities. They are managed through the Parks & Recreation Department and the Department of Real Property Management. In accordance with NRS §278.160(f)A, the County maintains an inventory of existing recreation and open space facilities and a plan for future expansion of these facilities to meet the unique needs of individual planning areas. Refer to Appendix A: Supplemental Information (Countywide), for additional detail on countywide recreation and open space facilities and plans, and Appendix B: Supplemental Information (Area-Specific), for additional detail on planning area-specific facilities and plans.

Clark County residents are also served by shared or joint-use facilities that are managed by outside organizations. This could include school recreational facilities, parks, community meeting spaces, libraries, and museums.

### Municipalities

Incorporated cities located within Clark County maintain separate recreation and open space plans and work programs to meet the needs of their residents. However, it is not uncommon for residents of the unincorporated communities of the County to use the parks and recreation services of municipalities and vice versa.

Clark County also works with regional partners, through its membership in the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC), to provide an extensive network of trails in and around the Las Vegas Valley.

### Public Lands

State and federally managed lands provide residents of Clark County with many recreation opportunities, such as the Valley of Fire State Park, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (NCA), Spring Mountains National Recreation Area (NRA), Lake Mead NRA, Sloan Canyon NCA, and non-designated Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. Refer to the Federal Lands sub-section later in Section 3 for additional detail.

## Schools

The Clark County School District (CCSD) provides public pre-kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade education to all communities in Clark County. CCSD is fully independent of the government of Clark County, but works closely with the County and other partners on planning and service

provision issues. CCSD is funded by local sales taxes, property taxes, state funding and other sources.

## Transportation

Clark County collaborates with local, regional, and state entities to plan, implement, and maintain a multimodal transportation network that meets the needs of a variety of users. An overview of each organization's roles and responsibilities is summarized below.

### Clark County Public Works Department

The Clark County Public Works Department (CCPW) maintains local roadways, bridges, traffic control devices, curbs, medians, and sidewalks in the public right-of-way that are within unincorporated Clark County. In accordance with NRS §278.160(1)(h), Clark County maintains a Streets and Highways Plan, a Transit Plan, and a Transportation Plan. Refer to Appendix A: Supplemental Information (Countywide), for maps and additional information about the transportation system.

The County's primary sources of capital funding are from Fees and Charges, Bond Proceeds, and Taxes (28.9%). Taxes include residential/commercial development tax, motor vehicle privilege tax, motor vehicle fuel tax, room tax, sales & use tax, special assessments, residential construction tax, and jet aviation fuel tax. Clark County is also eligible for federal transportation program funding (e.g. Transportation Alternatives Program, Surface Transportation Block Grant Program).

In addition, private developers are typically required to construct half street improvements adjacent to their development. The following applies to areas zoned as RNP:

- Developers are not required to construct curb, gutter, sidewalk, and streetlights;
- Must construct minimum paving of 32 feet; and
- Only applies to streets that are 60 feet or less in width.

### Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada

The Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (RTC) is a regional entity that oversees public transportation, traffic management, roadway design and construction funding, transportation planning and regional planning efforts in the region. RTC also helps manage regional highway and arterials roads through the Freeway and Arterial System of Transportation (FAST).

### Nevada Department of Transportation

The Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the state highway system.

### Municipalities

Cities located within Clark County provide maintenance of local roadways and transportation infrastructure within their borders.

## Utilities

### Electric and Natural Gas

**Service.** Electric and natural gas service providers vary by location in Clark County. Refer to Appendix B: Supplemental Information (Area-Specific), for details about providers in a particular planning area.

**Transmission.** In accordance with NRS §278.165, Clark County maintains an Aboveground Utility Corridor Map for review of proposed aboveground utility projects.

## Water and Wastewater

### Municipal Water

**Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA).** The SNWA is made up of seven local water and wastewater agencies in Clark County. The SNWA was formed in 1991 to address water issues on a regional basis, rather than an individual water purveyor basis. Member agencies include the Big Bend Water District (BBWD), Clark County Water Reclamation District (CCWRD), Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD), and the cities of Boulder City, Las Vegas, Henderson, and North Las Vegas. As the wholesale water provider, the SNWA is responsible for water treatment and delivery to member agencies, as well as acquiring and managing long-term water resources for Southern Nevada. The SNWA is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of representatives from each member agencies. An Executive Team oversees daily operations.

**Las Vegas Valley Water District.** The LVVWD is a not-for-profit utility providing water delivery to the Las Vegas metropolitan area. Service areas of the the LVVWD also include the BBWD, Blue Diamond Water System, Coyote Springs Water Resources District, Jean Water System, Kyle Canyon Water District, and Searchlight Water System in unincorporated Clark County. The LVVWD is governed by the Board of County Commissioners (BCC).

**Moapa Valley Water District (MVWD).** The MVWD is located north and east of the Las Vegas Valley, between Warm Springs and Overton. The MVWD service area contains approximately 79 square miles. MVWD has adopted and implemented local strategies to protect drinking water sources.

**Community and Private Wells.** Some areas of Clark County developed before public water service, or are located outside of defined service areas. Development in these areas is served by private wells. Community and private wells are regulated by the Nevada State Engineer. Properties outside a service provider's area are eligible to apply for individual water well permits from the Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR).

**Virgin Valley Water District (VVWD).** The VVWD provides water to Mesquite and Bunkerville.

### Water Reclamation

**Clark County Water Reclamation District.** The CCWRD serves almost all unincorporated areas of Clark County with wastewater treatment, including Moapa Valley, Indian Springs, and Searchlight. The CCWRD has the authority to levy taxes, sell bonds, create assessment districts, and the right of eminent domain to ensure the service area is provided with wastewater reclamation. The CCWRD is governed by the BCC.

**Septic systems.** In some areas of Clark County, development operates on individual sewage disposal systems (septic systems). These systems are regulated by the Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD).

## Water Resources

The sustainable management of Southern Nevada's water resources is critical to the continued vitality of the region. Clark County works with a variety of partners to protect the quality, supply, and reliability of Clark County's water resources for current and future residents and for visitors. An overview of some of the major initiatives that help support the implementation of Countywide Goal 3.3 and associated policies (as outlined in Section 2: Countywide Goals and Policies) is provided below. These initiatives reflect just some of the ongoing efforts by Clark County and its many regional partners to adapt growth-related policies and regulations to improve the resilience of Southern Nevada in the face of a changing climate.

### Southern Nevada Water Authority Water Resources Plan

The SNWA's Water Resources Plan, updated annually, compares Southern Nevada's projected water demands against the available resources to meet those demands over a long-term planning horizon (25-50 years). To address uncertainties associated with the potential impact of continued drought and climate change on water resource availability, the SNWA incorporates a range of supply and demand conditions that may be experienced within the planning horizon into its scenario modeling process. The 2020 installment of the Water Resources Plan projects sufficient water resources to meet water demand—subject to necessary authorizations, and an expanded focus on conservation and adaptive management strategies.

### Southern Nevada Water Authority Water Conservation Plan

Regional water conservation programs are managed by the SNWA. The SNWA has established a water efficiency goal of 199 total gallons per capita per day (Total GPCD) by 2035. Between declaration of drought in 2002 and 2014, the community reduced per capita demand by 35 percent,