

CLARK COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION REPORT

**Accepted
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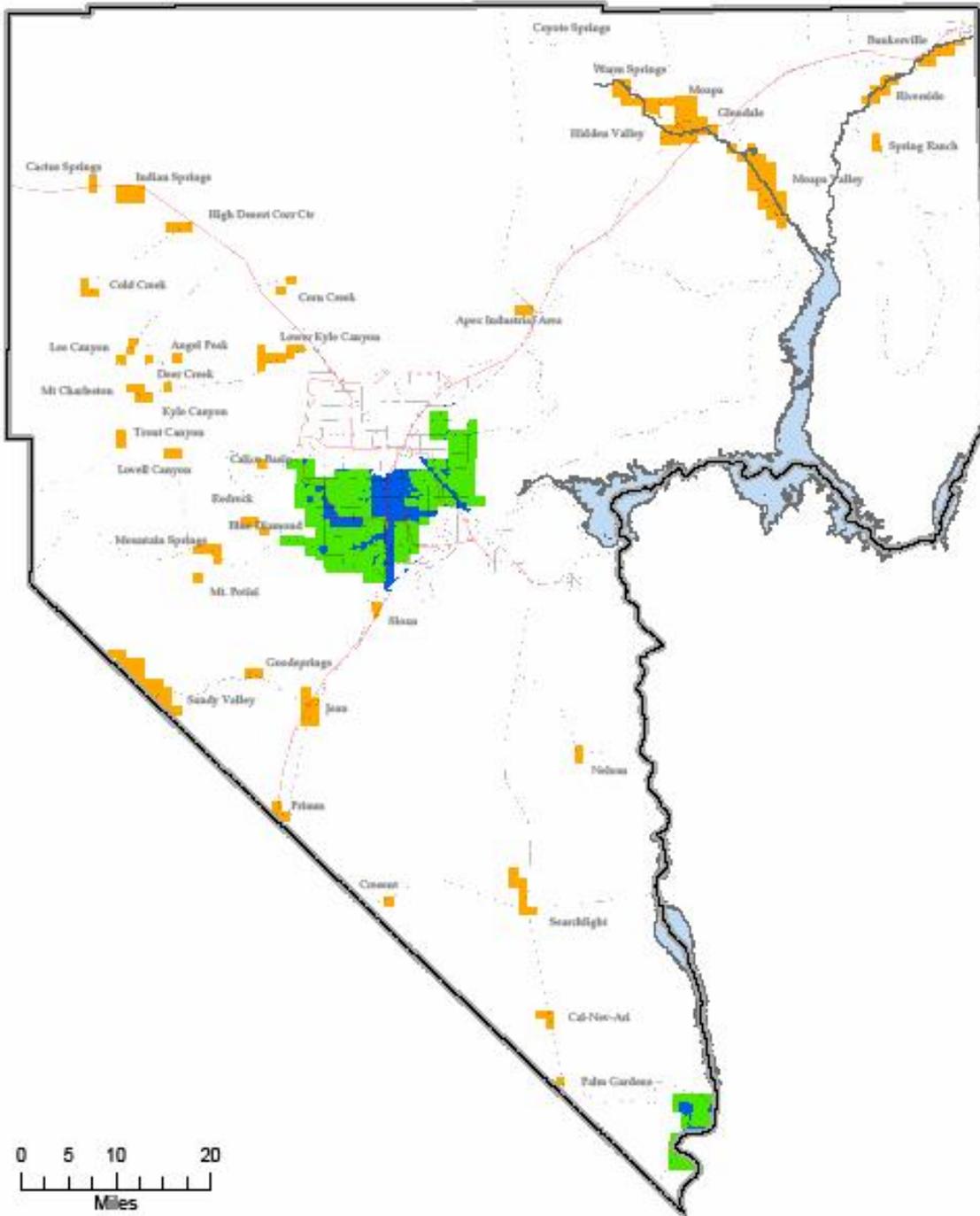
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Clark County Fire Department Operational Area Map

-  Urban Operating Areas
-  Suburban Operating Areas
-  Outlying Operating Areas

Map Created On: June 26, 2007

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BACKGROUND

Authority

Nevada State Law mandates that the County prepare a Safety Plan (see NRS 278.160(1)). This element is a part of the County's Safety Plan and fulfills goals established in the Clark County Strategic Plan.

Objectives of this report

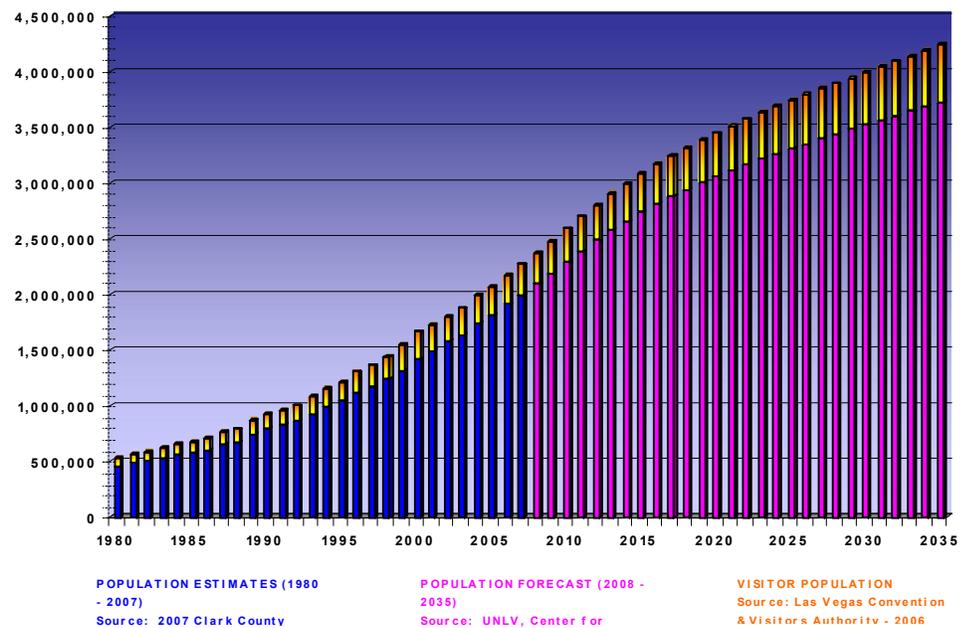
The Clark County Fire Report provides the background, analysis and recommendations that are the basis of the corresponding Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The Fire Element assists in guiding land use, service level, and policy decisions made by the Planning Commission and Board of County Commissioners.

This report links funding to land use and the population served. It forecasts demands for fire services by type and location and it promotes standards, work programs, and policies to help the Clark County Fire Department provide vital services through the year 2035.

Overview

The Clark County Fire Department provides critically important services to residents and visitors. These services protect people, save lives, prevent fires and reduce costly fire damage if a fire does occur. These services also have economic effects. The Clark County Fire Department is one of only six agencies in the United States to hold both Accredited Agency¹ status and an ISO Class 1 rating². These ratings reduce fire insurance premium costs, saving property owners money on fire insurance.

Figure 1: Clark County Resident and Visitor Population
1980 - 2035 (revised 2007)



Since Clark County is one of the fastest growing counties in the United States, increasing demands will be placed on the Fire Department to meet the needs of the community. Figure 1 shows the County population forecast through the year 2035.

Area Served

The Clark County Fire Department has primary responsibility for only a small part of the entire county (see page 2). Federal and State agencies manage over 87% of the land in Clark County and they provide primary

¹ In 2003, the Commission on Fire Accreditation International granted the Fire Department an Accredited Agency status.

² The Insurance Services Office (ISO) rated the Clark County Fire Department as Class 1 in 1994.

fire protection services to those areas.³ In addition, the cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas all have fire departments of their own. Clark County has automatic aid agreements with all of the agencies listed above and responds to many fires or medical emergencies throughout the County (see page 13).

In this report, the County has three Operational Areas based mainly on type of land use and population. Table 1 describes the typical conditions in each Operational Area.

Stations and “Units”

Public safety, fire, and emergency medical services are provided by “units”⁴ that respond from fire stations strategically located throughout Clark County (see the Fire Stations map on page 16). Fire stations are staffed by career fire fighters in suburban and urban areas and by volunteers in outlying areas.

Fire units respond to structural fires, aircraft fires, medical emergencies, and also conduct business inspections, hydrant inspections, public safety, training, public education, and other related duties. The Fire Department also has a number of specialty units and other equipment that helps staff provide services to the public. Experience has led the Fire Department to provide additional emergency medical training to its response staff. Advanced Life Support (ALS) certification is the highest level available and is provided on most fire department units. Table 2 lists the main unit types used by the department.

Table 1: Clark County Fire Operational Areas

Factor	Areas		
	Outlying	Suburban**	Urban
Building Height	35 feet	100 feet	100 feet +
Density	Low	Medium	High
Wildfire Risk	High to Medium	Low	Very Low
Population per mile²	up to 1,000	up to 5,000	Over 5,000
Water Supply*	Wells, tanks	hydrants	hydrants
Staff	Volunteer	Career	Career
Funding Source	General Fund	District	District

* Main water supply available for fire fighting

** Includes Laughlin

Table 2: Clark County Fire Department Units

Unit Type	Primary Use
Engine	Fire suppression, Medical
Rescue	Medical
Ladder Trucks	Fire suppression, Medical
Heavy Rescue	Rescue & Medical
Water Tender	Water supply
Hazmat Truck	Hazardous material spills
Swift Water Rescue	Water related emergencies
Mobile Air	Air supplies (air tanks)

Source: Clark County Fire Department

A water tender uses its 1,500-gallon tank to shuttle water to an engine from a larger water source or hydrant. Although this method works, it should not be a replacement for hydrant supply (because it can slow fire fighting due to lower water supply rates). Most outlying area stations use water tenders to deliver and maintain a supply of water to fire incidents. In growth areas, there is a need to install fire hydrants in order to provide higher flow rates for modern fire engines and to fill the water tenders more quickly.

Water Supply

Fire engines have an on-board water tank that holds from 500 to 1,000 gallons of water. This limited amount of water must be replaced quickly in serious fire situations. Water is supplied to engines by either connecting the engine directly to a fire hydrant or by connecting the engine to a water tender. Hydrants can provide high volumes of water for long periods—direct connections to them are always preferred.

A water tender uses its 1,500-gallon tank to shuttle water to an engine from a larger water source or hydrant. Although this method works, it should not be a replacement for hydrant supply (because it can slow fire fighting due to lower water supply rates). Most outlying area stations use water tenders to deliver and maintain a supply of water to fire incidents. In growth areas, there is a need to install fire hydrants in order to provide higher flow rates for modern fire engines and to fill the water tenders more quickly.

³ Most wildfires in Clark County occur in these federally managed areas and the Fire Department assists federal agencies.

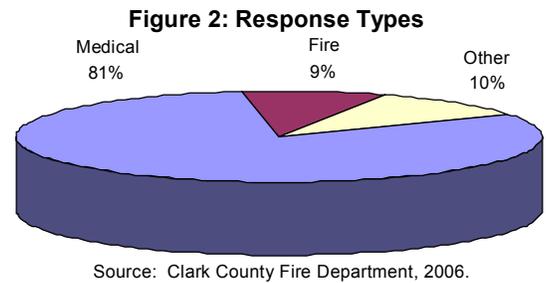
⁴ The term “Unit” or “Manned Unit” as used in this report means an emergency vehicle such as a fire engine or a rescue.

Incidents and Responses

Any single fire, accident or medical emergency is an “*incident.*” The Fire Department dispatches one or more units (engine company, rescue, etc.) to an incident as needed. Each unit sent is a “*response*” and is one of the main measurements used in this report.

Response Types

Figure 2 shows that most of the Fire Department’s responses are to medical emergencies. Structural fires represented 9% of the total responses in 2006. According to Fire officials, similar rates occur in communities in other parts of the country where the majority of buildings were built after the adoption of more modern fire, building and development codes.



Response Times

Response time is the time it takes for a unit to arrive on site at an incident after the incident was initially reported to the Fire Department. The overall goal of the Department is to make sure that response times are as low as possible to maintain public safety, reduce property damage, and minimize insurance costs to the public. For the Urban and Suburban areas, the response time goal is 7 minutes or less, 90% of the time. In the outlying area, response times vary and mainly depend on volunteer availability and the distance of the incident from the station.

Response Capacity

Since it takes time to prepare for and complete each response, there are only so many responses that any particular unit can make in a given period. On average, career units can effectively make a maximum of 3,000 responses per year.⁵ Due to a variety of operational differences, the maximum number of responses that a volunteer unit can make is highly variable—but does not exceed 3,000 per year and is mainly based on availability of personnel to respond.⁶

Funding

Fire Districts and General Funds

Funding for the Fire Department comes mainly from property assessments in established fire districts. The Clark County Fire District is the main funding source for fire stations in the Las Vegas Valley. In the outlying areas, the Moapa Valley Fire District serves the communities of Logandale, Overton, and Moapa; and the Mt. Charleston Volunteer Fire District serves both Kyle and Lee Canyons.⁷

Rural communities such as Blue Diamond, Bunkerville, Cal-Nev-Ari, Indian Springs, Cold Creek, Goodsprings, Mountain Springs, Sandy Valley, and Searchlight have stations but are not within a designated fire district. These communities depend heavily on the County’s General Fund.

Linking the provision of services to the development it serves is important for long-term financial sustainability. An important part of this is understanding the costs of supplying fire protection services. Based on fiscal year 2008 projections, costs to staff a typical engine company (or truck company) and a rescue company is estimated at \$1,805,400 and \$871,960, respectively. With current Clark County Fire

⁵ Three thousand (3000) runs per unit is based on the best practices of the fire service. The specific needs and circumstances of the Clark County Fire Department were taken into consideration. This number represents a high level of productivity, quality customer service and an emphasis on firefighter safety.

⁶ Volunteers may be employed at jobs miles away from the fire station and not able to reach the incident promptly.

⁷ Service in the Mt. Charleston Fire District is also provided by the Nevada Division of Forestry.

Service District taxation rates and funding allocations, the assessed values needed to support an engine company and a rescue company are \$509,812,990 and \$244,631,061 for a total of \$754,444,051.⁸

Table 3 shows the land use data for 2006 in the unincorporated areas of the Las Vegas Valley and Laughlin (the Suburban and Urban Operations Areas). Using this information, the land use acreage needed to support a typical fire station can be determined. With the average development mix, 1,716 acres will generate sufficient tax revenue to support a typical station and would include 4,025 single-family homes. If only single-family homes were being planned or developed in an area, then 1,730 acres would be needed with approximately 9,200 homes.⁹

Table 3: Suburban and Urban Area Land Uses and Assessed Value, 2006¹

Land Use Type	Total Acres	Area %	Assessed Value	Value Per Acre	Value Per Acre/Area ²
Regional Retail	815	1.06%	\$ 858,998,581	\$ 1,053,838	\$ 25,287
Community Retail	1,225	1.59%	\$ 368,224,218	\$ 300,678	\$ 4,780
Hotel	2,036	2.64%	\$ 7,812,296,517	\$ 3,837,452	\$ 101,411
School	2,375	3.08%	\$ 763,055,786	\$ 321,348	\$ 9,905
Office	2,441	3.17%	\$ 1,319,874,448	\$ 540,640	\$ 17,133
Neighborhood Retail	3,735	4.85%	\$ 1,863,896,602	\$ 498,980	\$ 24,195
Industrial	4,557	5.92%	\$ 1,276,839,061	\$ 280,174	\$ 16,575
Multi-Family	6,593	8.56%	\$ 5,708,365,316	\$ 865,829	\$ 74,100
Open Space	8,264	10.73%	\$ 384,271,935	\$ 46,497	\$ 4,988
Non-Retail/Other	11,024	14.31%	\$ 1,426,883,537	\$ 129,433	\$ 18,522
Single Family	33,970	44.10%	\$ 17,782,254,128	\$ 523,462	\$ 230,830
Total	77,036	100%	\$ 39,564,960,129	\$ 8,398,330	\$ 527,726

¹ Existing land use data for unincorporated areas within the Las Vegas Valley and Laughlin. Clark County Comprehensive Planning, Clark County Assessor.

² Value per Acre/Area is the Assessed Value divided by the percentage of the area covered by a particular land use type. It standardizes Assessed Value to a 1-acre unit. Useful in estimating the value of each land use type in a development from the overall total acreage of the development or large area.

Development Agreements

High Impact Projects and Major Developments have large and sometimes unanticipated impacts on fire service. The impacts of these projects are anticipated to be greater than the original land use would dictate, therefore Development Agreements are the means to ensure that the impacts of the project on services and infrastructure are proportionally mitigated. The Fire Department actively participates in negotiations with project developers to mitigate impacts of these projects.

In other developing areas, the Fire Department should continue to use the project assessment information developed for this report, and any follow-up data, to evaluate project impacts. The project impact information should be reported to decision makers as part of the development review process.

⁸ Represents 60% of total costs and assumes the fire service district continues to receive an additional 40% of its funding from the County's share of the Consolidated Tax (CTAX is mostly revenue generated from local and state sales taxes and is distributed to tax district based on a state formula). Source: Clark County Fire Department.

⁹ Figures based on \$754,444,051 ÷ Value per Acre + 20% for Rights of Way.

ANALYSIS

This section develops a forecast of the future needs for services and the general facilities needed to provide those services. The topics discussed are workload, future units needed, and future facilities needed.

Current Workload

The workload analysis (Table 4 and Figure 3) is for engine companies and rescue units¹⁰ in the Suburban and Urban operational areas and is based on detailed response information for 2006 (Tables 5-6, page 8), and the maximum unit response capacity information from page 5. It gives a sense of how hard the units in the Operational Areas are currently working and whether there may be a near-term need for additional capability. Workload is mainly influenced by population (incidents) and the number of units assigned to the Operational Area. This information shows a current need for units in both the Suburban Area and the Urban Operational Area.

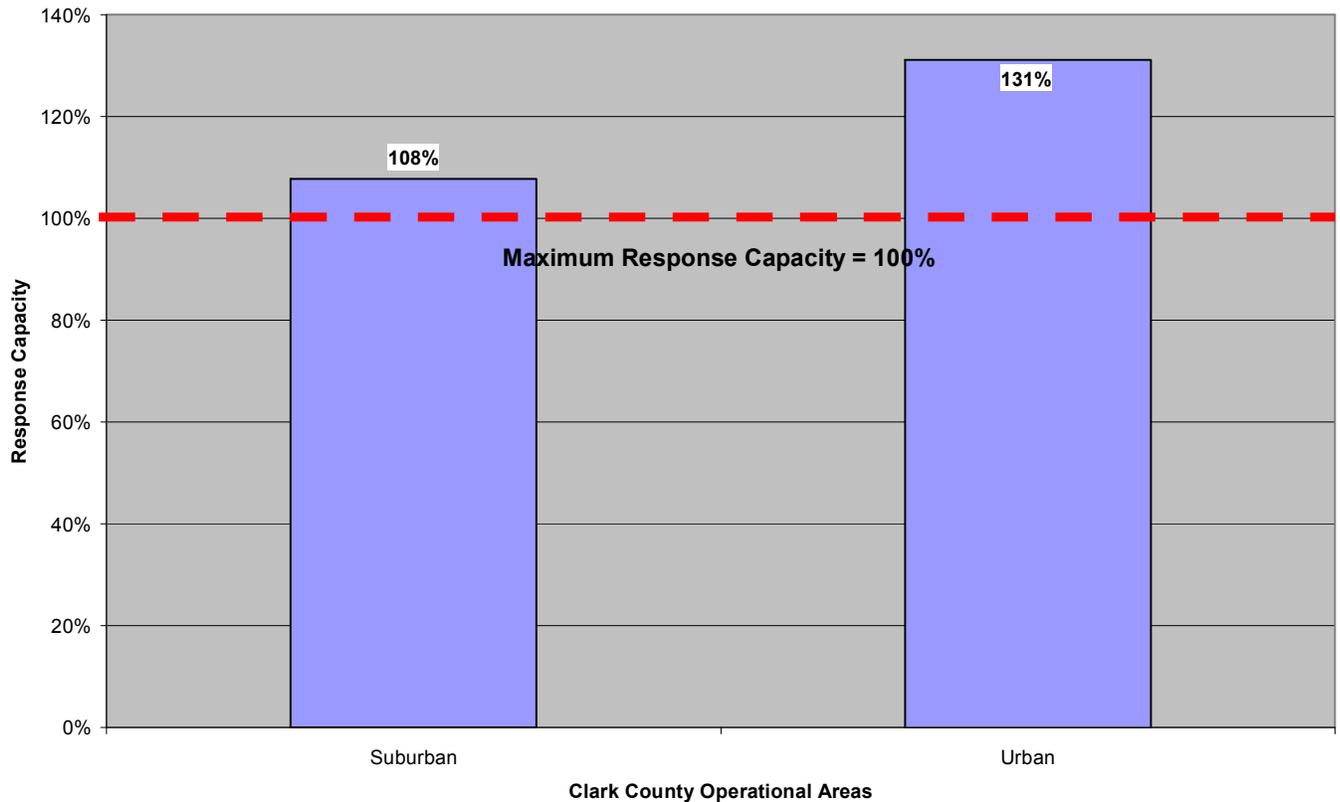
Table 4: Response Workload – 2006

Factor	Area	
	Suburban	Urban
Units	34	8
Maximum Response Capacity	102,000	24,000
Actual responses	109,866	31,480
Overall Workload ¹	108%	131%
Units Needed ²	2.62	2.49

¹ Workload based on current land uses and demands.

² Based on 3,000 calls per unit and responses by manned units.

Figure 3: Response Workload - 2006



¹⁰ Emergency responses by truck companies and specialty units are not a part of the analysis. Table 5 includes 3,193 responses by truck companies not included in Table 4.

Forecast

The main considerations for fire service planning are the need for additional units, where to locate additional stations, and when to change the Operational Area. These issues directly depend on growth, development and population. The following analysis will show the steps towards answering these questions.

Additional Units

One of two procedures may be used to determine the units needed to support new development. Depending on the scale (size) of the development, either a project-level or a community-level analysis is appropriate. Project level analysis depends on the acres (or building sq. ft.) of land use proposed to be built. Community level analysis is based on the total number of people expected in a neighborhood or larger area.

Project—Level Forecast¹¹

This type of analysis is effective at the project, business, or subdivision scale. Responses and developed acres were calculated for each operational area by each major type of land use.

The figures in Tables 5 and 6 can be used to estimate the average number of responses per year (Project Responses) that any particular development project will create. Project Responses are determined by multiplying the acres of each land use within a project by the appropriate response rate and adding all of the results. When “Project Responses” is divided by the unit workload (3,000 responses per year), the result is the project’s annual unit demand.

Table 5: Suburban and Urban Area Response Rates¹

Land Use	Responses	Total Acres	Response Per Acre
Single Family ²	30,672	30,245	1.01
Multi-Family	24,421	6,594	3.70
Hotel	16,817	2,042	8.24
Office	5,645	2,457	2.30
Neighborhood Retail	8,120	3,720	2.18
Community Retail	717	1,220	0.59
Regional Retail	5,082	816	6.23
Open Space	321	5,410	0.06
School	1,796	2,291	0.78
Industrial	1,833	4,000	0.46
Non-Retail Other	5,213	9,107	0.57
Vacant	3,623	52,997	0.07
ROW	19,457	-na-	-na-
Unassigned	20,822	-na-	-na-
Total	144,539	120,900	

¹ Rights of Way, McCarran Airport, and unassigned responses not used in calculations.

² Single Family average density of 5.79 units per acre and multi-family average density of 21.84 in 2006. Clark County Fire Department, Clark County Assessor's Office, Clark County Comprehensive Planning, 2006.

Table 6: Outlying Area Response Rates¹

Land Use	Responses	Total Acres	Response Per Acre
Single Family ²	833	10,487	0.08
Multi-Family	55	126	0.44
Hotel	528	145	3.64
Office	154	175	0.88
Neighborhood Retail	189	381	0.50
Community Retail	5	38	0.13
Regional Retail	10	199	0.05
Open Space	18	4,348	0.00
School	39	241	0.16
Industrial	33	394	0.08
Non-Retail Other	78	4,513	0.02
Vacant	41	80,986	0.00
ROW	3,197	-na-	-na-
Unassigned	2,205	-na-	-na-
Total	7,385	102,034	

¹ Rights of Way and unassigned responses not used in calculations.

² Single Family average density of 0.63 units per acre and multi-family average density of 10.89 in 2006. Higher densities should use suburban response rates. Clark County Fire Department, Clark County Assessor's Office, Clark County Comprehensive Planning, 2006.

¹¹ Building occupancy rates with building square footages would be even more precise but that data is not currently available.

Community—Level Forecast

This procedure should be used for neighborhoods, communities, planning areas or other similar large-scale areas. This forecast uses the response rate per person together with a forecast for the future population of the area.

Average response rates have been measured throughout the County over many years. The per person response rates have changed little over time, and are currently 0.15 responses per person in the Outlying Area and 0.14 in the Suburban and Urban Area.

The Department of Comprehensive Planning has prepared population estimates and forecasts for Clark County communities since the 1980s (see Figure 1, page 3). When combined with the response rate, this information can be used to predict the number of units needed in the future. This information is shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7: Suburban and Urban Area Career Units Forecast (current units = 42)

Factor	Year					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population ¹	1,196,152	1,484,073	1,672,109	1,773,116	1,826,649	1,874,197
Response per person ²	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Responses ³	166,956	207,143	233,388	247,487	254,959	261,595
Total Units ⁴	56	69	78	82	85	87

¹ Resident and Daily Visitors from Clark County Comprehensive Planning based on UNLV-CBER REMI population forecast, 2007; LVCVA Visitor Survey; Clark County Assessor's Office data, 2006.

² Clark County Comprehensive Planning GILIS 2006 data; Clark County Fire Department 2006 responses.

³ Clark County Fire Department response data, 2006.

⁴ Assumes workload of 3,000 responses per year for engine companies and rescues.

Table 8: Outlying Area Career Units Forecast (current units = 0)

Factor	Year					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Population ¹	76,314	120,069	145,454	169,496	192,157	214,151
Response per person ²	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Responses ³	11,222	17,657	21,390	24,925	28,258	31,492
Total Units ⁴	4	6	7	8	9	10

¹ Resident and Daily Visitors from Clark County Comprehensive Planning based on UNLV-CBER REMI population forecast, 2007; LVCVA Visitor Survey; Clark County Assessor's Office data, 2006.

² Clark County Comprehensive Planning GILIS 2006 data; Clark County Fire Department 2006 responses.

³ Clark County Fire Department response data, 2006.

⁴ Assumes workload of 3,000 responses per year.

Additional Stations

Determining the need for additional stations is more complicated than determining the need for additional units. One of the largest complications is that stations can house different numbers of units—usually ranging from one to three units. Many times, it can even be cost effective to upgrade an existing station to house additional units.

The Fire Department’s experience shows that, on average, it takes three years to finance, design and build a new fire station. Assuming that a station houses two units, simply dividing the number of additional units by two would give the number of additional stations needed. However, with the growth of our communities, additions and upgrades of existing stations may be more cost effective. While the assessed value information from Table 3 (page 6) can help with funding issues, this is an operational level of planning and goes beyond the general scope of this document.

Locating Additional Stations

Determining the optimal location for new stations is also a complex process. Issues to consider include: demand, response times, access, location, land use compatibility, land availability and cost, and functional needs (types of units in the station). We have already discussed the process for determining demand (by land use) and timing (operational capacity). Location, land use compatibility, and land availability are addressed in Clark County’s specific land use plans. Functional needs are an operational issue and should be determined by the Fire Department in relationship to serving the specific needs of the area served.

Operational Area Changes

Stations staffed by career fire fighters handle much greater response volume than the volunteer stations used in the Outlying Areas. However, the personnel costs and necessary taxes required to pay for career fire fighters limit their use to the places with populations of about 20,000 or more. Table 1 (page 4) and Table 3 (page 6) can be used as a guide for when an Operational Area should transition from volunteer staff to career staff. In some outlying areas, a mix of volunteers and career fire fighters might be an effective solution to meet near term population growth. Further study of this transition should be done.

Issues

State and Federal Roads

Over 75% of responses in the Outlying Operational Area occur within state and federal rights-of-way. The main mission of the Fire Department is to protect people and property in local communities. Incidents that occur along the state and federal roads cause the units to travel well outside their main areas of responsibility (see Incidents map, page 12).

It is likely that the overall number of Outlying Area units could be greatly reduced if responses to state and federal highway incidents are answered by one or more “career” stations located strategically along those roads. The potential of this idea should be studied.

Service Range

There are a few private land uses lying far beyond the effective reach of any fire station. These are typically uses such as ranches, mining operations or electrical transmission facilities.

Support Staff

Increase in operational staff, equipment and facilities can place great strains on the support staff. For instance, as the Fire Department increases the number of response units it deploys, unless additional mechanical staff is added, the number of apparatus per mechanic increases, which in turn increase apparatus

downtime because of an increased workload. The same analysis holds true for positions such as Training Officers, Instructors and the like. It was for this reason that in 1996, the Board of Commissioners adopted the standard of 1.22 fire personnel per 1000 population (residents and daily visitors). The term “fire personnel” means all positions within the Fire Department.

As the community’s population continues to increase, ensuring an adequate number of Fire Prevention Bureau personnel is also critical. These individuals review fire protection system plans submitted before buildings are constructed and then inspect the buildings to ensure the systems are installed as planned and continue to operate as designed over the building’s life. Clark County is widely recognized as having the most stringent fire codes in the United States. These more stringent codes were adopted after the MGM and Hilton fires in the 1980s.

Emergency Dispatch

Emergency dispatch receives numerous calls that prompt responses to non-emergency situations. These responses divert critical resources from true emergencies.

Wildfires

Wild land fires are a continuing hazard to natural resources and development located near natural areas. As development encroaches into outlying areas, additional equipment and training will be needed in order to support safety in this urban/wild land interface. In addition, better coordination with federal and state agencies that have more extensive wildfire experience and capability, such as the Nevada Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service, will be needed.

Water

Availability

Recent studies point out a need for additional water storage for fire fighting in outlying communities. The needs come from a combination of wildfire potential and structural fire fighting needs. Table 9 shows these needs by community.

In the Suburban Operational Areas, some developments receive their drinking water from community wells. There are no hydrants in these areas and tenders must supply engines for fire fighting.

Table 9: Water Storage Needs

Community	Storage (gallons)
Goodsprings	50,000
Primm	5,000
Sandy Valley	50,000
Sloan	5,000
Trout Canyon	1,000

Nevada Community Wildfire Risk/Hazard Assessment Project, June 2005

Runoff Pollution

Water used to extinguish fires commonly carries hazardous materials and can flow into storm water systems or natural drainage ways and eventually into drinking water supplies.

Meeting Service Demands

Unincorporated Clark County’s growth to over 1,224,199 residents and daily visitors has led to some fundamental changes in the form, function and character of the urban area and put increased development pressures on the outlying communities. Past plans were focused on geographic coverage and reserving public land for the construction of facilities. Today the focus is on adequate service for more intense land uses and denser populations. These community changes require a shift in fire service planning, away from distance criteria and towards response times and response volumes based on land use, transportation and population. Demand for service is based on population, which in turn is linked to building square footages. Research is needed to develop these links so that more precise service demand estimates can be made.

Funding Districts

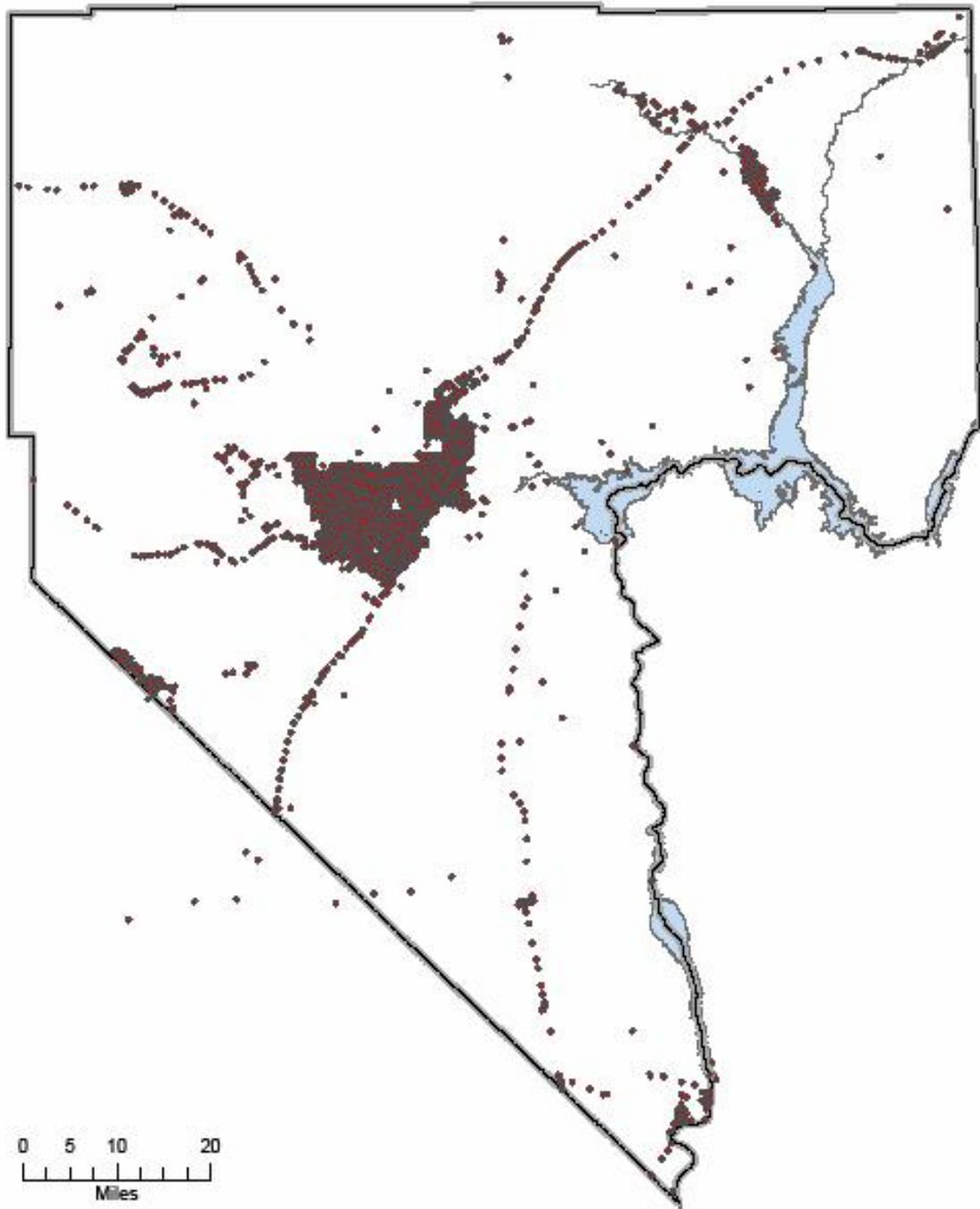
There are geographic inconsistencies between the provision of fire service and funding methods for this service. Large areas of development in both the suburban and outlying areas are outside a designated fire district or a Town Advisory Board area. The result is that these areas are not contributing toward service costs the same way that other similar areas are.

Station Timing

Clark County does not have a policy or standard to determine when it is economically feasible to construct a new fire station. There are several ways to structure such a policy, but this should be linked to a long-term funding source that considers facilities, equipment, operations and maintenance.

Additional Sources

Other sources of funding should be explored to support areas of rapid growth, additional service demands, and in-state and federal transportation corridors.



Clark County Fire Department Incidents 2006



Map Created: June 28, 2007

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy Recommendations

The following standards and policies are recommended for inclusion in the Comprehensive Plan:

Table 10: Clark County Fire Operational Standards

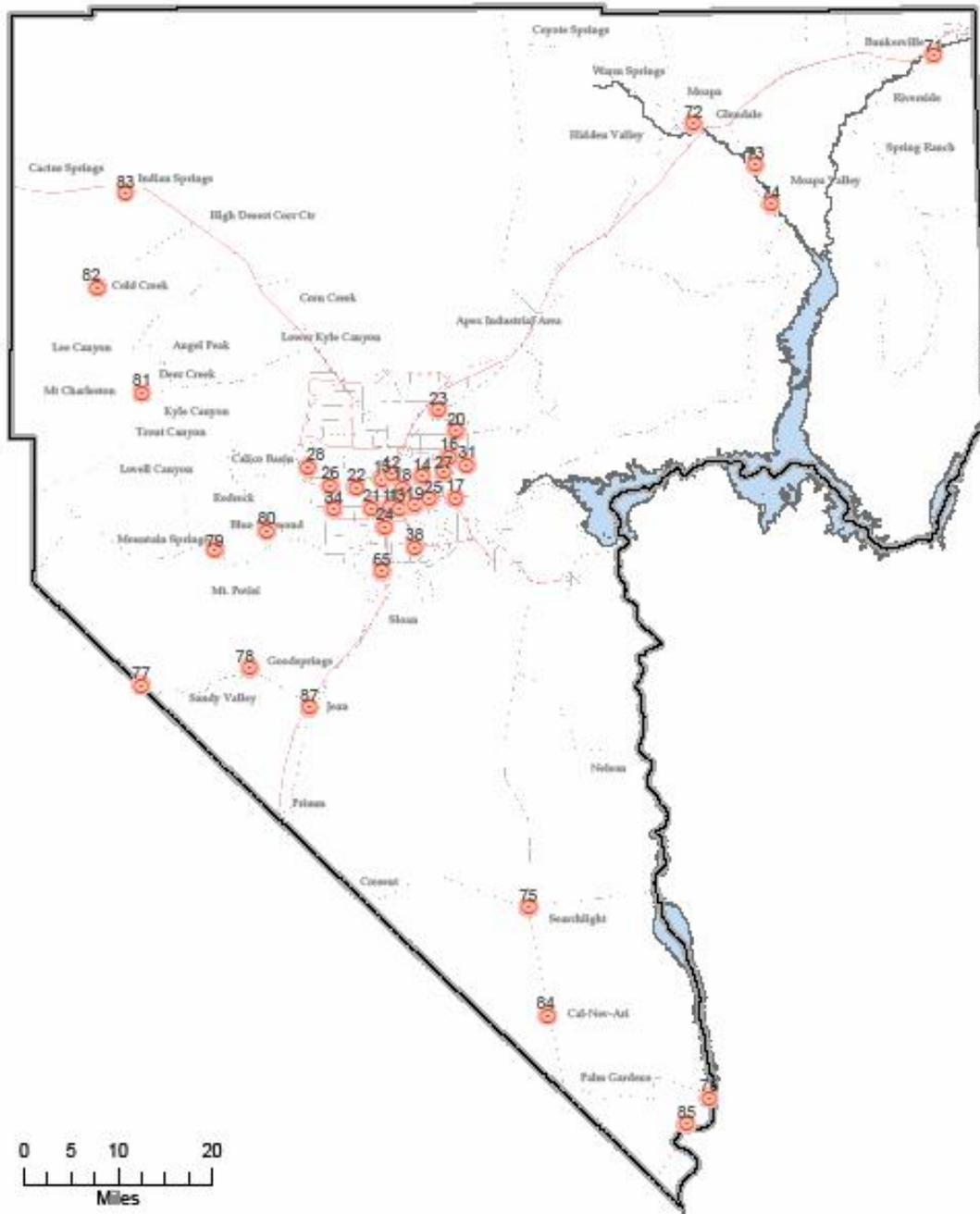
Department	Overall Staffing = 1.22 Fire Personnel per 1,000 population	
Career Units	Response capacity = 3,000 responses per year (engines and rescues)	
Career Station	Service Area:	Average Residential Density = 5 units or more per acre Average lot size = 8,000 square feet or less (single family) Minimum service area = 1,700 acres of suburban development Minimum Population = 10,000 Response Time = 7 minutes or less for 90% of incidents within Operational Area
	Facility:	Approximately 10,000 sq. ft ² Site = 2.5 acres or more, buffered from residential, good access to major arterials and highways Typical Equipment = 1 Engine, 1 Rescue, and .5 Ladder truck

- Ensure that all developments provide adequate access for fire and other emergency vehicles and equipment.
- Notify owners of new buildings constructed outside the response area of an outlying fire station that the building should include interior fire sprinkler systems.
- Developments located outside the Clark County Fire Service District must provide acceptable emergency medical and fire protection services.
- New developments in Outlying Areas must address additional water storage needs for the community prior to approval.
- Base the provision of additional services on response rates and times, fire protection needs, land use, and funding.
- Clark County will work with federal and state agencies to develop alternative response plans and funding for responding to incidents on federal and state highways and lands.
- Ensure that emergency services are provided in Wildland Interface Areas through mission sensitive reciprocal agreements with federal and state agencies.

Work Program Recommendations

1. Develop and maintain an impact assessment system and continue to participate in preparing development agreements to address High Impact Projects and Major Projects.
2. Continue to include Fire Department plans and facilities in all County Land Use Plans.
3. Continue to assess and update Title 30 and other codes to reduce the impacts of fire, EMS, and hazardous materials.
4. Begin the process of obtaining additional water storage facilities for Goodsprings, Primm, Sandy Valley, Sloan, and Trout Canyon.
5. Continue operational planning with the Nevada Division of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management and other federal partners and develop the agreements needed to ensure emergency services are provided in Wildland Interface Areas.
6. Continue to work with the Department of Air Quality and Environmental Management on air pollution, water pollution and wildlife related issues.

7. Clark County should continue to research and develop appropriate solutions to issues such as public educational programs; wild land fuel reduction; demographic changes in emergency responses; improved data collection for incidents; code improvements, and similar research.
8. Develop methods to reduce emergency responses to non-emergency calls.



Clark County Fire Department Existing Fire Stations



Map Created On: June 26, 2007

*This information is for display purposes only.
No liability is assumed as to the accuracy of the data delineated hereon.*



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