CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

2024

Acknowledgements

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Municipalities

Clark County, Nevada
Boulder City, Nevada
Henderson, Nevada
Las Vegas, Nevada
Mesquite, Nevada
North Las Vegas, Nevada

Special Districts

Clark County School District
Southern Nevada Health District
Las Vegas Valley Water District
Clark County Water Reclamation District

Tribal Governments

Las Vegas Paiute Tribe
Moapa Band of Paiutes

Clark County 2024 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs (U.S. Department of Interior)
BNICE	Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, and Explosives
CCSD	Clark County School District
CCOEM	Clark County Office of Emergency Management
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC/ ATSDR	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CCOEM	Clark County Office of Emergency Management
CCRFCD	Clark County Regional Flood Control District
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COVID-19	Coronavirus 2019
CPRI	Calculated Risk Priority Index
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DSAC	Dam Safety Action Classification
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EDDMapS	Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan

Acronym	Definition
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
EROS	National Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science
E S F ô s	Emergency Support Functions
EUA	Emergency Use Authorization
FBI	U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDA	Federal Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRMs	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
FUSION CENTER	The Southern Nevada Counter-Terrorism Center
GIS	Geospatial Information System
GISMO	Clark County Information Technology, GIS Management Office
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HCCDM	Hydrologic Criteria and Drainage Design Manual
HDPE	High-Density Polyethylene
HHP	High-Hazard Potential
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Program
HPRCC	High Plains Regional Climate Center
IBC	International Building Code
IDF	Inflow Design Flood
IEBC	International Existing Building Code
IRC	International Residential Code
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MJHMP	Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
MMI	Modified Mercalli Intensity
MPSC	Mitigation Planning Steering Committee

Acronym	Definition
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MRIR	Moapa River Indian Reservation
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
NCEI	National Centers for Environmental Information
NDMC	National Drought Mitigation Center
NDWR	State of Nevada Division of Water Resources
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NID	National Inventory of Dams
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NNSS	Nevada National Security Site
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NV DHSEM	Nevada Division of Emergency Management
NVDEM	State of Nevada Division of Emergency Management
NWMA	Nevada Weed Management Association
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PDSI	Palmer Drought Severity Index
PMF	Probable Maximum Flood
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Check
RL	Repetitive Loss
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SEISMO LAB	Nevada Seismological Laboratory
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System

Acronym	Definition
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Areas
SNWA	Southern Nevada Water Authority
SPI	Standard Participation Index
SVI	Social Vulnerability Index
SWQC	Stormwater Water Quality Committee
TRI	Preliminary Toxics Release Inventory
UReg	Uniform Regulations for the Control of Drainage
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USCG NRC	United States Coast Guard National Response Center
USGS	U. S. Geological Surveyôs
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VEGDRI	Vegetation Drought Response Index
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction
WUIs	Wildland Urban Interface Areas

Section 1: Hazard Mitigation Program and Requirements

Clark County (County) alongside the cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas and North Las Vegas, the Clark County Water Reclamation District, the Clark County School District, the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, the Moapa Band of Paiutes and the Las Vegas Valley Water District (Steering Committee) have prepared the 2024 Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) to assess the natural and human caused risks to the planning area so as to reduce the potential impact of the hazards by creating mitigation strategies. The 2024 MJHMP represents all the jurisdictions resilient communities by taking actions to reduce risk and by committing resources to lessen the effects of hazards on people and property.

This plan complies with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act (2000), Federal Register 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, which modified the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by adding a new section, 322 - Mitigation Planning. This law, as of November 1, 2004, requires local governments to develop and submit hazard mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation project grants. The Planning Group has coordinated preparation of the MJHMP in cooperation with the State of Arizona, departments, community stakeholders, partner agencies, and members of the public.

This section of the MJHMP provides a brief description of hazard mitigation planning, local mitigation plan requirements, and an outline of the 2024 MJHMP. There is also an overview of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) programs and grants related to hazard mitigation.

Hazard Mitigation Planning

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. In general, hazard mitigation is work done to minimize the impact of a hazard event before it occurs, with the goal of reducing losses from future disasters. 44 CFR § 201.1(b) describes the purpose of mitigation planning is for local governments to identify the hazards that impact them, to identify actions and activities to reduce losses from those hazards, and to establish a coordinated process to implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources. For the Planning Team, hazard mitigation planning is a process that will:

- Identify and profile hazards that affect the planning area;
- Analyze the population and facilities at risk from those hazards;
- Develop mitigation strategies and actions to lessen or reduce impact of profiled hazards;
- Implement the strategy and actions that may involve planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities.

The Planning Teamôs implementation of short- or long-term mitigation strategies, is the primary objective of the planning process. This type of planning will supplement the other comprehensive planning and emergency management programs.

Local Mitigation Planning Requirements

Hazard mitigation planning is governed by the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), and by federal regulations implementing the Stafford Act. DMA 2000 revised the Stafford Act to require state, local, and tribal governments to develop and submit to FEMA a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying the natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of the jurisdiction. Plan approval by FEMA is a prerequisite to receiving federal hazard mitigation grant funds (see 42 USC § 5165(a).

To implement the mitigation planning requirements of the Stafford Act, FEMA promulgated 44 CFR Part 201, the federal regulations governing the planning process, plan content, and the process for obtaining approval of the plan from FEMA. The planning requirements set forth in the CFR are identified throughout this plan mirroring the order of the FEMA Regulation Checklist in the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool. FEMA has released the updated Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide on April 19, 2022. The policies in the guide take effect on April 19, 2023; they supersede the 2011 Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide. The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool (April 19, 2023), which has been tailored by FEMA Region IX as an appendix to the Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (2013) and new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (effective April 2023), to demonstrate how the mitigation plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR § 201.6 and offers State and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the jurisdiction. The Plan Review Tool has a regulation evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements. Local planners can also use the checklist prior to submitting the plan for approval to ensure they have addressed all the requirements. The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool and Tribal Mitigation Plan Review Tool Regulation Checklist is provided in Appendix A of this document.

***Note**: The Tribal Nations of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and the Moapa Band of Paiutes/Moapa River Indian Reservation have the responsibility to coordinate activities relating to hazard evaluation and mitigation, and to prepare to submit a multi-jurisdictional plan following the criteria established in 44 CFR 201.7 and Section 322 of DMA 2000 (Public Law 106-390) including CFR Parts 200 and 3002 and will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in tribal or federal laws and statues.*

Hazard Mitigation Plan Description

The 2024 MJHMP consists of the sections and appendices described below:

Table 1: Plan Sections, Appendices, and Descriptions

Section	Description
Section 1: Hazard Mitigation Program and Requirements	Includes background on hazard mitigation planning, lists the MJHMP planning requirements, provides a description of the plan, and discusses grants related to hazard mitigation.
Section 2: Introduction, Planning Process and Plan Maintenance Procedures	Introduces the update to the MJHMP and describes the planning process for the 2024 MJHMP, including an overview of how the MJHMP was prepared, identification of the MJHMP Planning Team, involvement of outside agencies and communities, the inclusion of related plans, reports and information, and stakeholder and public outreach activities. This section also describes procedures for updating the MJHMP to keep it current and for continuance of public engagement in the planning process.
Section 3: Planning Area Description	Includes a description of the natural and built out state of the Planning Team, including climate, geography, demographics, and economic conditions.
Section 4: Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment	Provides a list of the hazards identified in the 2024 MJHMP, a profile of each hazard and hazard summary, and a risk assessment of the planning area.

Section	Description
Section 5: Mitigation Strategy and Capabilities Assessment	Identifies and evaluates the resources available to participating jurisdictions for hazard mitigation in the County and Identifies and evaluates the current, ongoing, and completed mitigation projects and programs of the participating jurisdictions and lists their mitigation strategies for reducing potential losses.
Section 6: Plan Approval and Adoption	Includes documentation of NV DHSEM and FEMA review process and documentation of MJHMP adoption by the elected leadership of each participating jurisdiction.
Appendix A: FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool	Contains the FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool, which documents compliance with the MJHMP planning requirements of 44 CFR Part 201.
Appendix B: Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Documentation	Contains documentation of the planning process for the Planning Team, including meetings, presentations, emails, etc.
Appendix C: Public Engagement Documentation	Contains documentation of the planning process including meetings, presentations held for the stakeholders and public, and other stakeholder/public outreach efforts.
Appendix D: Expanding and Improving Mitigation Project Survey Responses	Contains survey results from the Planning Team as they provided their input on the growth and development of their communities.
Appendix E: Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Contains list of critical facilities and infrastructure for Clark County and its participating jurisdictions.
Appendix F: FEMA Presidential Declaration Maps	FEMA Presidential Declaration Maps
Appendix G: FEMA DFRIM Maps	FEMA DFIRM Maps, Clark County, NV
Appendix H: Clark County, NV Storm Gauges	Clark County, NV: Flooding, Storm Gauges and Historical Crest Data
Appendix I: Mitigation Action Prioritization Tables	Mitigation Action Prioritization Tables
Appendix J: Jurisdictional Annexes	Contains jurisdiction-specific information, including planning area description, vulnerability analysis, and mitigation strategy for the following jurisdictions: Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Mesquite, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, and Moapa Band of Paiutes.

Grant Programs with Mitigation Plan Requirements

Currently, four FEMA grant programs provide funding to local entities that have a FEMA-approved local mitigation plan that meets federal hazard mitigation plan requirements. Three of the grant programs are authorized under the Stafford Act. The remaining two programs are authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act and the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act.

Stafford Act Grant Programs

Funding is provided to state, local, and tribal governments that have an approved MJHMP through the following programs.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The HMGP provides grants to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after declaration of a major disaster. Its purpose is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. To qualify for

HMGP funding, projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem and t must exceed the cost of implementing the project.

HMGP funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage. The amount of funding available for the HMGP under a particular disaster declaration is limited. Under the program, the federal government may provide a state or tribe with up to 20% of the total disaster grants awarded by FEMA and may provide up to 75% of the cost of projects approved under the program.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Post Fire (HMGP-PF)

The HMGP- Post Fire provides assistance to help communities implement hazard mitigation measures after wildfire disasters in any areas that receive a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration. Section 1204 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 Stafford Act to allow FEMA to provide HMGP Post Fire assistance for hazard mitigation measures that substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss or suffering in any area affected by a fire for which assistance was provided under Section 420 of the Stafford Act.31 amended Section 404 of the 32. Therefore, unlike HMGP, the availability of HMGP Post Fire assistance is not contingent on a major disaster declaration and is instead triggered by an FMAG declaration. Eligible activities may be outside of the declared area as long as the risk reduction benefits include the declared county or counties (e.g., watershed mitigation). HMGP-PF is managed by FEMA and administered by the Nevada Division of Emergency Management.

The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program

The new BRIC grant program is for pre-disaster mitigation activities that existing Pre-es an Disaster Mitigation program. The BRIC priorities are to:

- Incentivize public infrastructure projects;
- Incentivize projects that mitigate risk to one or more lifelines;
- Incentivize projects that incorporate nature-based solution;
- Incentivize the adoptions and enforcement of modern building codes.
-

BRIC will support states, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. The BRIC program guiding principles are supporting communities through capability and capacity-building, encouraging and enabling innovation, promoting partnerships, enabling large projects, maintaining flexibility, and providing consistency. In FY 2021, BRIC funding totaled $1 billion. The federal government provides up to 75% of the cost of projects approved under the program.

Fire Prevention and Safety Grants (FP&S)

The Fire Prevention and Safety Grant (FP&S) are a part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) and support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal is to reduce injury and prevent death among high-risk populations. Fire departments, local governments, and recognized community organizations are eligible to receive this funding.

National Flood Insurance Act Grant Programs

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

The goal of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program is to reduce or eliminate flood insurance claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This program emphasizes mitigating repetitive loss (RL) properties. The primary source of funding for the FMA program is the National Flood Insurance Fund. Grant funding is available for planning, projects, and technical

assistance. Project grants are awarded to local entities to apply mitigation measures to reduce flood losses to properties insured under the NFIP. In FY 2021, FMA funding totaled $160 million. The cost-share for this grant is 75 percent federal and 25 percent nonfederal. However, a cost-share of 90 percent federal and 10 percent nonfederal is available in certain situations to mitigate severe repetitive loss (SRL) properties.

Repetitive Flood Claims Program

The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) Program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to residential and non-residential structures insured under the NFIP. Structures considered for mitigation must have had one or more claim payments for flood damages. All RFC grants are eligible for up to 100 percent federal assistance.

Other Funding Sources

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Aid to Tribal Governments (ATG)

This program provides funds to Indian Tribal Governments to support general tribal government operations; to maintain up-to-date tribal enrollment; to conduct tribal election; and to develop appropriate tribal policies, legislations, and regulations. Funds may be used in a variety of ways to strengthen the capabilities of Indian tribes in self-government, community planning, and the maintenance of membership records.

Community Block Grant Program

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. The program is authorized under Title 1 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383, as amended 42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq. As mentioned in the previous MJHMP update (2018), this grant is for Acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition, rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures, construction of public facilities and improvements, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes.

Southern Nevada Water Authority (SWNA) Water Preservation Funds

As mentioned in the previous MJHMP update (2018), this project-specific funding source by SWNA provides incentives to jurisdictions for water preservation efforts.

Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program

The mission of FEMAôs PA program is to provide assi
certain types of private, non-profit organizations so that communities can quickly respond to, and recover from, major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Through the PA program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement or restoration of disaster-damaged publicly owned facilities, as well as those of certain non-profit organizations. The PA program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee determines how the non-federal share (up to 25%) is split with the eligible applicant(s).

Local Revenues and Budgets

Recognizing the importance of hazard mitigation planning, Clark County and its participating

jurisdiction(s) have self-f u n d e d t h e 2 5 % m a t c h r e q u i r e d b y F E.MA ô s

Section 2: Introduction, Planning Process, and Plan Maintenance Procedures

The requirements for documentation of the MJHMP planning process are described below. This section summarizes the Steering Committeeôs 2024 update process. In addition, this section describes public and stakeholder outreach efforts as part of the MJHMP planning process. As well, the section also summarizes the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, and reports used to develop the MJHMP. Documentation of the MJHMP planning process for the Steering Committee is provided in Appendix B and documentation of the planning process for the public and stakeholders is found in Appendix C. These appendices document the planning meetings and outreach activities and include meeting agendas, presentation, materials, and other documentation used to conduct the planning process.

Table 2: FEMA Regulation Checklist: Planning Process

FEMA Regulation Checklist: Planning Process	
44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)	**Documentation of the Planning Process:** The plan shall include documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process and how the public was involved.
Elements	
A1	Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved the process for each jurisdiction? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)
A2	Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? 44 CFR 201.6(b)(2)
A3	Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? 44 CFR 201.6(b)(1) and 201.6(c)(1)
A4	Does the Plan document the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? 44 CFR 201.6(b)(3)

Data Source: FEMA, Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, Released April 19, 2022, Effective April 19, 2023

The planning process began with the Planning Team establishing the planning area and inviting stakeholders within the area to participate in the process. In addition, the Planning Team identified the financial and technical resources required to update and technical resources were identified, the Planning Team established a schedule for the process.

Plan History

The initial basis for this plan was the 2007 HMP. Clark County took the lead to coordinate with all five incorporated jurisdictions within the County, as well as appropriate districts, universities, private, non-profit, and local, county, state, and federal governments. The 2007 HMP development occurred from July 2002 through September 2006. The 2007 HMP was adopted by the Clark County Board of Commissioners in September 2006. On February 6, 2007, FEMA approved the adopted 2007 HMP. Participating organizations included:

Clark County

- City of Henderson
- City of Las Vegas
- City of Mesquite
- City of North Las Vegas

In March 2011, during the fourth year of the 2007 HMP, the County initiated an update to the HMP which was completed and adopted in 2012. URS Corporation provided professional consulting support. Participating organizations in the 2012 HMP included:

- Clark County
- City of Henderson
- City of Las Vegas
- City of Mesquite
- City of North Las Vegas

Plan Background, Purpose, and Authority

Each year in the United States, disasters take the lives of hundreds of people and injure thousands more. Nationwide, taxpayers pay billions of dollars annually to help communities, organizations, businesses, and individuals recover from disasters. These monies only partially reflect the true cost of disasters because additional expenses to insurance companies and nongovernmental organizations are not reimbursed by tax dollars. Many disasters are predictable, and much of the damage caused by these events can be alleviated or even eliminated.

Hazard mitigation is defined by FEMA as ñany sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from a hazard event.ò A study by the National Institute of Building Sciences, the most in-depth available to date, concluded that adopting the latest building code requirements is affordable and saves $11 per $1 invested, above-code design could save $4 per $1 cost, private-sector building retrofit projects could save $4 per $1 cost, lifeline retrofit saves $4 per $1 cost, and Federal grants save $6 per $1 cost. The findings provide evidence that mitigation activities are highly cost-effective, in addition to saving lives and preventing injuries.[1]

Examples of hazard mitigation measures include, but are not limited to the following:

- Development of mitigation standards, regulations, policies, and programs;
- Land use/zoning policies;
- Strong building code and floodplain management regulations;
- Dam safety program, seawalls, and levee systems;
- Acquisition of flood prone and environmentally sensitive lands;
- Retrofitting/hardening/elevating structures and critical facilities;
- Relocation of structures, infrastructure, and facilities out of vulnerable areas;
- Public awareness/education campaigns.

National Institute of Building Science Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council, 2019, Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: 2019 Report

- Improvement of warning and evacuation systems.

Hazard mitigation planning is the process through which hazards that threaten the County are identified, likely impacts of those hazards are determined, mitigation goals are set, and appropriate strategies to lessen impacts are determined, prioritized, and implemented. This plan documents the planning process employed by the Planning Team. The MJHMP identifies relevant hazards and risks and identifies the strategy that will be used to decrease vulnerability and increase resiliency and sustainability.

This MJHMP was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and the implementing regulations set forth in the Federal Register (hereafter, these requirements will be referred to collectively as the DMA 2000). While the act emphasized the need for mitigation plans and more coordinated mitigation planning and implementation efforts, the regulations established the requirements that hazard mitigation plans must meet in order to be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act.

Information in this MJHMP will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and decisions for future land use. Proactive mitigation planning will help reduce the cost of disaster response and recovery to the County and its property owners by protecting structures, reducing exposure and minimizing overall County impacts and disruption. The County has been affected by hazards in the past and is thus committed to reducing future disaster impacts and maintaining eligibility for federal funding.

This update to the 2018 Clark County MJHMP geographically covers the participating jurisdictions within the County boundaries (hereinafter referred to as the Planning Area) which are as follows:

One County

Clark County

Four Cities

City of Boulder City
City of Henderson
City of Las Vegas
City of North Las Vegas

Two Tribal Nations

Las Vegas Paiute Tribe
Moapa Band of Paiutes

Four Special Districts

Clark County Water Reclamation District
Clark County School District
Las Vegas Valley Water District
Southern Nevada Health District

Each jurisdiction, as documented within the plan update, actively participated in the planning process from its inception. Accordingly, each jurisdiction provided at least one representative to offer a locality-specific perspective.

Planning Process Description

As per page 4 of the Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide released A p r i l 1 9 , 2 0 2 2 , i t s t community will build a shared understanding of mitigation investment and its value. Specifically, the whole community will understand how effective mitigation investments can protect people, homes, neighborhoods, cultural and historic resources, ecosystems and lifelines (for example, communications, energy, transportation and water). The federal government and its non-federal partners will create a shared vocabulary and common measures to communicate information about risk and find opportunities t o e d u c a t e , h i r e , t r a i n a n d d e v e l o p a b a s e o f q u a l i

The Hazard Mitigation Committee agreed with this strategy. Therefore, any planning process steps were completed with the whole community approach in mind and did so together at all meetings. This means Clark County, Boulder City, Henderson, Mesquite, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, and Moapa Band of Paiutes, worked together to determine equitable solutions for their residents. Therefore, a development process for each jurisdiction as a stand-alone is not necessary.

In March 2022, the planning process for the 2024 MJHMP began. Select staff from participating jurisdictions and stakeholders were invited to participate on the Steering Committee for the purpose of developing the 2024 MJHMP, in addition to representation from Nevada Division of Emergency Management. A solicitation was also sent to other interested agencies through an email sent by the County. Members of the Mitigation Planning Steering Committee (hereinafter referred to as the MPSC), actively participated in meetings, solicited input from community members, and ensured that all jurisdictional information was reflected in the plan.

If a committee member could not attend a meeting, they were contacted by phone in order to receive all documentation requested by jurisdictions from the meeting. The phone call(s) consisted of a brief overview of the meeting along with time for the planning committee member to offer his/her suggestions or comments. A detailed description of the planning process, including a list of contributions from each jurisdiction, is provided in Section 2.5 ï Jurisdictions. A complete list of planning committee participation can be found in Section 2.6 ï Mitigation Planning Steering Committee. Also, Appendix B ï Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Documentation includes documentation of the planning process for the MJHMP Planning Team, including meetings, presentations, emails, etc. Each jurisdiction conducted additional, informal, planning efforts to support the MJHMP Planning Team. This was primarily due to the operational requirements of the ongoing COVID-19 response. Only one of these supplementary efforts was conducted formally. It is documented herein. Finally, the Jurisdictional Annexes summarizes the hazard mitigation elements specific to the following jurisdictions:

- Boulder City
- Henderson
- Mesquite
- Las Vegas
- North Las Vegas
- Tribal Nation: Las Vegas Paiute Tribe
- Tribal Nation: Moapa Band of Paiutes

These Annexes are supplements to the Clark County MJHMP 2024; therefore, the Annex is not a stand-alone plan but intended to supplement the hazard information provided in the Base Plan document. All

other sections of the MJHMP, or Base Plan, including the sections on the planning process, countywide risk assessment, and procedural requirements related to plan implementation and maintenance apply to all participating jurisdictions. See Appendix J ï Jurisdictional Annexes to see information and details on each jurisdictional profile, planning process, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy for their communities. As a part of the planning process, each jurisdiction provided elements to be included in the jurisdictional annex throughout the entire planning process. A detailed description of the planning process, including a list of contributions from each jurisdiction, is provided in Section 2.5 ï Jurisdictions. A complete list of planning committee participation can be found in Section 2.6 ï Mitigation Planning Steering Committee and Appendix B: Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Documentation.

Table 3: FEMA Regulation Checklist: Plan Update

FEMA Regulation Checklist: Plan Update	
44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3)	**Documentation of the Plan Update Requirements:** was the plan revised to reflect changes in development and was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities and progress in local mitigation efforts?
Elements	
E1.	Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each communityôs 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3)
E2-a.	Does the Plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities? 44 CFR 201.6(d)(3)
E2-b.	Does the Plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan? 44 CFR 201.6(d)(3)
E2-c.	Does the Plan describe how jurisdiction integrated the mitigation plan, where appropriate, into other planning mechanisms? 44 CFR 201.6(d)(3)

Data Source: FEMA, Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, Released April 19, 2022, Effective April 19, 2023

Much like the process for the past MJHMP updates, this plan update involved a comprehensive review of the previous plan (in this case, 2018) and performing a gap analysis, a specific process for evaluating each plan section and determining which portions require updating. As a part of the gap analysis, each section was reviewed in detail to identify all areas requiring re-evaluation and subsequent data needs.

As part of the (insert final approval date), certain elements of Clark County retained while outdated information has been either updated or reviewed. For the current version, there is a particular focus on updating the risk assessment, providing status for mitigation actions listed in the 2018 plan, identifying new mitigation actions, and describing meetings and presentations held as a part of the plan update.

What's New? – Planning Area (Critical Facilities Summary)

The Clark County MPSC in conjunction with Clark County Office of Emergency Management and Clark County GISMO Information Technology Department assessed the list of critical facilities used throughout the MJHMP plan update and is the based off the vulnerability assessment and loss estimated. The complete list is available in Appendix E – Critical Facilities & Infrastructure. Clark County GISMO Information Technology Department staff updated this list to produce updated GIS maps located with the County for this plan update.

What's New? – Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment

The Clark County MJHMP Steering Committee assessed and 2018 MJHMPs, the 2018 State of Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the Nevada Threats and Hazards, September 2020 document. After assessing these documents, a final decision was made as to which hazards would be included in the Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) and Probability of Future Events and analyzed in the 2024 plan update. A comparison of the hazards along with the final decision is shown in the proceeding table.

Table 4: Summary of Hazards for 2024 Update, Clark County MJHMP

Summary of Hazards for 2024 Update, Clark County MJHMP					
Hazards	**Clark County 2012 MJHMP Update**	**Clark County 2018 MJHP Update**	**2018 State of Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan**	**Nevada Threats & Hazards September 2020**	**Clark County 2024 MJHMP Update**
Natural Hazards					
Climate Change	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Excluded	Included as Climate Change (Excessive Heat and Severe Weather) – Disaster History
Drought	Included	Included	Included	Included as Drought	Included – Disaster History

Summary of Hazards for 2024 Update, Clark County MJHMP					
Hazards	**Clark County 2012 MJHMP Update**	**Clark County 2018 MJHP Update**	**2018 State of Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan**	**Nevada Threats & Hazards September 2020**	**Clark County 2024 MJHMP Update**
Earthquake	Included	Included	Included	Included as Geohazards ï Earthquakes	Included as Geohazards, Earthquake and Seismic Hazards ï Disaster History
Excessive Heat	Excluded	Excluded	Included	Included as Extreme Heat	Included as Extreme/Excessive Heat ï Disaster History
Flooding	Included as Flood and Flash Flooding	Included as Flood	Includes as Floods, Flooding due to Dam Failure, and Flooding along Ditches and Canals	Included as Floods, Landslides & Debris Flow	Included as Flood, Landslides & Debris Flow, Flood ï Included Disaster History
Subsidence	Included	Included as Subsidence and Fissures	Included as Land Subsidence and Ground Failure	Included as Fissures & Subsidence	Included as Fissures & Subsidence ï Disaster History
Severe Weather	Excluded	Excluded	Included as Severe Weather and Snowfall	Included as Severe Weather	Included as Severe Weather (including Thunderstorms, Lightning, Hail) ï Disaster History
Wildfire	Included	Included	Included	Included as Fire, Wildland Urban Interface	Fire, Wildland Urban Interface Included ï Disaster History
Human-Caused Hazards					
Dam Failure	Included	Included	Included	Included as Infrastructure, Dam Failure	Included as Infrastructure, Dam Failure
Infestation	Included	Included	Included	Excluded	Included
Epidemic/ Infectious Disease	Included as Epidemic/ Infections Disease	Included as Infections Disease	Included	Included as Infectious Disease ï Emerging Disease with Epidemic or Pandemic Potential and Respiratory Virus with Epidemic and Pandemic Potential	Included as Infectious Disease

Summary of Hazards for 2024 Update, Clark County MJHMP					
Hazards	**Clark County 2012 MJHMP Update**	**Clark County 2018 MJHP Update**	**2018 State of Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan**	**Nevada Threats & Hazards September 2020**	**Clark County 2024 MJHMP Update**
Hazardous Materials	Excluded	Included as Hazardous Material Events	Included	Included as Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & Explosives (CBRNE)	Included as Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear & Explosives (CBRNE) ï Hazardous Materials
Terrorism	Included	Included	Excluded	Included as Terrorism ï International Terrorism, Domestic Terrorism, and Complex Coordinated Attack	Included
Utility Failure	Included	Excluded	Excluded	Included as Infrastructure as Power Outage	Excluded

Regarding the addition of Extreme/Excessive Heat and Severe Weather to this MJHMP update. While most both extreme heat and severe weather events are limited in their impact, duration, and spatial extent, they remain hazards of concern in the State of Nevada and the entire planning area. In recent years, extreme heat and severe weather (including thunderstorms, hail, wind, and tornadoes) have become increased hazards of concern for the Clark County and its participating jurisidctions (including Clark County Unincorporated Areas and the Tribal Nations of the Las Vegas Paitue Tribe and the Moapa Band of Paitues. With this shift in mitigation efforts, Clark County MPSC has identified these hazards as a concern and have added them to the plan to include previous occurrences and future probability to identify future mitigation actions related to exteme/excessive heat and severe weather in the planning area.

What ôs New? ï Mitigation Strategy

The Clark County 2024 MJHMP Update contained a risk assessment of identified hazards for the County and participating municipalities, and a mitigation strategy to address these hazards' risk and vulnerability. Accordingly, an open discussion took place with the MPSC during the planning phase to determine the current mitigation action/priorities to include in this plan update. Among them, and considered a key part of the planning process, Clark County Office of Emergency Management (CCOEM) solicited participation from the County jurisdictions and stakeholders to help identify mitigation activities/goals/projects for plan inclusion. Typically, mitigation activities/goals/projects focus on strengthening infrastructure and facilities. Clark activities related to the mitigation strategy allowed for CCOEM needs, facilities, and infrastructure. A Clark County mitigation planning steering committee meeting held in November 2022, focused on the Mitigation Strategy update. Facilitated by CCOEM and CONSTANT

Associates, provided Clark Countyôs steering commi
valuable insight related to the hazards within Clark County. The Clark County mitigation planning steering committee members learned how CONSTANT Associates would assist them in providing input to update the mitigation projects from the previous plan as well as how and when to offer any new/proposed projects to include in the current HMP update.

Following this meeting, representatives from CONSTANT Associates worked with CCOEM and its participating jurisdiction(s)ô (which included the Tribal Nations of Clar
the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and the Moapa Band of Paiutes/Moapa River Indian Reservation) to provide updates relevant to previous mitigation projects (2018), including the current status (completed, deferred, or carryover). The MPSC was also tasked with identifying any new mitigation projects for this plan update and completing a new mitigation action worksheet created specifically for Clark County. During the planning process, Clark County was able to update these worksheets with its mitigation projects from the 2018 plan update along with the new/proposed projects for the next five-year plan cycle.

Capabilities

A capability assessment was conducted of the MJHMP participating jurisdictions' authorities, policies, programs, and resources. From the assessment, goals, and mitigation actions were developed.

Clark County and each participating jurisdictionsô
and technical, financial, and education and outreach) were reviewed and updated to provide any changes that reflect their current capabilities as described in the 2018 MJHMP plan update. Each jurisdiction was provided a Jurisdiction Capabilities Assessment Worksheet by CONSTANT to review their capabilities to be included in this plan update. All information provided and available by jurisdictions was included in the worksheets. The Yes/No column denotes if a particular jurisdiction has that specific capability.

STAPLE+E

Clark County and its participating jurisdiction(s)ô
the Tribal Nations of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and the Moapa Band of Paiutes/Moapa River Indian Reservation) primary hazard risks, and thus priorities are climate change, drought, excessive heat, earthquake, flooding, fissures & subsidence, severe weather (including Thunderstorms, Lightning, Hail wildfire, dam failure, infectious disease, hazardous materials, and terrorism. A composite evaluation matrix was used to prioritize Clark County and its pa
activities. The evaluation was conducted for each mitigation project and activity for each participating jurisdiction. All priorities were re-assessed using STAPLE+E for this plan update to ensure that the projects reflect current priorities. The composite evaluation matrix is comprised of the three factors detailed below.

Whatôs New in the Tribal Nations Update

CCOEM reached out to ensure the Tribal Nations of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and the Moapa Band of Paiutes/Moapa River Indian Reservation were included in the planning process of this MJHMP update. The tribes have been included throughout this plan update and both tribes have been included in Appendix J ï Jurisdictional Annex. These annexes contain jurisdiction-specific information, including planning area description, vulnerability analysis, and mitigation strategy for the following jurisdictions: Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Mesquite, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, and Moapa Band of Paiutes.

Mitigation Planning Steering Committee (MPSC)

The following table lists the participating jurisdictions of Clark County and their lead representative contact (s) during the MJHMP updateôs development, along with their MPSC contributions by plan d

Table 5: Jurisdictional Contribution by Planning Phase

Jurisdictional Contribution by Planning Phase				
Jurisdiction and Representative	**Planning Process**	**Risk Assessment**	**Mitigation Strategy**	**Plan Maintenance**
Clark County Misty Richardson, Clark County Office of Emergency Management & Homeland Security, Assistant Emergency Management	ÅLead the MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, Points of Contact (POCs) ÅServed as POC and jurisdiction lead for the MPSC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed ris questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	ÅProvided mitigation projects and actions history Å Proposed miti Å Prioritized m projects using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill lead in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
City of Henderson Josie Ross, City of Henderson, Emergency Management Officer	ÅCo-Lead the MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, Points of Contact (POCs) ÅServed as secondary POC and jurisdiction co-lead for the MPC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed ris questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	ÅProvided mitigation projects and actions history Å Proposed miti Å Prioritized m projects using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill lead in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
Clark County Water Reclamation District Tick Segerblom, Clark County Water Reclamation District, Chair	ÅProvides administrative support for the MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, Points of Contact (POCs)	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed ris questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	ÅProvided mitigation projects and actions history Å Proposed miti	ÅWill lead in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
Clark County School District Dr. Jesus Jara, Clark County School District, Superintendent	ÅProvides administrative support for the MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, Points of Contact (POCs)	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed ris questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	ÅProvided mitigation projects and actions history Å Proposed miti	ÅWill lead in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
Las Vegas Valley Water District Marilyn Kirkpatrick, Las Vegas Valley Water District, President	ÅProvides administrative support for the MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards,	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed ris questionnaire	ÅProvided mitigation projects and actions history Å Proposed miti	ÅWill lead in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance

Jurisdictional Contribution by Planning Phase				
Jurisdiction and Representative	**Planning Process**	**Risk Assessment**	**Mitigation Strategy**	**Plan Maintenance**
ï Board of Directors	Points of Contact (POCs)	Å Reviewed risk		
Southern Nevada Health District Dr. Fermin Leguen, Southern Nevada Health District, District Health Officer	ÅProvides administrative support for the MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, Points of Contact (POCs)	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed risk questionnaire Å Reviewed risk assessment	ÅProvided mitigation projects and actions history Å Proposed mitigation	ÅWill lead in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
City of Boulder City Joe Hardy, City of Boulder City, Mayor	ÅProvides administrative support for the MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, Points of Contact (POCs Å POC and jurisdiction lead for the MPSC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed risk questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	Å Proposed projects Å Prioritized mitigation using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill lead in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
City of Henderson Michelle Romero, City of Henderson, Mayor	ÅParticipated in MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, POCs ÅPOC and jurisdiction lead for the MPSC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed risk questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	Å Proposed projects Å Prioritized mitigation using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill lead in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
City of Las Vegas Carolyn G. Goodman, City of Las Vegas, Mayor	ÅParticipated in MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, POCs ÅPOC and jurisdiction lead for the MPSC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed risk questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	Å Proposed projects Å Prioritized mitigation using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill participate in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
City of Mesquite Al Litman, City of Mesquite, Mayor	ÅParticipated in MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, POCs ÅPOC and jurisdiction lead for the MPSC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed risk questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	Å Proposed projects Å Prioritized mitigation using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill participate in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance

Jurisdictional Contribution by Planning Phase				
Jurisdiction and Representative	**Planning Process**	**Risk Assessment**	**Mitigation Strategy**	**Plan Maintenance**
City of North Las Vegas Pamela Goynes-Brown, City of Las Vegas, Mayor	ÅParticipated in MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, POCs ÅPOC and jurisdiction lead for the MPSC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed risk questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	Å Proposed projects i Å Prioritized m using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill participate in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe Deryn Pete, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, Chairwoman	ÅParticipated in MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, POCs ÅPOC and jurisdiction lead for the MPSC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed risk questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	Å Proposed projects i Å Prioritized m using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill participate in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance
Moapa Band of Paiutes Gregory Anderson Sr., Moapa Band of Paiutes, Chairman	ÅParticipated in MPSC ÅProvided information on critical facilities, hazards, POCs ÅPOC and lead jurisdiction for the MPSC	ÅCompleted hazard history documentation Å Completed risk questionnaire Å Reviewed risk	ÅProvided mitigation projects and actions history Å Proposed mi t i Å Pri mitigation projects using STAPLE+E approach	ÅWill participate in the MPSC as prescribed in Section 2 ï Plan Maintenance

Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Role

The role of the MPSC was to perform the review, coordination, research, and planning element activities required to update the 2018 MJHMP. Attendance by each participating jurisdiction was required at the Mitigation Planning Steering Committee meetings as they were structured to progress through the planning process. Steps and procedures for updating the MJHMP were presented and discussed at each Mitigation Planning Steering Committee meeting, and assignments for data collection were provided. Each meeting was built on information discussed and assignments given at the previous meeting. Members of the MPSC also had the responsibility of:

- Á Providing supporting data;
- Á Conveying information and assignments received at the Steering Committee meetings to other involved parties within their respective jurisdictions such as those involved in public engagement;
- Á Ensuring that requested assignments were completed and returned on a timely basis;
- Á Reviewing the draft MJHMP;
- Á Coordinating official adoption of the MJHMP.
- Á

Prior to the planning process, the County identified members for the MPSC by initiating contact with as much of the previous Steering Committee as possible. Also, the County wanted to include as many representatives that community lifelines. As per FEMA, community lifelines are:

- Á A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.
- Á Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function.
- Á FEMA has developed a construct for objectives-based response that prioritizes the rapid stabilization of Community Lifelines after a disaster.
- Á The integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that provide lifeline services are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community and enable all other aspects of society to function.
- Á When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required to stabilize the incident.

The specific Community Lifelines are as follows:

- Á Safety and Security - Law Enforcement/Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety
- Á Food, Water, Shelter - Food, Water, Shelter, Agriculture
- Á Health and Medical - Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management
- Á Energy - Power Grid, Fuel
- Á Communications - Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 and Dispatch
- Á Transportation - Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime
- Á Hazardous Material - Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants

Contact was made by sending invitations to participate on the Steering Committee via email and via

personal contacts. The invitation explained the importance of the Plan to build resilience and make communities safer.

Prior to the beginning of the plan update process, Constant Associates delivered a presentation that provided a review of the current MJHMP and detailed the update process. The target audience was the agencies/individuals invited to participate on the MPSC. The purpose was to provide an understanding of the Plan, explain its purpose and its benefits, as well as to provide detailed and realistic expectations of the Plan update process.

Members of the MJHMP Steering Committee are listed in the following table. To ensure manageable meeting sizes, each jurisdiction sent a limited number of representatives to MJHMP Steering Committee meetings. The remainder supported the planning process through the data collection and informal planning efforts of their given jurisdiction.

Stakeholders and Mitigation Planning Steering Committee (MPSC) Members

Table 6: Plan Stakeholders and MPSC Members

Plan Stakeholders and MPSC Members				
Name	**Organization**	**Associated FEMA Lifeline**	**Position**	**Collaboration/Invitation**
Principal Plan Developers				
Michelle Constant	Constant & Associates		CEO + Founder	Executive Management
Jayson Kratoville	Constant & Associates		Director, Operations	Executive Management
Mona Bontty	Constant & Associates		Project Sponsor/Project Manager	Provided project oversight and management, provided additional support and input; coordinated mitigation planning steering committee meetings and open comment steering committee meeting
Dan Smith	Constant & Associates		Deputy Project Manager	Provided additional support and input; plan reviewer and editor
Emily Long	Constant & Associates		Subject Matter Expert	Mitigation Specialist, Principal plan writer
Casey Moes	Constant & Associates		Project Support	Provided additional support and input; coordinated mitigation planning steering committee meetings
Amanda Ozaki-Laughon	Constant & Associates		Project Support	Provided additional support and input; coordinated kickoff meeting
Holly Mann	Constant & Associates		Project Support	Provided additional support and input; coordinated kickoff meeting
Lee Rosenberg	Constant & Associates		Project Support	Provided additional support and input; coordinated kickoff meeting
Local and Tribal Governments				
Misty Richardson	Clark County Office of Emergency Management & Homeland Security	Safety/Security, Communication	Assistant Emergency Manager	Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Chair, represented jurisdiction, and provided additional support

Plan Stakeholders and MPSC Members				
Name	**Organization**	**Associated FEMA Lifeline**	**Position**	**Collaboration/Invitation**
				and input
Josie Ross	City of Henderson	Safety and Security, Communications	Emergency Management Officer	Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Co-Chair, represented jurisdiction, and provided additional support and input
Leigh Ann Anders	Clark County	Safety and Security, Communications	Administrative Services	Represented jurisdiction; provided additional support and input
Jim Anderson	Clark County Animal Control	Food, Water, Shelter	Director, Code Enforcement Animal Protection Service	Represented jurisdiction; provided additional support and input
Travis Anderson	City of North Las Vegas	Safety and Security, Communications	Deputy Fire Chief / Emergency Manager	Represented jurisdiction
Travis H. Anderson	City of Mesquite	Food, Water, Shelter; Transportation	Public Works Director	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Jayson Andrus	City of Mesquite	Safety and Security	Fire Chief	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Brian Arboreen	City of Henderson	Safety and Security	Fire Battalion Chief	Represented jurisdiction
Michaelñ Atherall	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department/Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center	Safety and Security; Communications	Analyst- P#19539	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Samantha Baker	Clark County	Communications	Department of Environment and Sustainability	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Solome Barton	City of North Las Vegas	Safety and Security; Communications	Assistant Emergency Manager	Represented jurisdiction
Everett Bates	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Safety and Security	Detective	Represented jurisdiction
Jae Beasley	Clark County School District	Safety and Security; Transportation	Director of School Safety	Represented jurisdiction, Provided additional support and input

Plan Stakeholders and MPSC Members				
Name	**Organization**	**Associated FEMA Lifeline**	**Position**	**Collaboration/Invitation**
Tori Begay	University Medical Center	Health and Medical	Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Represented jurisdiction
Edward Burmiester	Clark County GISMO Information Technology Department	Safety and Security	GIS Analyst	Represented jurisdiction
Gregory ñ Chesser	City of Boulder City	Safety and Security; Communications	Deputy Fire Chief	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Ariel Choinard	Clark County	Safety and Security;	Contractor	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Aj Cieplenski	Harry Reid International Airport (LAS)	Transportation	Airport Emergency Administrator	Represented jurisdiction
Jeremy Crawford	Kern River Gas Transmission Co.	Energy	Technician	Represented jurisdiction
Kristen Cooper	Clark County Social Service	Safety and Security; Health and Medical	Assistant Manager	Represented jurisdiction
Stephanie Daus	NV Energy	Energy	Emergency Management Specialist	Represented jurisdiction
Guy DeMarco	City of Las Vegas	Safety and Security; Communications	City of Las Vegas OEM	Represented jurisdiction
Gil Doucet	CAEP-Olin Chemical Factory	Energy	Safety Officer	Represented jurisdiction
Skye Dunfield	Clark County Water Reclamation District	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	Emergency Management Intern	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Mark Escobedo	City of North Las Vegas Development and Flood Control	Food, Water, Shelter	Manager	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Geir Gabrielson	City of Boulder City	Safety and Security; Communications	Manager	Represented jurisdiction
Ronald Glenn	City of Henderson	Communications	Marketing Information Officer	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Matthew Griebel	City of Henderson	Communications	Senior Marketing Information Officer	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input

Plan Stakeholders and MPSC Members				
Name	**Organization**	**Associated FEMA Lifeline**	**Position**	**Collaboration/Invitation**
Gerald Gunny	City of Henderson Community Development	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	Structural Engineer	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Catherine Huang Hara, MSW	Clark County Social Service	Safety and Security; Health and Medical	Senior Management Analyst	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Jeff Harper	Moapa Paiute Tribe	Safety and Security; Communications	EM (Acting Chief of Police)	Represented Jurisdiction
P a me l a ñ P Hatty	Clark County Office of Emergency Management & Homeland Security	Safety and Security; Communications	Administrative	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Werner Hellmer	Clark County	Safety and Security; Communications	Manager, Plans Examination	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Dean Hennesy	Moapa River Indian Reservation Police Department	Safety and Security; Communications	Emergency Manager	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
John Hines	Las Vegas Valley Water District	Food, Water, Shelter	Corporate Security Services Manager	Represented Jurisdiction
Warren Hull	Clark County School District	Safety and Security; Transportation	Interim Director of Emergency Management	Represented Jurisdiction
Jeremy Hynds	City of Henderson	Safety and Security; Communications	Emergency Manager	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Jeremy Hynds	North Las Vegas Fire Department	Safety and Security; Communications	Emergency Management Specialist	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
B r a d l e yò ñ Iverson	City of Las Vegas, Office of Emergency Management	Safety and Security; Communications	Assistant Emergency Manager	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Albert Jankowiak	City of Henderson Public Works Department	Food, Water, Shelter	Project Engineer III	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Jim Keane	City of Boulder City	Food, Water, Shelter	City Engineer	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input

Plan Stakeholders and MPSC Members				
Name	**Organization**	**Associated FEMA Lifeline**	**Position**	**Collaboration/Invitation**
Phil Klevorick	Clark County Nuclear Waste	Energy	Principal Management Analyst	Represented Jurisdiction
N o r ma n ñ D Kiernan	Clark County School District-Office of Emergency Management	Safety and Security; Communications	Director II- Maintenance Production Management Center/Emergency Management	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Carolyn Levering	City of Las Vegas	Safety and Security; Communications	Emergency Manager	Represented Jurisdiction
Spencer Lewis	City of Mesquite Fire and Rescue	Safety and Security; Communications; Hazardous Materials	Captain	Represented jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Jason Manzo	Southern Nevada Area Communications Council	Communications	Administrator	Represented jurisdiction
Craig McDougall	Clark County, Regional Flood Control District	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	Senior Hydrologist	Represented jurisdiction
Dean Mosher	Clark County	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	Public Works	Represented jurisdiction
Jason Moyer	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Safety and Security	Detective (Retired)	Represented Jurisdiction
Todd Myers	Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFCD)	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	Engineering Director/Floodplain Management t	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Cheryl Nagy	Clark County OEM	Safety and Security; Communications	Preparedness/Recovery Coordinator	Represented Jurisdiction
Stephen Neel	Moapa Valley Fire District	Safety and Security	Fire Chief	Represented Jurisdiction
J e f f r e y ñ	University of Las Vegas (UNLV)	Safety and Security	Emergency Management Coordinator	Represented Jurisdiction
B r i a n Oô N	Clark County Fire Department Rural Division	Safety and Security; Communications; Hazardous Materials	Assistant Chief, Rural Division	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Bryan Ostaszewski	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	Health and Medical	Nevada Chair for VOAD	Represented Jurisdiction
Jim Owens	Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	Safety and Security	Police Chief	Represented Jurisdiction
Sam Palmer	Clark County	Safety and Security	Assistant Director	Represented Jurisdiction
Harriet Parker	Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	Safety and Security; Health and	Safety Officer/ EM Coordinator	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support

Plan Stakeholders and MPSC Members				
Name	**Organization**	**Associated FEMA Lifeline**	**Position**	**Collaboration/Invitation**
		Medical		and input
Steve Parish	Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFCD)	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	General Manager/Chief Engineer	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Arthur Perillo	City of Las Vegas Fire & Rescue	Safety and Security; Communications	Assistant Chief	Represented Jurisdiction
Brad Poulson	Kern River Gas Transmission Co.	Energy	Las Vegas District Manager	Represented Jurisdiction
Carlito Rayos	Clark County Fire Department	Safety and Security; Communications; Hazardous Materials	Hazmat Coordinator	Represented Jurisdiction, Provided additional support and input
Michael Richardson	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, HW & SW Compliance and Enforcement Branch	Safety and Security; Communications; Hazardous Materials	Electrician	Represented jurisdiction
Misty Robinson	Southern Nevada Health District	Health and Medical; Communications	Public Health Supervisor	Represented Jurisdiction
James Rogers	Clark County Office of Public Safety	Safety and Security; Communications	Chief of Public Safety	Represented Jurisdiction
Corey Ross	Las Vegas Valley Water District	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	Emergency Management Coordinator	Represented Jurisdiction, Provided additional support and input
Melanie Rouse	Clark County Coroner / Medical Examiner	Health and Medical	Coroner	Represented Jurisdiction
Billy Samuels	Clark County Fire Department / OEM	Safety and Security; Communications;	Deputy Fire Chief / Emergency Manager	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support
Dustin Schelin	Las Vegas Fires & Rescue	Safety and Security; Communications; Hazardous Materials	Training Officer, Technical Rescue and HAZMAT	Represented Jurisdiction
Brian Scroggins	City of Las Vegas Charter Schools	Safety and Security; Communications	Emergency Manager	Represented Jurisdiction
Tami Sedivy-Shroder	Clark County Coroner/ Medical Examiner	Health and Medical	Assistant Coroner	Represented Jurisdiction
Madeline Skains	City of Henderson	Communications	Senior Public Information Coordinator	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input

Plan Stakeholders and MPSC Members				
Name	**Organization**	**Associated FEMA Lifeline**	**Position**	**Collaboration/Invitation**
Rachel Skidmore	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	Safety and Security; Communications	Emergency Manager	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Sander Smiles	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	Health and Medical	Nevada Co-Chair of VOAD	Represented Jurisdiction
Clint Spenser	Clark County Road Division	Transportation	Manager	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Chris Sproule	Las Vegas Fire & Rescue	Safety and Security; Communications	Strategic Planning ï Accreditation Manager	Represented Jurisdiction
Tina Stephanitch	American Red Cross	Health and Medical	No title listed	Represented Jurisdiction
Angeline Syzmanski	Clark County Water Reclamation District	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	Emergency Management Coordinator/ Management Analyst I	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Andrew Trelease	Clark County Regional Flood Control District	Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter	Assistant General Manager	Provided additional support and input
John Turner	Vegas Public Broadcasting Service	Communication	Chief of Broadcast Operations and Emergency Services ï Vegas PBS	Represented Jurisdiction
Robert Vega	Clark County	Safety and Security; Communications	Deputy Chief Information Officer	Represented Jurisdiction
Myles Walimaa	Clark County GISMO Information Technology Department	Safety and Security	GIS Analyst	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input
Christi Wiegman	American Red Cross	Health and Medical	Disaster Program Manager	Represented Jurisdiction
Michael Wilson	Clark County School Districts	Safety and Security; Communications	Emergency Manager	Represented Jurisdiction
Sarah Wright	Clark County GISMO Information Technology Department	Safety and Security; Communications	Operations Administrator	Represented Jurisdiction; Provided additional support and input

State and Federal Agencies			
Karen Beckley	US Environmental Protection Agency	Director	Represented Agency
D a n i e l ñ D a n ò	NOAA/ National Weather Service	Warning Coordination Meteorologist	Represented Agency
Ryan Gerchman	Nevada Division of Emergency Management/Homeland Security	Hazard Mitigation Planner	Represented Agency; provided additional support and input
Kendall Herzer	Lower Colorado Basin	US Bureau of Reclamation	Represented Agency
Brian Mitchell	Nellis Air Force Base	Nellis Installation Emergency Manager	Represented jurisdiction
Lucas Basham Murphy	Nevada National Security Site	Supervisor Emergency Management Coordinators	Represented Jurisdiction
Brian Richmond	State of Nevada	No title listed	Represented Agency
Janelle Woodward	Nevada Division of Emergency Management / Homeland Security	State Hazard Mitigation Officer / Grant Projects Analyst II / Earthquake Program Manager	Represented Agency; provided additional support and input

Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Activities

Six (6) meetings were held with the MPSC. Representatives from the County and participating organizations shared the responsibility of chairing the MPSC. The CCOEM also copied documents for review and sent out meeting notices. The following table lists milestone MPSC activities. A full description of Steering Committee activities with documentation is contained in Appendix B - Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Documentation.

Table 7: Steering Committee Planning Activities

Steering Committee Planning Activities		
Date	**Activity/Meeting**	**Purpose**
4/18/2022	MJHMP Steering Committee Kickoff Meeting	Introduction of Steering Committee members, discussion of update process, and review of critical tasks necessary for the planning effort.
5/24/2022	MJHMP Steering Committee Quarterly Meeting	Review project schedule and timeline, SharePoint site access and use, and public engagement and hazard mitigation planning questionnaire.
8/16/2022	MJHMP Steering Committee Quarterly Meeting	Review project progress update, review outstanding data requirements, move into the mitigation strategy phase.
11/29/2022	MJHMP Steering Committee Meeting	Introduce new project team, new timeline and overview on New Mitigation Action Worksheet.
2/15/2023	MJHMP Steering Committee Meeting	Update to Mitigation Action Worksheet status, Introduce Capabilities Assessment, introduce Open Comment Period and MJHMP submission
4/26/2023	MJHMP Steering Committee Open Comment Period Review Meeting	Review of the Open Comment Review Period and MJHMP Submission to the State of NV and FEMA

Stakeholder Participation

The Clark County MPSC is made up of stakeholders working together for the development and ongoing maintenance of this plan update. The participants are grouped into actively participating representatives from the participating jurisdictions with Clark County.

- **Mitigation Planning Steering Committee (MPSC):** This group consists of the jurisdictional representatives from the planning area, the State of Nevada Division of Emergency Management, supporting state and federal agencies, the Tribal Governments (Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and Moapa Band of Paiutes) and CONSTANT Associates.
- **Outreach to Vulnerable Communities:** There were members of this group that included some of the jurisdictional representatives that serve and support vulnerable populations in the planning area like Clark County School District, Clark County Animal Control, Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability, Clark County Senior Services, Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care, Southern Nevada Health District, the American Red Cross, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), participating jurisdiction Fire & EMS departments, and the Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiute.
- **Other Stakeholders**: This group consists of interested parties from the local community, socially vulnerable populations and local universities. This plan was developed with the support and input from various commercial interests.
- **Members from the Public-at-Large**: FEMA requires the planning effort to be open to constant input from interested citizens in compliance with Sunshine Laws. In Nevada, public meetings must comply with the Stateôs Open Meet exemption. Therefore, any individual citizen who wishes to be involved in this effort to mitigate future disasters is encouraged to attend MPSC meetings and solicit relevant comments to be included in the draft sections of the written plan.
- **Public-at-Large Related to the Tribal Nations (Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiutes)**: The meeting invites were extended to the Mitigation Planning Handbook (2017), ñPublic may tribal planning area, including those who are not tribal members, or it may mean only tribal members. ò

Community Engagement

Once the planning process commenced, the MPSC provided the opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, non-profits, and other interested parties to be involved in the mitigation planning process. The public was notified of open meetings via the Clark County and its participating jurisdiction websites, Facebook, and/or Twitter accounts. CONSTANT and CCOEM invited all non-covered jurisdictions (Special Districts) to participate in the plan update. Any jurisdictions or special districts not covered in this MJHMP update are either covered under another plan or declined to participate.

Local and Regional Agencies and their representatives of participating jurisdictions, including Mayors, Public Officials, Planning, Building and Zoning, GISMO, Coroner, Health District, Department of Environment and Sustainability, and Fire Department were notified of the MPSC meeting via email and phone. Participating jurisdictions were notified of the MPSC meetings via email and phone by CCOEM. Emergency Managers from neighboring Nevada counties (Lincoln and Nye), neighboring California counties (San Bernadino and Inyo), neighboring Arizona county (Mohave), were personally invited to attend the kick-off and public draft review meeting.

For the two-three weeks prior to each public meeting, an announcement was placed on the Clark County

Government (https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/news_detail_T28_R742.php) and LEPC website

(https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/departments/fire/local_emergency_planning_committee_meetings_(lepc).php). For documentation, see Appendix C ï Public Engagement Documentation.

At the first public planning (virtual) meeting, attendees ranked and identified hazards, created a community profile, prioritized mitigation projects, and completed an online community risk assessment questionnaire (https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ClarkCountyMJHMP2023). During this meeting, and the later public review meeting, concerned citizens and other parties were invited to review the most current draft, provide any input of feedback, and ask any relevant questions of the Clark County MPSC and CONSTANT. The online community risk assessment questionnaire, which received input from the 803 responders, was used to select hazards and rank their affects. Climate Change and Drought were ranked as the two top hazards. This input was also used to inform the Calculated Priority Risk Indices (CPRI) and Probability of Future Events contained in Section 4 ï Hazard Analysis and Risk Assessment. Finally, survey input was used to select mitigation actions. Input from posting the draft HMP was used to refine the MJHMP and prepared it for submission and review. Appendix C ï Public Engagement Documentation provides documentation of community engagement efforts and public participation.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and COVID-19 Safe Practices for Clark County and the cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, Moapa Band of Paiutes, Clark County Water Reclamation District, Clark County School District, and Las Vegas Valley Water District, the Public Review Period of the plan draft was held virtually. MPSC members and the public were invited to review a draft copy of the Clark County MJMHP update posted to Clark County's County, NV (clarkcountynv.gov) to help address any questions or concerns. The MPC, stakeholders, and the public provided feedback and input on the plan draft by completing feedback questionnaire.

Open Comment Survey: (https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ClarkCountyMJHMP23)

Relevant federal, regional, state, Tribal and local governments as well as any private and non-profit organizations were invited to provide input and technical expertise. The entities, who volunteered, either in person or by providing hazard data, are listed in the following.

Table 8: Partner Involvement by Entity

Partner Involvement by Entity		
Entry Classification	**Entity**	**Entity Input**
Federal Agencies	U.S Census Bureau, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Federal Drug Administration (FDA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Centers for Environmental Information (NOAA/NCEI), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), United States (U.S.) Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS), U.S Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Information, U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), U.S. Drought Monitor/Drought.gov, FEMA HAZUS® Database, FEMA National Risk Index, FEMA Flood Map Service Center; National Park Service, Medlineplus.gov; The National Weather Service	Provided census data, weather data, dam data, land use data, and geological data

Partner Involvement by Entity		
Entry Classification	**Entity**	**Entity Input**
State Agencies	Nevada Division of Emergency Management, Nevada Department of Agriculture, Nevada Seismological Laboratory (Seismo Lab), Nevada Health Response, Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Nevada Resources and Fire Information Portal Public Viewer, Southern Nevada Counter-Terrorism Center (Fusion Center)	Provided oversight and technical assistance; provided geological data; provided hazard record and data; provided dam data; provided land use data
Local and Tribal Governments	Clark County Office of Emergency Management (CCOEM), Clark County School District (CCSD), Clark County Comprehensive Planning Department, Clark County Fire, Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability; Clark County Regional Flood Control District; Clark County Water Reclamation District, Las Vegas Valley Water District, Southern Nevada Health District; Participating Municipalities (Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas; Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiute Tribe); Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Homeland Security Division; Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (RTC)	Provided input as MPSC members/principal subjects; Provided input ï GIS maps; Provided hazard record and data; provided land use data; provided input from various interests
Private Organizations	Constant Associates, American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), Las Vegas Valley Water District, Las Vegas Review Journal, Nevada Weed Management Association (NWMA), National Geographic; The Nature Conservancy; Vaisala U.S. National Lightening Detection Network; Science Sparks	Directed planning efforts as principal mitigation planners; provided input from various interests; Provided input ï HAZUS report
Academia	Columbia School of Public Health, Nevada State Climate Office at the University of Nevada at Reno	Provided input from various interests
Vulnerable Populations Data	FEMA RISK Map, Clark County Department of Sustainability and Environment, Help Hope Home/Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum	Provided input from various interests

Local Procedures and Resources

Available Resources/Documentation Resources

The MPSC conducted a comprehensive review of Clark jurisdictions; the cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas, and the Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiutes, to determine the availability of existing emergency management and preparedness information.

Clark County Critical Facilities List

The Clark County MPSC in conjunctions with CCOEM and Clark County GISMO Information Technology Department assessed the list of critical facilities used throughout the MJHMP plan update and is the based off the vulnerability assessment and loss estimated. The complete list is available in Appendix E ï Critical Facilities & Infrastructure. Clark County GISMO Information Technology Department staff updated this list to produce updated GIS maps located with the County for this plan update.

Clark County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) ï November 2019

CCOEM developed a countywide EOP as an all-hazard plan that describes how the County will organize and respond to emergencies and disasters in the community. It is based on, and is compatible with, Federal, State of Nevada, and other applicable laws; regulations; plans; and policies, including Presidential Policy Directive 8, the National Response Framework (NRF), and Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) plans. A primary responsibility of government is response to emergency or disaster conditions to maximize the safety of the public and minimize property damage. It is the goal of the County that responses to such conditions are conducted in the most organized, efficient, and effective manner possible. Therefore, this EOP utilizes the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for managing emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies. Consisting of a Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes, and Incident Annexes, this EOP provides a framework for coordinated response and recovery activities during a large- scale emergency.

Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee, Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan ï January 2022

This plan is the product of cooperative efforts by the members of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and fulfills a federal requirement of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) under Title III, "Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know". This document provides guidance for hazardous materials emergency response and represents a consensus by the LEPC upon which to base future planning and training.

Clark County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Clark County is currently covered by a FEMA-approved local multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. The current MJHMP (August 2018) has been reviewed and incorporated throughout this plan per FEMA requirements.

Clark County Master Plan ï Adopted November 17, 2021

The Clark County Master Plan is a long-term, general policy plan for the physical development of unincorporated Clark County, satisfying the requirements of Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 278.160. The plan is a living document and its elements are updated according to the planning process.

Clark County, NV and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Study

The Clark County Flood Insurance Study (FIS) revises and updates information on the existence an

severity of flood hazards in the geographic area of Clark County, including the Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas, and the unincorporated areas of Clark County (referred to collectively herein as Clark County) and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The study has developed flood-risk data for various areas of the community that will be used to establish actuarial flood insurance rates and assist the community in its efforts to promote sound floodplain management. Minimum floodplain management requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3.

Clark Countyôs Sustainability and Climate Actio

In 2019, the Clark County Board of Commissioners made recommendation that Clark County develop and adopt its first ever Sustainability and Climate Action Plan. The impacts of climate change are very real, and they are upon us. This plan recognizes those unique challenges of climate change with the goal of working harder to build resilience into our social, economic and environmental systems.

Clark County, Nevada Climate Vulnerability Assessment ï September 2022

The purpose of the Clark County Vulnerability Assessment (CVA), a project of the All-in-Clark County Initiative, was to assess the current and future potential impacts of climate change in Clark County, Nevada, and to develop strategies that reduce those risks to create a more sustainable and resilient future for all. This report summarizes the process and results of the assessment to understand the vulnerabilities of key systems, services, and people to a changing climate.

Clark County Regional Flood Control District (CCRFCD) Master CIP Plan ï 2020

The Regional Flood Control District Board of Directors (Board) approved the Ten-Year Construction Program plan (TYCP) at its June 9 meeting. The plan includes $991 million in total projected revenue, with $187 million eligible in the first year, beginning July 1, 2022. The TYCP revenues are derived from the District-quarter-of-one-percent sales tax revenue, interest revenues, and bond proceeds from the issuance of debt. The Board adopted the prioritization of projects based on factors Including the affected population, assessed land value impacted, public perception of need, emergency access, general inconvenience, and coordination with other projects. Read more about the projects in the plan. The District has completed 677 miles of channel, 104 detention basins built, or 75 percent of its master plan. When all projects on the 10-year plan are completed, another 8 detention basins and 76 miles of conveyance will be added.

Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan ï 2019

As part of an agreement with the federal government and the other Colorado River Basin states, Southern Nevadaôs Colorado River water supplies were reduced levels in Lake Mead. Under the Lower Basin Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan, Nevada, Arizona, California and Mexico reduced the amount of water diverted from the Colorado River to reduce risks from ongoing drought.

State of Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan ï 2018

The State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan is the mitigation goals, strategies, and priorities. Hazard mitigation can be defined as any action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from natural and human-caused disasters. The standard version of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan was originally submitted by the Nevada Division of Emergency Management and approved by FEMA in 2004; it was updated in 2007, updated and enhanced in the 2010 iteration. Since 2010, the Nevada Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee, Nevada Hazard Planning Subcommittee, Nevada Division of Emergency Management staff, and Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology staff at the University of Nevada, Reno contributed to the 2013 update and the current 2018 update of the Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

State of Nevada Climate Strategy

The State Climate Strategy is an integrated, economy-wide roadmap for the Silver State to accelerate climate action necessary to achieve Nevadaôs clima benefits of the clean energy and technology revolution. The Strategy is just the beginning of future climate action in Nevada. As a living document, the Strategy will be adapted and updated as the impacts of climate change evolve and new climate-friendly technologies become available.

Nevada Threats and Hazards ï September 2020

The Nevada Threats and Hazards document is a document created by the State of Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DHS)/Office of Homeland Security (DHS). Within the documents statement of purpose, the reason for this document was that upon further research, FEMA, state agencies, and local jurisdictions were using various terms to define specific threats and hazards. In order to support this effort, DEM has developed a standardized list of threats and hazards to be used in the planning process. The standardized list of terms combines FEMA definitions with a list of hazards specific to geography and industry in Nevada. This document is also a tool that may be used for jurisdictions to facilitate THIRA/SPR planning, plan development and updates (such as the MJHMP update), and grant applications through DEM and DHS.

Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety

These guidelines apply to management practices for dam safety of all Federal agencies responsible for the planning, design, construction, operation, or regulation of dams. They are not intended as guidelines or standards for the technology of dams. The basic principles of the guidelines apply to all dams. However, reasonable judgments need to be made in t size, complexity, and hazard. The Federal agencies have a good record and generally sound practices on dam safety. These guidelines are intended to promote management control of dam safety and a common approach to dam safety practices by all the agencies. Although the guidelines are intended for and applicable to all agencies, it is recognized that the methods of the degree of application will vary depending on the agency mission and functions.

Southern Nevada Water Authority (SWNA), Water Resource Plan ï 2023

The SNWAôs 2023 Plan provides a comprehensive ove Southern Nevada and discusses factors that will influence resource availability and use over a 50-year planning horizon. The plan does not intend to specifically address all aspects of water resource management and development; rather, it serves as a companion to other detailed planning documents like SWNA major construction and capital plan, SWNA Conservation Plan, regional water quality plan for the Las Vegas Valley Watershed, Annual Operating plan for the Las Vegas Valley Watershed, SWNA Financial Budget and Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, SNVS Operating Plan, and SWNA Water Budget.

Moapa Band of Paiutes Hazard Mitigation Plan, Annex A ï 2015

The Moapa Band of Pauite were covered in the Clark County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2012) under Annex A. The updated MJHMP Annex A 2015 has been reviewed and incoproated in this plan per FEMA requirements.

Clark County Planning Documents

Clark Countyôs participating jurisdictions-related ovide documents. These documents were reviewed, assessed, and cataloged to compile Section 5.3 ï Capabilities as well as Section 5.5 ï Planning Integration of this HMP.

Technical Resources

The Clark County MPSC employed a variety of technical resources in its plan development. These technical resources were instrumental in completing vulnerability and risk assessments.

CONSTANT Associates

Founded in 2004, CONSTANT Associates (CONSTANT) mission is to make the world a safer place. CONSTANT was the principal plan writer for this MJHMP update.

ArcGIS Pro

Each map developed for this plan was created using

CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Interactive Map

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry/Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Programôs Social Vulnerabilit shows how socially vulnerable populations are especially at risk during public health emergencies because of factors like socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, or housing type and transportation. To help public health officials and emergency response planners meet the needs of socially vulnerable populations in emergency response and recovery efforts, the Geospatial Research, Analysis, and Services Program (GRASP) created and maintains the CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (https://svi.cdc.gov/map.html).

FEMA DFIRM ï Map Center

FEMAôs National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) data was estimating potential flood impacts and loss estimates.

FEMA National Risk Index for Natural Hazards (National Risk Index Map) Dataset Update 1.19.0 ï 3/23/2023

The National Risk Index (NRI) is an easy-to-use, interactive tool that shows which communities are most at risk to natural hazards. It includes data about the expected annual losses to individual natural hazards, social vulnerability and community resilience, available at county and Census tract levels. Also, the National Risk Index Maps are interactive maps to visually explore natural hazard risk data across the United States (https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map).

Data Set Update Information: https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/updates

HAZUS®

FEMAôs HAZUSÈ is a nationally applicable standard estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes. HAZUS® uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to estimate the physical, economic, and social impacts of disasters. CONSTANT Associates developed the Global Risk Reports for Earthquake and Flooding within the plan update.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Center for Environmental Information (NOAA/NCEI)

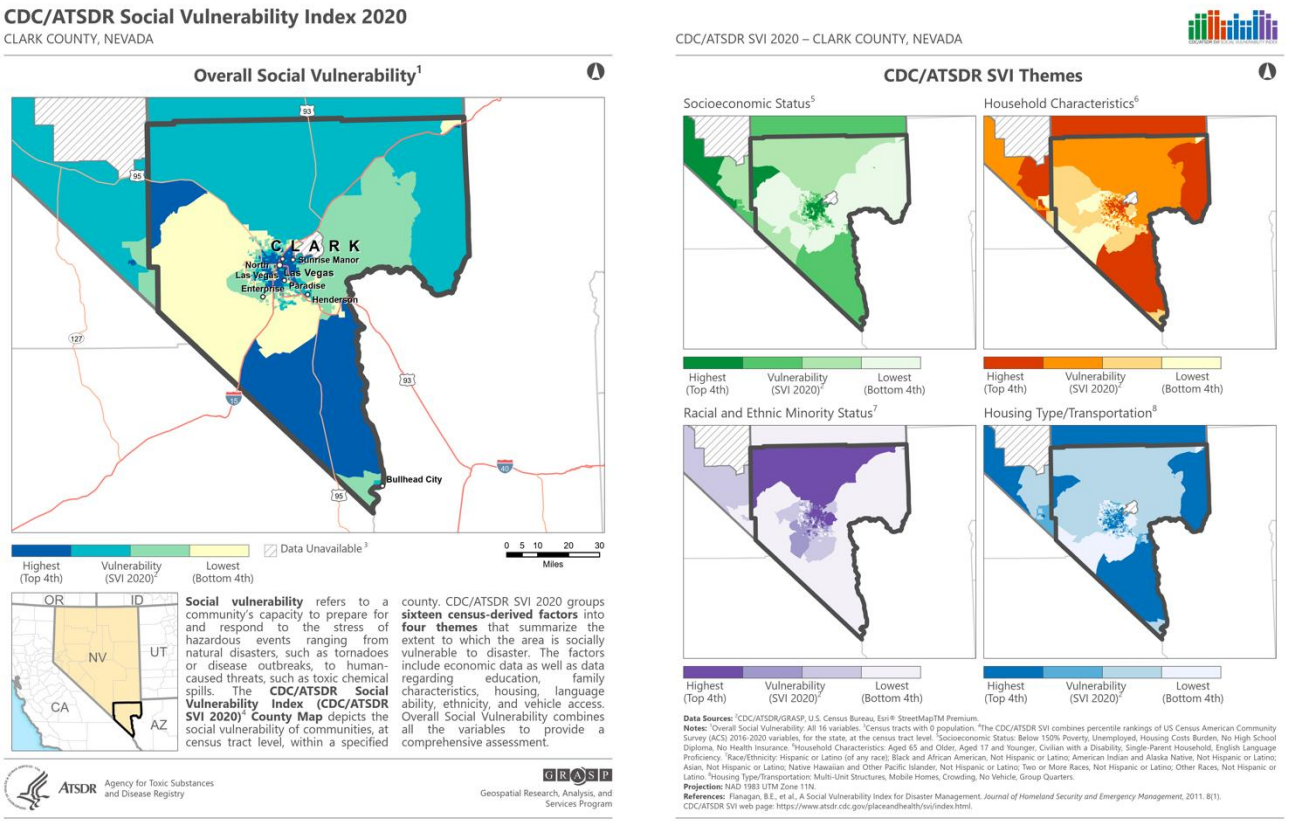
Weather data and historical events were primarily provided by NOAA/NCEI, which is formerly known as the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) (https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents/).

Continued Public Involvement

Clark County and its participating jurisdictions (which includes the Clark County Unincorporated Areas, and Tribal areas of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and the Moapa Band of Paiutes/Moapa River Indian Reservation) are dedicated to involving the public in the continual shaping of its mitigation plan and the development of its mitigation projects and activities. Clark County will continue to engage those residents who are considered a part of the socially vulernable population.

The CDC indicates that Social Vulnerability is when every community must prepare for and respond to hazardous events, whether a natural disaster like torandoes or a disease outbreak, or a human-made event such as a harmful chemical spill. A number of factors, including poverty, lack of access to transporation, and crowded housing may weaken a com financial loss in a disaster. The CDC/ATSD Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses U.S. Census data to determine the social vulnerability of every census tract. Census tracts are subdivisions of counties for which the Census collects statistical data. The SVI ranks each tract on 16 social factors, including poverty, lack of vehicle access, and crowded housing, and groups them into four related themes: socioeconomnic status; household characteristics; racial and ethnic minority status and housing type/transportation. Each tract receives a separate ranking for each of the four themes, as well as an overall ranking.

Clark County and the cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, Moapa Band of Paiutes, Clark County Water Reclamation District, Clark County School District, and Las Vegas Valley Water District, will engage socially vulernanble populations in the planning area and solicit feedback regarding hazard mitigation planning efforts to the areas shaded in dark blues areas on the overal SVI map and the darker areas on the CDC/ASTDR SVI Themes in the map below.

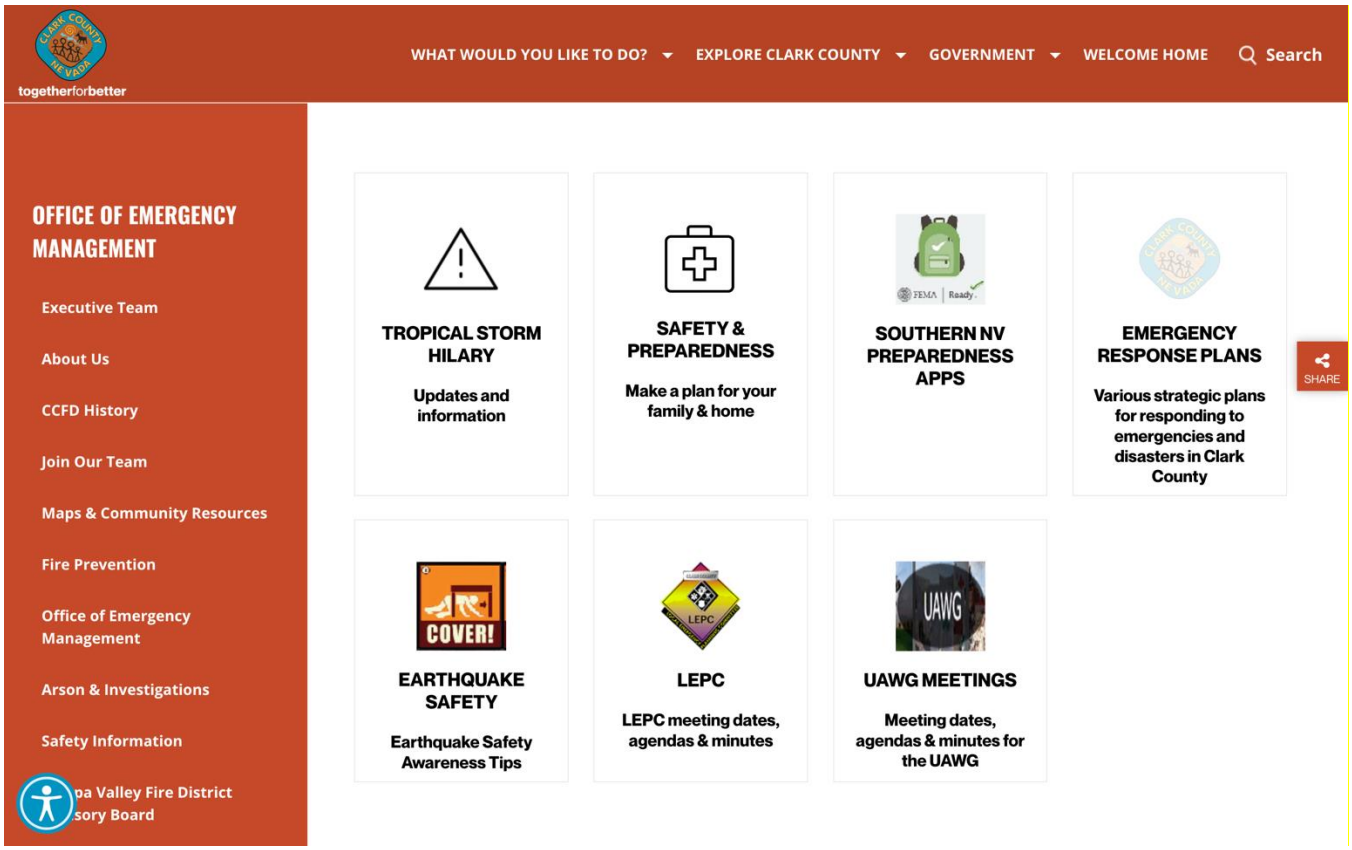


Map Source: Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Social vulnerability engagement and outreach efforts in the planning area was difficult to complete due to the COVID-19 pandemic occurring during the planning process of the plan update. The MPSC will target outreach and engagement efforts during to enhance socially vulnerable engagement and outreach during the next MJHMP update planning process (2029).

The Clark County MPSC will continue to keep the public informed about its hazard mitigation projects and activities through the CCOEM website .

Link:
https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/departments/fire/office_of_emergency_management.php



The public will also be invited to participate in annual MPSC meetings to review and discuss the mitigation related events of the past year and provide feedback on the MJHMP.

Copies of the updated Clark County MJHMP will be available online through CCOEMs website and distributed to the participating jurisdictions of Clark County Departments, Clark County Unincorporated Areas and the Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas, and the Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiutes, as well as the special districts of, Clark County School District, Southern Nevada Health District, Clark County Water Reclamation District and Las Vegas Valley Water Authority.

Plan Maintenance

Elements of this section include:

- Monitoring, evaluating, and updating the MJHMP;
- Incorporation into existing plans and procedures;
- Continued public participation.

Table 9: FEMA Regulation Checklist: Plan Maintenance

FEMA Regulation Checklist: Plan Maintenance	
44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1)	**Documentation of Plan Maintenance:** The plan shall include documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.
Elements	
D1.	Is there discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(4)(iii)
D2.	Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5 year cycle)? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(4)(i)
D3.	Does the plan describe a process by which each community will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, where appropriate? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(4)(ii)

Data Source: FEMA, Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, Released April 19, 2022, Effective April 19, 2023.

Implementation and maintenance of the MJHMP is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. This section details the process that the County and cities / tribes will use to monitor, update, and evaluate the plan within the five-year cycle of the planôs revision to ensu active and relevant document. The format of the plan aligns with the regulation checklist and is divided into sections of information. When it is time to maintain or revise the MJHMP, data can be easily located and incorporated, resulting in an easy method to keep the plan current and relevant.

The Clark County MPSC has developed a method to ensure monitoring, evaluation, and updating of its mitigation plan. Upon adoption of the Clark County MJHMP Update, CCOEM will utilize its Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to provide plan updates, revisions, and data collection for future MJHMP planning purposes. The LEPC chair will utilize the created MPSC for proposed mitigation projects comprised of CCOEMôs Assistant Emergency M the MPSC. The CCOEM Assistant Emergency Manager will be determined by a vote in the MPSC. Additional members may be added based on necessity. The MPSC will submit a quarterly report to the LEPC, which in turn, will submit an annual report to CCOEM. Refer to the Clark County MJHMP Update Quarterly Report form at the end of this section for additional details.

CCOEM may request a non-scheduled report on the monitoring, evaluation, or updating of any portion of the MHMP plan due to irregular progress on mitigation actions and or projects, in the aftermath of a hazard event, or for any reason deemed appropriate.

Plan Monitoring and Situational Change

The goals of this phase of plan maintenance are:

Plan Monitoring: *regularly report on the progress of mitigation projects/actions from start to finish.*

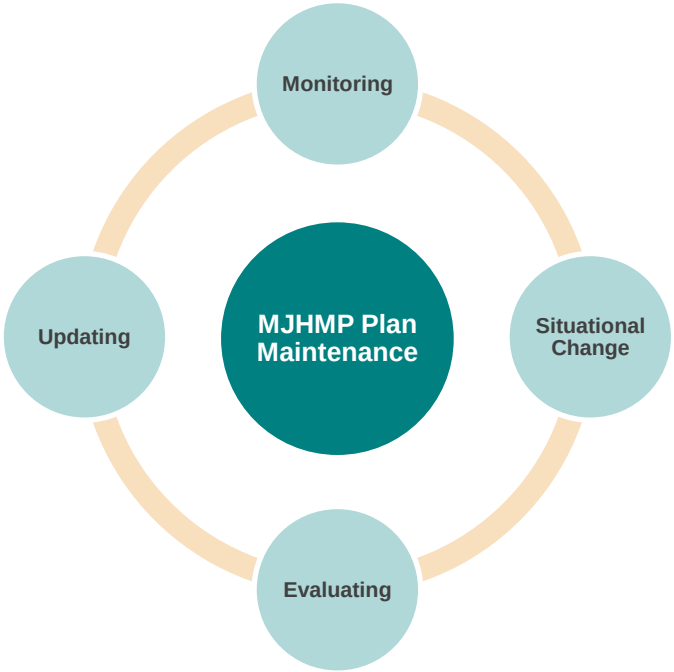
Situational Change: *Plan change(s) due to training, drills, exercises, project completions, hazard events, etc.*

Plan monitoring can be defined as the ongoing process by which stakeholders obtain regular feedback on the progress being made towards achieving their goals and objectives. In the more limited approach, monitoring may focus on tracking projects and the use of the agencyôs res the broader approach, monitoring also involves tracking strategies and actions being taken by partners and non-partners, and figuring out what new strategies and actions need to be taken to ensure progress towards the most important results.

A monitoring report will be written and submitted for review to the MPSC/LEPC and after the quarterly MPSC meeting or when triggered by situational change. The monitoring report answers the following questions:

- Is the mitigation project under, over, or on budget?
- Is the mitigation project behind, ahead of, or on schedule?
- Are there any changes in Clark Countyôs capabili
- Are there any changes in Clark Countyôs hazard r
- Impact of the hazard on the vulnerable population in Clark County?
- Has the mitigation project/action has been initiated or its initiation planned?
- Is the current process of prioritizing mitigation projects/actions appropriate and accurate?
- Has the current method of incorporating mitigation project/actions yielded a comprehensive action and project strategy to address seen and unforeseen hazards?
- If applicable, has participation in a mitigatior
- Was a negative result caused directly or indirectly by insufficient levels of public outreach?
- If any, what plan updates occurred, why they occurred, and what is their impact?

The plan maintenance process is cyclical and maintenance items can operate simultaneously within the process.



Plan Evaluation

A plan evaluation is a rigorous and independent assessment of either completed or ongoing activities to determine the extent to which they are achieving stated objectives and contributing to decision making. An evaluation report (see example on the pages 41-42) will be written and s o Cl MSPC when the situation dictates.

The goal of plan evaluation is meaning to answer questions l current mitigation plan sufficient, helpful or are imperative and valuable during the evaluation period.

The following situations are typical examples of when an evaluation will be necessary.

- Post hazard event
- Post training event
- Post tabletop or drill exercise

Significant change or completion of a mitigation project/action (e.g., funding source, responsible party, estimated timeline, and cost estimate)

- An evaluation report will ask the following questions to the previously listed events.
- Do the mitigation objectives and goals continue to address the current hazards?
- Are there new or previously unforeseen hazards?
- Does a change in hazard vulnerability demand a change of or addition of mitigation actions or projects?
- Clark County OEM and Clark County MPSC will review and assess any and all mitigation projects/actions to ensure vulnerable populations are included in those updates.
- Does a change in the mitigation strategy demand a change of or addition of mitigation actions/projects?
- Are current resources appropriate for implementing a mitigation project?
- Was the outcome of a mitigation action/project expected?
- Are there implementation problems?
- Was the public engaged (including agencies that support vulnerable populations) to the point where they were satisfied with current engagement strategies?
- Did the public participate in a number that produced a positive yield on the plan, action, or project?
- Are there coordination problems?

Plan Updating ï How Will the Plan Update Occur?

The goal of plan updating is to provide an update, if necessary, if any deficiencies are found during the plan evaluation phase.

The FEMA Local Mitigation Handbook (2023) emphasizes a plan update as reviewing and revising the plan at least once every five (5) years. Clark County will begin the update process one-y e a r f r o m t h i s p l a nôs a d o p t i o n d i r e c t i o n o f t h e C o u n t yôs A n s o r d e r s t o h a v e a successful and cross jurisdictional planning process, the following jurisdictions were included in this planning process Clark County Departments, Clark County Unincorporated Areas and the Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas, and the Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiutes, as well as the special districts of, Clark County School District, Southern Nevada Health District, Clark County Water Reclamation District and Las Vegas Valley Water Authority. The County will use the folloiwng process to update the MJHMP:

- Convene a planning team and complete stakeholder and public outreach within the planning area.
  - **Mitigation Planning Steering Committee Meeting Schedule:** The Clark County LEPC and MPSC is a conduit for all mitigation actions and projects. They are led by CCOME, meet every quarter (February, May, August, and November) and are open to the public. *Note, meetings may only be held via teleconference, please check the agenda of the respective meeting you are attending*. The meetings are held in the Clark County Fire Administration Office, 575 E. Flamingo Road. Members of the LEPC and MPSC come from all jurisdictions and from a wide variety of local agencies and departments as well as various industries and the general public. These meetings will ensure the appropriate status of certain goals (mitigation activities and projects) identified in mitigation strategy are up to date, as required by FEMA, in the next five-year plan update (2028). For more information about the LEPC and MPSC, use this link. (https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/departments/fire_department/emergency_management/lepc_agendas___minutes.php)

  - **Stakeholder and Public Outreach**: The process of stakeholder and public outreach begin when CCOEM selected staff from participating jurisdictions and stakeholders were invited to participate in the MPSC for the purpose of developing the MJHMP Update. During the plan update process, CCOEM will coordinate and facilitate quarterly meetings within the five-year cycle with stakeholders from the participating jurisdictions which will also include those stakeholders that support FEMA Community Lifelines: , Clark County (incorporated and unincorporated), the Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, North Las Vegas, Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiutes, County and participating jurisdiction agencies/departments representing vulnerable populations (i.e. Clark County Senior Services, American Red Cross, and Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care), neighboring Nevada counties (Lincoln and Nye), neighboring California counties (San Bernadino and Inyo), neighboring Arizona county (Mohave), and plan stakeholders (Clark County Water Reclamation District, Clark County School District, and Las Vegas Valley Water District). These meetings will allow CCOEM, the LEPC Chair, MPSC members, and stakeholders from Clark County (incorporated and unincorporated), the Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, North Las Vegas, Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiutes, to gather relevant information needed for the next plan update.
  - **Social Vulnerability Outreach:** Social vulnerability outreach and engagement efforts

in the planning area was difficult to complete due to the COVID-19 pandemic occurring during the planning process of the plan update. The MPSC will target outreach and engagement efforts during the next MJHMP update cycle (2028).

- **Representatives of Vulnerable Communities:** There were members of vulnerable communities that were also jurisdictional representatives that serve and support vulnerable populations in the planning area such as Clark County School District, Clark County Animal Control, Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability, Clark County Senior Services, Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care, Southern Nevada Health District, the American Red Cross, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), participating jurisdiction Fire & EMS departments, and the Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiute.

Á Identify new plans, studies, reports, and technical information that pertains to the planning areaôs vulnerabilities. Validate or update haza that occurred since the last plan update; validate or update community assets; update the risk assessment and mitigation strategy based on the new risk assessment; address changes in development and changes in priorities.

Á Incorporate information in this plan to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and decisions for local land use policy in the future. Proactive mitigation planning will help reduce the cost of disaster response and recovery to communities and their residents by protecting critical community facilities, reducing liability exposure, and minimizing overall community impacts and disruptions. This plan identifies activities that can be undertaken by both the public and the private sectors to reduce risk to safety, health, and property caused by natural hazards. When new hazard data becomes available, it will be added to the MMHMP. Also, new data will be confirmed or declined at quarterly MPSC meetings.

Á Document and describe the plan update process.

- Typically, a MJHMP update is initiated upon the completion of a plan evaluation and even then, only when the evaluation determines an update is appropriate. For whatever reason, a MJHMP update can be written at any time it is deemed necessary by CCOEM.

Clark County MJHMP Plan Update Schedule

Plan Update Schedule			
Plan Update Steps	**When?**	**How?**	**Who?**
Plan Monitoring	Quarterly	Get status updates on mitigation actions, compile Clark County, NV MJHMP Evaluation Progress Report, and identify any corrections.	Clark County LEPC and MPSC Chairs and Clark County Mitigation Planning Steering Committee (MPSC)
Plan Evaluating	Once a year or after a disaster event.	Review the MJHMP Plan Review Tool Plan Assessment and Overall Plan Progress Report	CCOEM Assistant Manager and MPSC Co-Lead

Plan Update Schedule			
Plan Update Steps	**When?**	**How?**	**Who?**
		document to review how the plan has been carried out so far and record lessons learned throughout the plan monitoring process	
Plan Updating	Every five (5) years, or after a disaster event.	Review the plan and update it as necessary.	CCOEM Assistant Manager and MPSC Co-Lead

Related to Tribal Nations

The Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and Moapa Band of Paiutes will be responsible for reporting for grant funds used in the update process. According to FEMA/DMA 2000 guidelines for mitigation planning, Clark County will begin the update process one-year from this planôs adoption under the direction of the Countyôs Assistant eEmerg quarterly meetings within the five-year cycle with stakeholders from the participating jurisdictions and the two Tribal Nations:

- Clark County (incorporated and unincorporated)
- Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, North Las Vegas
- Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiutes
- County and participating jurisdiction agencies/departments representing vulnerable populations (i.e Clark County Senior Services, American Red Cross, and Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care)
- Neighboring Nevada counties (Lincoln and Nye)
- Neighboring California counties (San Bernadino and Inyo)
- Neighboring Arizona county (Mohave)
- Plan stakeholders (Clark County Water Reclamation District, Clark County School District, and Las Vegas Valley Water District)

These meetings will allow CCOEM, the LEPC Chair, MPSC members, and stakeholders from Clark County (incorporated and unincorporated), the Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, North Las Vegas, Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute and Moapa Band of Paiutes, to gather relevant information needed for the next plan update. These meetings will ensure the appropriate status of certain goals (mitigation activities and projects) identified in mitigation strategy are up to date, as required by FEMA, in the next five-year plan update (2024).

Also, depending on the agency, the Tribal Nations grant disbursement are different. Some funds may be dispersed directly to the tribeôs accounts and some to BIA protocol.

During close-out, the Tribal Nations (Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and Moapa Band of Paiutes) Finance Departments will confirm that all funds have been drawn down as well as ensure that all expenditures were allowable. Cost match is always done at the beginning of all projects that require a match. This

ensures that before any federal funds are spent, the Tribal Nations (Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and Moapa Band of Paiutes) have met their match obligations. For reimbursement grants, the Tribal Nations of Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and Moapa Band of Paiutes only ask for reimbursement for amounts outside of the required match. For all progress reports, the Tribal Nations will work with the MPSC to ensure that the required documents have been submitted to the award that progress reports are submitted on time during the course of the project.

Table 10: Sample-Clark County, NV MJHMP Evaluation Progress Report

2024 CLARK COUNTY, NV, MJHMP- MITIGATION PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT	
Progress Report Period From (Date):	
Project Title:	
Project ID:	
Description of Project	
Implementing Department/Agency	
Supporting Department/Agency:	
Contact Name	
Contact E-Mail	
Contact Phone Number:	
Grant/Finance Administrator:	
Total Project Cost:	
Anticipated Cost Overrun/Underrun:	
Date of Project Approval:	
Project Start Date:	
Anticipated Completion Date:	
SUMMARY OF PROJECT PROGRESS FOR THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
What was accomplished during this reporting period?	
What obstacles, problems or delays did the project encounter, if any?	
How were the problems resolved?	
Does this project affect vulnerable populations like the underserved, homeless, senior citizens, etc.?	

Table 10: Sample Clark County, NV MJHMP Evaluation Progress Report (continued)

2024 CLARK COUNTY, NV, MJHMP- MITIGATION PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT				
MJHMP SECTION	**QUESTIONS**	**YES**	**NO**	**COMMENTS**
PLANNING PROCESS	Has your county department/agency (or other type of organization) done any public outreach activities regarding the MJHMP or a mitigation project? If yes, please describe.			
	Has your county department/agency (or other type of organization) integrated any of the MJHMP elements into other plans or policies? If yes, please describe.			
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION	Has a disaster occurred in this reporting period that affected your department/agency (or other type of organization?			
	Do you know of new hazard studies, reports and/or mapping available for Clark County? If so, what are they?			
RISK ASSESSMENT	Does your county department/agency have any new critical assets that should be included in the 2027 MJHMP risk assessment			
	Have there been changes in development trends that could create additional risks?			
MITIGATION STRATEGY	Are there different or additional resources (financial, technical and human) that are now available for mitigation planning?			

Section 3: Planning Area Description

Formed in 1909 in the name of Senator William Andrews Clark , Clark County, NV, is located on the southernmost tip of the State of Nevada and encompasses 7,891.7 square miles of land area and is the sixth County in Nevada by total area and reported a population of 2,265,461 people in the 2020 U. S. Census (It borders the Nevada counties of Lincoln (north) and Nye (west) and the California counties of San Bernadino (south) and Inyo (southwest), and Mohave County in Arizona.

For hazard mitigation planning purposes, Clark County encompasses the jurisdictions of Clark County, NV (incorporated and unincorporated); the cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas; and the Tribal Nations of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and Moapa Band of Paiutes.

As written on the County website, Clark County is a dynamic and innovative organization dedicated to providing quality service with integrity, respect, and accountability. Covering an area, the size of New Jersey, Clark is home to the part of the state's l Medical Center. The County also provides municipal services to 1 million residents in the unincorporated area. The famed Las Vegas Strip sits at the heart of Clark County, which features unparalleled attractions; Las Vegas boasts more than 147,000 hotel rooms and

As of 2019, Clark Co most populous county in the United States and 1 provides extensive regional services to more than 2.3 million citizens and more than 45.6 million visitors a year. Clark County is the mos to up pe ls as do h Nev 7 0 pe t c According to the U.S. 2020 Decennial Census, Clark County has 917,656 housing units and 16,307 building permits issued in 2021 (U.S Census Quick Facts). The median list price for a home in Clark County was reported by MLS of sold properties over the last year (April 2022 – April 2023) is as $425,000 with a 56.7% homeownership rate (as reported by data.census.gov).

The following table provides a structural summary by sector for Clark County, as identified by FEMA HAZUS database.

Table 11: Structural Summary, Clark County

Structural Summary							
Jurisdiction	**Agriculture**	**Commercial**	**Government**	**Industrial**	**Residential**	**Education**	**Religious**
Clark County	$553,513	$84,269,222	$2,844,342	$15,521,346	$273,125,235	$15,258,628	$3,733,172

Data Source: FEMA HAZUS Database

Related to Education, the Clark County School District (CCSD) was established in 1956 and is the nationôs fifth (5th) largest school district. The s has one of the top magnet programs in the Country. The 2022-2023 CCSD Pocket Guide indicates that the district operates 372 school programs in 344 CCSD facilities on 337 campuses within the County. More detail on these facilities within the CCSD will be in the Critical Facilities Summary.

Clark County residents and visitors are served and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, the City of North Las Vegas Police Department, and the City of Henderson Police Department. As mentioned on the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department website, prior to July 1, 1973, the police agencies in Clark County consisted of five; namely, the Clark County Sheriff's Department, City of Las Vegas Police Department, City of North Las Vegas Police Department, City of Henderson Police Department and Boulder City Police Department. The cities policed their incorporated areas and the Sheriff's Department provided police services to the unincorporated areas of the County of Clark. The Las Vegas Police Department was the largest police agency in the State of Nevada, with approximately 500 personnel (both commissioned and civilian).

The CCOEM mission is to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies within the County. The mission of the CCOEM is to facilitate and support the resources that will enable Clark County to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. CCOEM provides a single point of coordination for Clark County public safety projects. This includes emergency management planning, preparation activities such as training and exercises, response support coordination during emergencies and coordination of recovery programs following emergencies. In this capacity, CCOEM works closely with Clark County public safety organizations to facilitate a coordinated approach to multi-agency activities.

Clark County residents and visitors are served by a seven-member County Commission, elected from geographic districts on a partisan basis for staggered four-year terms. County commissioners biennially elect a chairperson who serves as the Commission's presiding officer. The Commission, in turn, hires a county manager who is responsible for the administrative operations of the County government. Clark County commissioners serve as "ex-officio" as the governing bodies of the Las Vegas Valley Water District, Clark County Water Reclamation District, University Medical Center of Southern Nevada, Big Bend and Kyle Canyon Water Districts, and the Clark County Liquor and Gaming Licensing Board. The County Manager's Office is responsible for the administration of the largest county in the state which provides regional services to more than 2.3 million residents and 45 million visitors annually and municipal-like services to more than 1 million residents in the unincorporated County.

Vulnerable residents, like the unhoused and senior citizens, in the County, are supported through Clark County Senior Services and Help Hope Home, the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care. The Clark County Senior Service Unit provides services to low-income seniors and individuals with disabilities. The services offered include homemaker services, adult day care, and long-term care assistance. These programs are income based, and a yearly eligibility determination/re-determination to qualify is required. Social Workers on staff assist clients with questions related to needed services in the community and assess specific homemaker services to remain in their homes. For the unhoused population, Help Hope Home, the Southern Nevada Homelessness Continuum of Care is comprised of local governments and other agencies, religious organizations, advocacy groups, and others concerned with the issues of homelessness and affordable housing through a coordinated and regional approach to planning service provision. Their recent 2022 Homeless Census found 5,645 people living in shelters or on the streets and estimated that nearly 14,000 people experienced homelessness in Southern Nevada at some point during the year.

The four municipalities within Clark County– the Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas – have their own local governing bodies in place. These consist of an elected mayor and city council and an appointed City Manager who oversees the day-to-day operations of their respective city's functions, e.g., zoning, code enforcement, licenses, public safety, and others. There are also two (2) Tribal Nations within the County – the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and the Moapa Band of Paiute Indians. Both tribes have a Tribal Government and department that oversee the day-to-day operations of their respective Tribal Nations.

Table 12: Clark County, Participating Jurisdictions

Clark County, Participating Jurisdictions			
Cities	**Clark County Unincorporated Jurisdictions**	**Special Districts**	**Tribal Nations**
¶ Boulder City ¶ Henderson ¶ Las Vegas ¶ Mesquite ¶ North Las Vegas	¶ Arden ¶ Cactus Springs ¶ Cottonwood Cove ¶ Coyote Springs ¶ Glendale	¶ Clark County Water Reclamation District ¶ Clark County School District ¶ Southern Nevada Health District	¶ Las Vegas Paiute Tribe ¶ The Moapa Band of Paiutes

Clark County, Participating Jurisdictions			
Cities	**Clark County Unincorporated Jurisdictions**	**Special Districts**	**Tribal Nations**
	¶ Jean ¶ Logandale ¶ Mountain Springs ¶ Nelson ¶ Overton ¶ Primm ¶ Sloan ¶ Sutor ¶ Census-designated places include: ¶ Blue Diamond ¶ Bunkerville ¶ Cal-Nev-Ari ¶ Crystal ¶ Enterprise ¶ Fort Mojave Indian Reservation (part) ¶ Goodsprings ¶ Indian Springs ¶ Laughlin ¶ Moapa Town ¶ Moapa Valley ¶ Mount Charleston ¶ Paradise ¶ Sandy Valley ¶ Searchlight ¶ Spring Valley ¶ Summerlin South ¶ Sunrise Manor ¶ Whitney ¶ Winchester	¶ Las Vegas Valley Water District	

A brief description of the four aforementioned municipalities, two Tribal Nations, and three- special health district entities participating in this update to the Clark County MJHMP are provided below. Information specific to the hazard mitigation planning efforts of the aforementioned jurisdictions can be found in Appendix J ï Jurisdictional Annex. As previously mentioned, the new, FEMA-approved plan will serve the County for a period of five years.

Municipalities

Á **Boulder City, NV:** The City of Boulder City is known to be a small town with big adventure. The Boulder City Visitor Brochure mentions that itôs just beyond th City, the town that built Hoover Dam. It doesnôt take -seeking spirit and feel i

welcoming charm. But it may take a while to see all of the recreational and outdoor activities. There are so many ways to explore, whether it b through or staying a while.

- **Henderson, NV**: The City of Henderson was officially incorporated on April 16, 1953. According to the city ôs website, today the City of Henderson has grown to more than 103 square miles and is the second largest city in Nevada. Henderson is often referred to as having small town values with big city efficiencies. The city's official slogan "Henderson-a Place to Call Home" reflects a community that enjoys small town values while benefiting from big city efficiencies. Henderson is also located just a few miles from Harry Reid International Airport (previously known as McCarran International Airport), and the Henderson Executive Airport, has completed major renovations and serves as a reliever airport to Harry Reid International Airport. With the I-215 highway into Henderson, the City is just minutes away from the famous Las Vegas Strip.
- **Las Vegas, NV:** The City of Las Vegas began with a land auction in 1905 and has grown into a world-class city with a rich history. The history portion of the City of Las Vegas website mentions that Las Vegas was founded as a city on May 15, 1905, when 110 acres of land situated between Stewart Avenue on the north, Garces Avenue to the south, Main Street to the west, and Fifth Street (Las Vegas Boulevard) to the east, were auctioned off by the railroad company. Also, Las Vegas was incorporated on June 1, 1911. On that day, voters in the unincorporated township of Las Vegas went to the polls and voted on the issue of incorporation.
- **Mesquite, NV:** Since incorporation Mesquite has experienced rapid growth, at one time being named ñThe fastest growing city in Americaò for its website, since its incorporation, with this growth has come an increase of businesses and services never before enjoyed by residents of the area. A new hospital, medical and dental clinics brought care that had only been possible by traveling outside the valley. Stores, restaurants, movie theaters, art galleries, golf courses, hotels and casinos are providing employment and services for the lifestyle that has become a trademark of Mesquite. The construction of a new high school, a new middle school and two new elementary schools reflect the increase of young families in the population. Housing developments are creating beautiful neighborhoods for residents of all ages. Access to newly opened land west of Mesquite has been made possible by the addition of a new I-15 interchange encouraging the construction of new light industry. Mesquite has long been a stop on a busy western highway but now it is a destination.
- **North Las Vegas, NV:** The City of North Las Vegas has become one of the fastest growing cities within the State of Nevada. As indicated on its website, https://www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com/our-city/about-north-las-vegas, North Las Vegas is a premier place to live, work and play, the City of North Las Vegas leads Southern Nevada in both new home construction and economic development. Our fast-and-faster, business-friendly approach has made the City a top destination nationally for development opportunities. The City of North Las Vegas has become a hub for new job creation and economic diversification, attracting multiple fortune 500 and global brands, including Amazon, Sephora, Ball Corp., Crocs Inc. and Kroger. This success has enabled the city to reinvest in the community with expanded police and fire service, new parks, roads and amenities, and additional programming to serve residentsô diver

Tribal Nations

- **Las Vegas Paiute Tribe:** The Tudinu (or Desert People), ancestors of the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe, occupied the territory encompassing part of the Colorado River, most of Southeastern Nevada and parts of both Southern California and Utah. Per their website, https://www.lvpaiutetribe.com, the tribe established the Las Vegas Paiute Colony on December 30, 1911, ranch owner Helen J. Stewart deeded 10 acres of her land in downtown Las Vegas to the Paiutes, establishing the Las Vegas Paiute Colony. The Paiutes became a Sovereign Tribal Nation when the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, in conjunction with the Las Vegas Paiute Tribal Constitution, approved on July 22, 1970, recognized the Tribe as a Sovereign Nation.
- **Moapa Band of Paiutes:** The Moapa Band of Paiutes resides on the Moapa River Indian Reservation (MRIR) in Clark County, Nevada. The MRIR is situated in the southern part of the state. The Tribe became federally recognized under a Constitution approved by the Secretary of Interior on April 17, 1942. The tribal lands originally set aside in 1873 consisted of two million acres, but in 1875 it was reduced to 1000 acres. In December 1980, an additional 70,000 acres was returned back to the Tribe. The current total land base is 71,954. Moapa Paiutes strive to preserve their legends, songs and dances. (https://www.moapabandofpaiutes.com/tribal-history) However, cultural disruption during the past two centuries have threatened the continuation of traditional life. Their mission statement is to advance the Moapa Band of Paiutes and preserve their homeland by building an independent and self-governing community that provides an opportunity for all people who have made a commitment to this mission.

Special Districts

- **Clark County Water Reclamation District**: Per their website, the Clark County Water District is responsible for the collection, treatment and reclamation of wastewater for more than 240,000 business and residential accounts in Southern Nevada. The District's collection network includes more than 2,200 miles of pipeline and 23 pumping stations to deliver wastewater from homes and businesses to one of six treatment facilities. Their largest treatment facility, the Flamingo Water Resource Center, ensures wastewater is treated to the highest standard allowing the reclaimed water to be discharged back into Lake Mead. Lake Mead is the drinking water source for more than 95% of the population and businesses in Clark County. The stringent treatment standards are set to protect the community's drinking water supply as well as the recreational use of Lake Mead and the downstream communities along the Colorado River. The District operates the Flamingo Water Resource Center and the Laughlin Water Resource Center. The District also operates treatment facilities in Searchlight, Moapa Valley, Blue Diamond and Indian Springs. It is the largest wastewater agency in the State of Nevada.
- **Clark County School District**: The Cark County School District (CCSD) was established in the planning area in 1956. Per their website (https://www.ccsd.net/), the CCSD is the number one choice for families and the nat largest school district, they educate 305,000 students ï offering a variety of nationally recognized programs, including Magnet Schools, Career and Technical Academies, and Advanced Placement programs. CCSD educates 64 percent of the students in Nevada and works closely with community partners and business leaders to educate students to compete in a global economy.
- **Las Vegas Valley Water District**: Per their website, the Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD) (https://www.lvvwd.com/about/water-district/index.html) provides reliable, quality water to our desert community for more than 60 years. A not-for-profit utility, LVVWD began

providing water in 1954 to a service area of around 45,000 residents. In the more than 60 years since, change has been the only constant. The Water District has kept pace, building and responsibly maintaining the city's water delivery system and serving customers through periods of extraordinary growth and community developmentð using sustainable technologies such as solar power and alternative-fueled fleets to increase efficiencies and manage costs of water delivery in the desert. Today, the district delivers reliable, quality waterð tested and treated in state-of-the-art facilities ð to more than 1.5 million people. In addition to a service area that includes metropolitan Las Vegas and areas of unincorporated Clark County, the LVVWD also serves the communities of Blue Diamond, Coyote Springs, Jean, Kyle Canyon, Laughlin (Big Bend Water District) and Searchlight. The Clark County Commissioners serve as the LVVWD Board of Directors and also oversee the additional community water systems.

- **Southern Nevada Health District:** The mission of the Southern Neva assess, protect, and promote the health, the environment, and the well-being of Southern Nevada communities, residents, and visit (https://www.southernnevadahealthdistrict.org/), the Southern Nevada Health District was as created in 1962, following statutory authorization from the Nevada State Legislature to combine the county health department and the health departments of several surrounding cities. Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) Chapter 439 the Health District and jurisdictions are as follows: prevent and control nuisances; regulate sanitation and sanitary protection of water and food supplies; protect and promote the public health generally in the geographical area subject to the jurisdiction to the health district; and improve the quality of health care services for members of minority groups and medically underserved populations. Today, the Southern Nevada Health District is one of the largest local public health organizations in the United States. The health district serves more than 2.2 million residents, which represents 72 percent of Nevada District is charged with safeguarding the public health of more than 42 million visitors to Las Vegas each year. In the past decade, the role of public health has expanded to include oversight and participation in areas such as bioterrorism and disaster and emergency preparedness.

The proceeding table provides a Populations Summary (per the U.S. Census Quick Fact ï Clark County, NV) for each jurisdiction participating in the Clark County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. It should be noted that the recent 2022 Homeless Census found 5,645 people living in shelters or on the streets and estimated that nearly 14,000 people experienced homelessness in Southern Nevada at some point during the year.

Table 13: Population Summary, Clark County

Population Summary		
Jurisdiction	**Housing Units**	**Population**
Clark County (including Unincorporated Area)	917,656	2,265,461
Boulder City (City)	7,423	14,885
Henderson (City)	136,325	317,610
Las Vegas (City)	256,713	20,471
Mesquite (City)	11,198	641,903
North Las Vegas (City)	86,353	262,527

Data Source: US Census Bureau

For electric service, there are 26 utility companies in Clark County, Nevada, serving a population of

2,112,436 people in an area of 7,890 square miles. While NV Energy provides much of the population with electric power, there are numerous water and wastewater districts. Key water districts include Clark County Water Reclamation District, Virgin Valley Water District, Las Vegas Valley Water District, Moapa Valley Water District, and the Cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, Boulder City, and Mesquite. The following table provides transportation and utility lifeline inventory valued at $45,121,000 for Clark County, as identified by FEMA HAZUS database.

Table 14: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory, Clark County, NV

Transportation System Lifeline Inventory			
System	**Component**	**#Location/ #Segements**	**Replacement Value (millions of dollars)**
Highway	Bridges	1,109	$4962.1224
	Segments	208	$6316.1130
	Tunnels	4	$91.2461
		Subtotal	**$11369.4815**
Railways	Bridges	72	$346.6800
	Facilities	1	$2.6330
	Segments	100	$1243.2012
	Tunnels	0	$0.000
		Subtotal	**$1592.5442**
Light Rail	Bridges	0	$0.000
	Facilities	0	$0.000
	Segments	0	$0.000
	Tunnels	0	$0.000
		Subtotal	**$0.00000**
Bus	Facilities	5	$10.3503
		Subtotal	**$10.3503**
Ferry	Facilities	1	1.3310
		Subtotal	**$1.3310**
Port	Facilities	0	$0.000
		Subtotal	**$0.00000**
Airport	Facilities	11	$1730.2360
	Runways	20	$231.0910
		Subtotal	**$1961.3270**
		Total	**$14,935.00**

Table 15: Utility System Lifeline Inventory, Clark County, Clark County

Utility System Lifeline Inventory, Clark County			
System	**Component**	**#Location/ #Segements**	**Replacement Value (millions of dollars)**
Portable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	$395.11101
	Facilities	1	$36.2970
	Pipelines	0	$0.000
		Subtotal	**$434.4071**

Utility System Lifeline Inventory, Clark County			
System	**Component**	**#Location/ #Segements**	**Replacement Value (millions of dollars)**
Wastewater	Distribution Lines	NA	$237.0661
	Facilities	17	$2473.6581
	Pipelines	0	$0.0000
		Subtotal	**$2710.7242**
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	$158.0440
	Facilities	2	$2014.1360
	Pipelines	34	$1906.0003
		Subtotal	**$2268.1803**
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	$0.0000
	Pipelines	0	$0.0000
		Subtotal	**$0.0000**
Electric Power	Facilities	39	$24770.3682
		Subtotal	**$24770.3682**
Communication	Facilities	50	

Southern Nevadaôs diversifying economy has led to many high-paying occupations such as computer systems design and data processing and hos
dominated by low-wage and low-skill occupations such as food preparation and serving, and retail sales which are the largest employment sectors in the County. Underemployment remains a challenge for much

The 2022 U.S. Census provides the additional population data and information related to age and race origin for Clark County:

Table 17: Additional Population Data - Age and Race Origin

Additional Population Data - Age and Race Origin	
Age /Race	**Percentage**
Persons under 5 years, percent	6.2%
Persons under 18 years, percent	23.0%
Person 65 years and over	15.1%
Race and Hispanic Origin Data includes	
White alone, percent	68%
Black or African American, alone	13.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native, alone	1.3%
Asian, alone	10%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Profile: data.census.gov

Table 18: Additional Population Data - Age by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Additional Population Data ï Age		
	Persons under 5 years, percent	Persons under 18 years, percent	Persons 65 years and over, percent
Clark County including Clark County Unincorporated	6.0	25.4	14.7
Boulder City (City)	4.5	19.8	29.0
Henderson (City)	4.8	23.5	26.6
Las Vegas (City)	5.9	25.6	14.8
Mesquite (City)	4.0	17.0	42.0
North Las Vegas (City)	7.2	30.3	10.9

Demographics and Hazard Vulnerabilities

Demographic data is crucial to effective hazard mitigation planning. This is especially true for the numbers associated with population and housing, as they, over time, can increase or decrease hazards. For example, a decrease in population and/or the number of housing units generally decreases hazard vulnerabilities for people and structures, while an increase in population and/or the number of housing units generally increases the hazard vulnerabilities of people and structures (particularly those located in hazard-prone areas, e.g., floodplains, wildland urban interface areas or WUIs, etc.).

It is important to note, however, that demographic data can fluctuate or even lag in the short term, i.e., one to two years, for a variety of reasons (economic, political, etc.). This often results in temporary increases in population and, at the same time, temporary decreases in the number of housing units (or vice versa). While these numbers tend to self-correct over time, it is best to analyze data from longer periods, such as ten (10) to twenty (20) years, for mitigation planning purposes.

The following table details the Population Summary/Housing, 2010 vs. 2020 specific to Clark County and its participating jurisdictions and the Tribal Nations represented in the planning area.

Table 19: Population/Housing Summary, Clark County, NV

Population/Housing Summary, Clark County, NV						
Jurisdiction	**Population (2010 U.S. Census)**	**Population (2020 U.S. Census)**	**% of Population Change (2010-2020)**	**# of Housing Units (2010 Census)**	**# of Housing Units (2020 Census)**	**% of Housing Units (2010 ï 2020)**
Clark County including Clark County Unincorporated	1,951,269	2,265,461	16.1%	840,343	917,656	9.2%
Boulder City	15,023	14,885	0.919%	7,412	7,423	0.1484%
Henderson	257,729	317,610	23.23%	113,586	136,325	20%
Las Vegas	583,756	641,903	9.96%	243,701	256,713	5.34%

Population/Housing Summary, Clark County				
Jurisdiction	Population (2010 U.S. Census)	Population (2020 U.S. Census)	% of Population Change (2010-2020)	# of (201