

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

CITY OF LAS VEGAS, A POLITICAL
SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE OF
NEVADA,

Appellant,

vs.

180 LAND CO., LLC, A NEVADA LIMITED-
LIABILITY COMPANY; AND FORE STARS,
LTD., A NEVADA LIMITED-LIABILITY
COMPANY,

Respondents.

180 LAND CO., LLC, A NEVADA LIMITED-
LIABILITY COMPANY; AND FORE STARS,
LTD., A NEVADA LIMITED-LIABILITY
COMPANY,

Appellants/Cross-Respondents,

vs.

CITY OF LAS VEGAS, A POLITICAL
SUBDIVISION OF THE STATE OF
NEVADA,

Respondent/Cross-Appellant.

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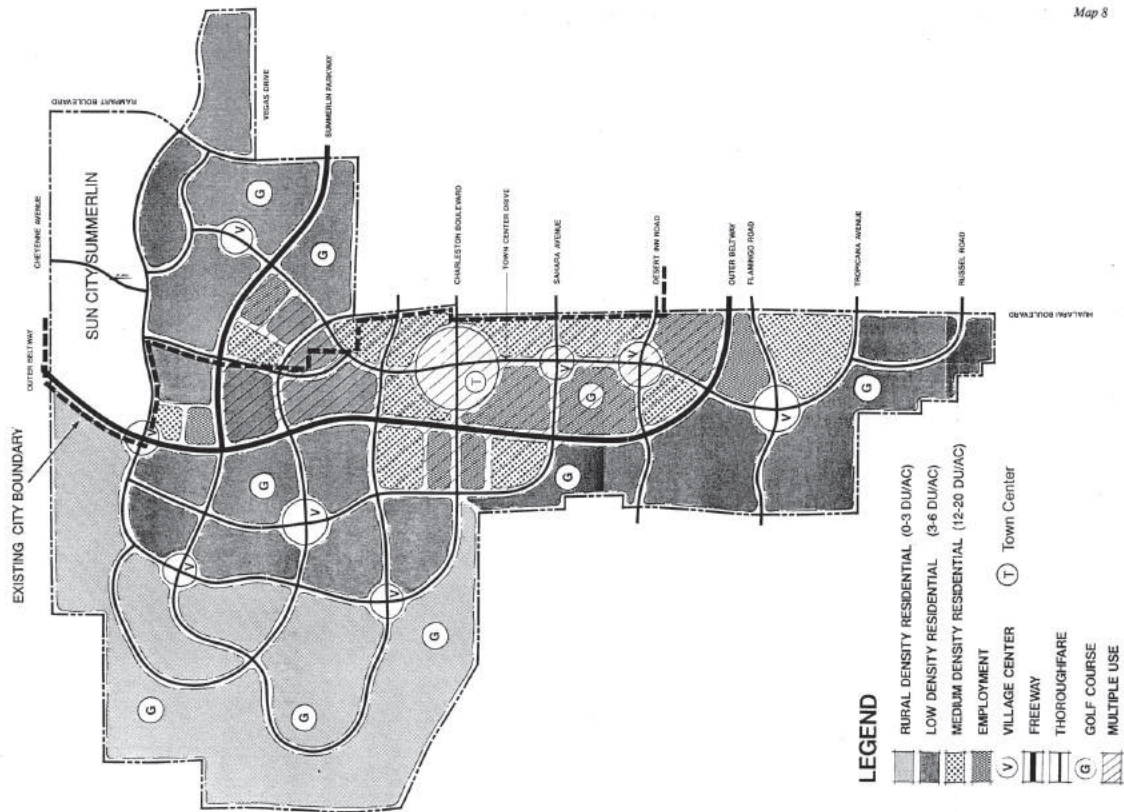
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1991 GENERAL PLAN SUMMERLIN

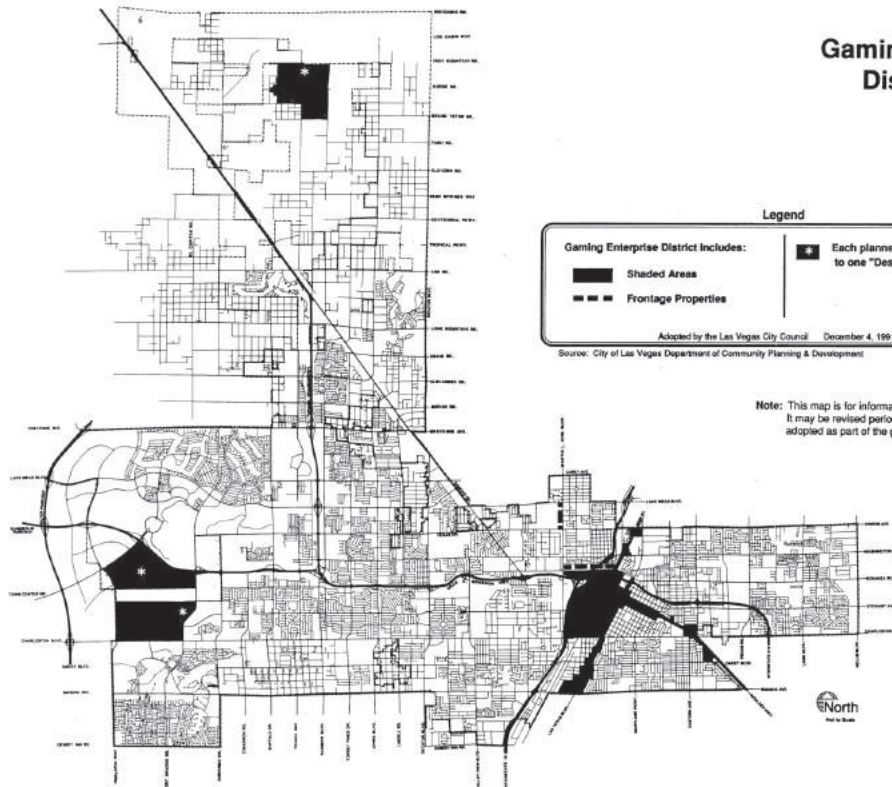


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Map 10

Gaming Enterprise District Map



11-20K

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Valley-wide Proposed Land Use Categories
by Dwelling Units per Acre

R E E S I D E N T I A L	City of Las Vegas	City of North Las Vegas	City of Henderson	C L A R K						C O U N T Y			Composite Valley-wide General Plan
				Enterprise	Spring Valley	Winchester	Paradise	Sunrise Manor	Lone Mountain	East Las Vegas			
Rural						Residential Rural 0 - 1	Residential Rural 0 - 1	Residential Rural 0 - 1	Residential Rural 0 - 1	Residential Rural 0 - 1	Residential Rural 0 - 1	Residential Rural 0 - 1	Residential Rural 0 - 2
	Desert Rural 0 - 2	Residential Rural <= 2		Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Suburban 0 - 2	Residential Rural 0 - 2
Low	Residential Low 3 - 6	Residential Low <= 6	Residential Low 0 - 6	Residential Low 2 - 6	Residential Low > 2 - 6								Residential Low 3 - 6
					Residential Medium 7 to 8	Residential Medium 7 to 8	Residential Low 7 to 8	Residential Low 7 to 8	Residential Low 7 to 8	Residential Low 7 to 8	Residential Low 7 to 8	Residential Low 7 to 8	Residential Low 3 - 6
Suburban	Suburban 7 to 19	Residential High <= 18	Residential Medium 8 to 20	Residential Medium 7 to 8	Residential Medium 8 to 18	Residential Medium 8 to 18	Residential Medium 8 to 18	Residential Medium 8 to 18	Residential Medium 8 to 18	Residential Medium 8 to 18	Residential Medium 8 to 18	Residential Medium 8 to 18	Residential Suburban 7 to 18
	Urban 20 +	Mixed Used Commercial <= 25	Residential Medium 24 - 36	Residential High 18 +	Residential High 18 +	Residential High 18 +	Residential High 18 +	Residential High 18 +	Residential High 18 +	Residential High 18 +	Residential High 18 +	Residential High 18 +	Residential Urban 19 +

* — USE RR - 1 AND RS - 2 ZONING CLASSIFICATIONS TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF THIS LAND USE CATEGORY.

** —USE COUNTY R - 2 ZONING CLASSIFICATIONS TO SEPARATE TWO - FAMILY FROM THIS LAND USE CATEGORY.

*— USE RR - 1 AND RS - 2 ZONING CLASSIFICATIONS TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF THIS LAND USE CATEGORY.

**—USE COUNTY R - 2 ZONING CLASSIFICATIONS TO SEPARATE TWO - FAMILY FROM THIS LAND USE CATEGORY.

GP.LU Table 5 Categories.FR.pmv12-30-91

Table 5b

Valley-wide Proposed Land Use Categories continued										
	City of Las Vegas	City of North Las Vegas	City of Henderson	C L A R K C O U N T Y						Composite Valley-wide General Plan
				Enterprise	Spring Valley	Winchester	Paradise	Sunrise Manor	Lone Mountain	East Las Vegas
C O M M E R C I A L	.			Professional Office	Professional Office	Commercial Low (no retail)	Commercial Low (no retail)	Commercial Low (no retail)	Commercial Low (no retail)	Commercial Low (no retail)
	Service General Commercial	Mixed Used Commercial	Neighborhood Commercial Highway Townsite	General Commercial	General Commercial	General Commercial	General Commercial	General Commercial	General Commercial	General Commercial
	Tourist Commercial	Mixed Used Commercial	Tourist Commercial	Tourist Commercial	Tourist Commercial	Tourist Commercial	Tourist Commercial	Tourist Commercial	Tourist Commercial	Tourist Commercial
I N D U S T R Y	..	Office Business Park	... Light Industrial Business Park	Designed Manufacture	Designed Manufacture	Designed Manufacture	Designed Manufacture	Designed Manufacture	Designed Manufacture	Designed Manufacture
	Employment	Industrial	Heavy Industrial	Manufacturing	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial	Industrial
 Open Space	Open Space Trails Drainage	Areas Of Slopes							
O T H E R	Public Facilities (s/ppl)		Public Semi-Public	Public Facilities	Public Facilities	Public Facilities	Public Facilities	Public Facilities	Public Facilities	Public Facilities
										Parks, Schools, and Open Space

* — USE THE P - R ZONING CLASSIFICATION TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF THIS LAND USE CATEGORY.

** — USE THE C - PB ZONING CLASSIFICATION TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF THIS LAND USE CATEGORY.

*** — ASSIGN I - L (LIGHT INDUSTRIAL) TO THE LIGHT INDUSTRIAL / BUSINESS PARK CATEGORY.

**** — REFER TO THE COMMUNITY PROFILE MAPS TO DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF THIS LAND USE CATEGORY.

GP-LU Table 5 Categories; FR.pmr/12-30-91

III. Comm. Facilities

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Introduction

Community facilities planning consists of determining the physical components of the following sub-elements:

- Police Services
- Municipal Court Services
- Detention & Enforcement Services
- Fire Protection Services
- Education Services
- Library Services
- Leisure and Cultural Services

For planning purposes, the major concern is the number of facilities and the optimum location for each facility in order to best serve an established public purpose. The provision of community facilities is related to both the size of the area and the number of residents to be served, and is based on sets of standards developed for each of the categories. The City's Land Use Plan, which provides a guide to the location and density at which residents are to live, becomes a major determinant for community facilities planning.

As outlined in Element I, Introduction, the General Plan update process included guidance from the "Las Vegas 2000 and Beyond" citizens strategic planning program. Each of the following sub-elements includes adopted "2000 and Beyond" Actions which relate to their specific issues.

3A Police Services

3A.1 Background

The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) handles police services for the City of Las Vegas and unincorporated Clark County. An elected Sheriff commands the LVMPD. The LVMPD is responsible for the prevention and suppression of

crime, the investigation and apprehension of offenders and the protection of residents and visitors. The LVMPD is also responsible for the Civil Bureau, which prepares, serves and enforces all civil orders received from Nevada's district courts and State agencies.

Existing Inventory

LVMPD has three area commands within the City of Las Vegas in 1991. (Map 1)


To increase the efficiency of the existing police services, LVMPD plans to move and expand two of the existing police substations to more strategic service locations. The Jones/US-95 substation will be moved west to Lake Mead and Rock Springs to serve that fast growing area. LVMPD will also move the substation at St. Louis and Atlantic. The new station will be located at Pearl and Harmon, outside City limits. Both of these new facilities will be classified as "super substations", meaning that the facilities will be larger and able to service a larger population. A fourth substation is currently proposed for the Southwest Valley, although a location or time frame for its development has not been determined.

Analysis

In 1990, LVMPD employed 1,979 personnel, a 33% increase in personnel since 1980. However, during the same time span, the population for Clark County increased by approximately 60% (463,087 to 741,459). Although the LVMPD utilizes a number of factors to determine optimum staffing levels, a simplistic means of measuring personnel needs can be achieved through a comparative process based on national standards. (Table 1)

In 1980, LVMPD exceeded the national average of overall personnel per 1000 population, although they did not meet the national average of commissioned officers per 1000 population. The LVMPD fell behind in both cat-

Table 1

LVMPD Standards for Service		
		
Commissioned Officer Standards	1980	1990
Commissioned Officers	752	948
Officers Per 1,000 Population	1.93	1.52
National Average	2.7	2.7
Commissioned Officer Needs	302	739
Projected Commissioned Officer Needs	1995	2000
'90 National Average	2.7	2.7
Projected Personnel Needs	1,856	2,046
Total Personnel Standards	1980	1990
Total Personnel	1,483	1,979
Personnel Per 1,000 Population	3.80	3.17
Average	3.3	3.4
Personnel Needs	0	146
Projected Personnel Needs	1995	2000
'90 National Average	3.4	2,337
Projected Pers. Needs	3.4	2,576

Source: Adapted from LVMPD Personnel Summaries, June 1980 and April 1990. Population from Clark County Comprehensive Planning, July 1990. National statistics from Crime in the United States, 1980 and 1988.

GP.CF Table 1 LVMPD.prm/6-26-91

egories during the ten years following 1980 due to the rapid population increase which occurred during this decade.

"Las Vegas 2000 and Beyond" Actions relating to LVMPD are:

- Establish ...level of staffing and resources dedicated to each component of the criminal justice system.
- Analyze state and local statutes and propose necessary changes.
- Enhance the current emergency delivery systems.
- Enhance all communication capabilities by incorporating technical advances.

3A.2 Issues

Issue 1: Departmental Coordination

Activities among the criminal justice components are interrelated, and therefore should remain in close proximity to affect close coordination. Automation and cooperation can reduce the amount of staff expansion needed without decreasing the effectiveness of the various criminal justice components. Automation may include networking computer systems between the three entities. A computer ticket and arrest process which allows information to be loaded by police at the scene and then read by all entities via a computer network might save all three

departments time and staff. (See also
Municipal Court Section)

Issue 2: LVMPD Circulation and Access

Street names which are duplicated or
streets which have different names at
various parts of the Valley can cause
delays for police responses. A com-
mittee comprised of representatives
from the entire Valley is presently
examining this problem.

LVMPD must have access to and
through all developments within the
City to effectively respond to all emer-
gency calls. Gated communities must
be designed to allow police and fire
response teams to access and circulate
throughout the entire development.

Issue 3: Criminal Concealment

Planning principles can be imple-
mented to reduce the ability of crimi-
nals to conceal crimes.

Building placement, lighting, and
landscaping can be regulated to maxi-
mize police patrol effectiveness.

3A.3 Goal, Objectives, Policies and Programs

Goal: Provide efficient and cost-effective community facilities and services.

Objective A: Continue to support police protection services and facilities provided by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD).

Policy A1: Support the efforts of LVMPD to provide continuous coverage and a timely and adequate response to emergency calls.

Program A1.1: Coordinate with LVMPD in matters relating to street naming and addressing.

Program A1.2: Regulate security gates installed throughout the City to ensure unrestricted access by emergency service vehicles and personnel.

Policy A2: Continue to work with LVMPD through the Fiscal Affairs Committee to seek funding for necessary services, staff and facilities, and to provide innovative and improved efforts in such fields as communications, computerization, case tracking and facility construction.

Policy A3: Support LVMPD in efforts to obtain optimal locations for necessary public facilities and substation sites throughout its service area.

Policy A4: Support LVMPD programs which provide information, training, or assistance to citizens as a means of inhibiting or curtailing criminal activity.

Program A4.1: Have the Central Action Office, in conjunction with LVMPD's Line Solution Policing Units, undertake a comprehensive code enforcement effort that specifically addresses public safety issues associated with transitional neighborhoods.

Program A4.2: Implement an improved and expanded graffiti removal program which immediately identifies and removes graffiti.

Program A4.3: Implement a policy or ordinance requiring a private security presence at large apartment complexes, mobile home parks, and motels.

Objective B: Design public and private spaces to minimize opportunities for crime and discourage criminal activity.

Policy B1: Encourage design applications for structures and associated spaces that make crime difficult to conceal and apprehension more readily achievable.

Program B1.1: Request the LVMPD's Crime Prevention Bureau to conduct defensible space reviews on applicable projects submitted to the City for development approval.

3A.4 Evaluation and Implementation Matrix

The following Evaluation and Implementation Matrix (EIM) was prepared as a measurable summary of the above Policies and Programs. The EIM is to be used:

- as a method of measuring the implementation progress of the General Plan
- as a budgeting document for specific work programs
- as a tool for developing work programs

The following abbreviations apply to the Evaluation and Implementation Matrix

City Departments

BS	Building and Safety
CAO	Central Action Office
CC	Clark County
CP	Community Planning and Development
FD	Fire Department
LVMPD	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

Other Agencies/Jurisdictions

NLV	North Las Vegas
-----	-----------------

Map 1

Police Stations/Sub-Stations

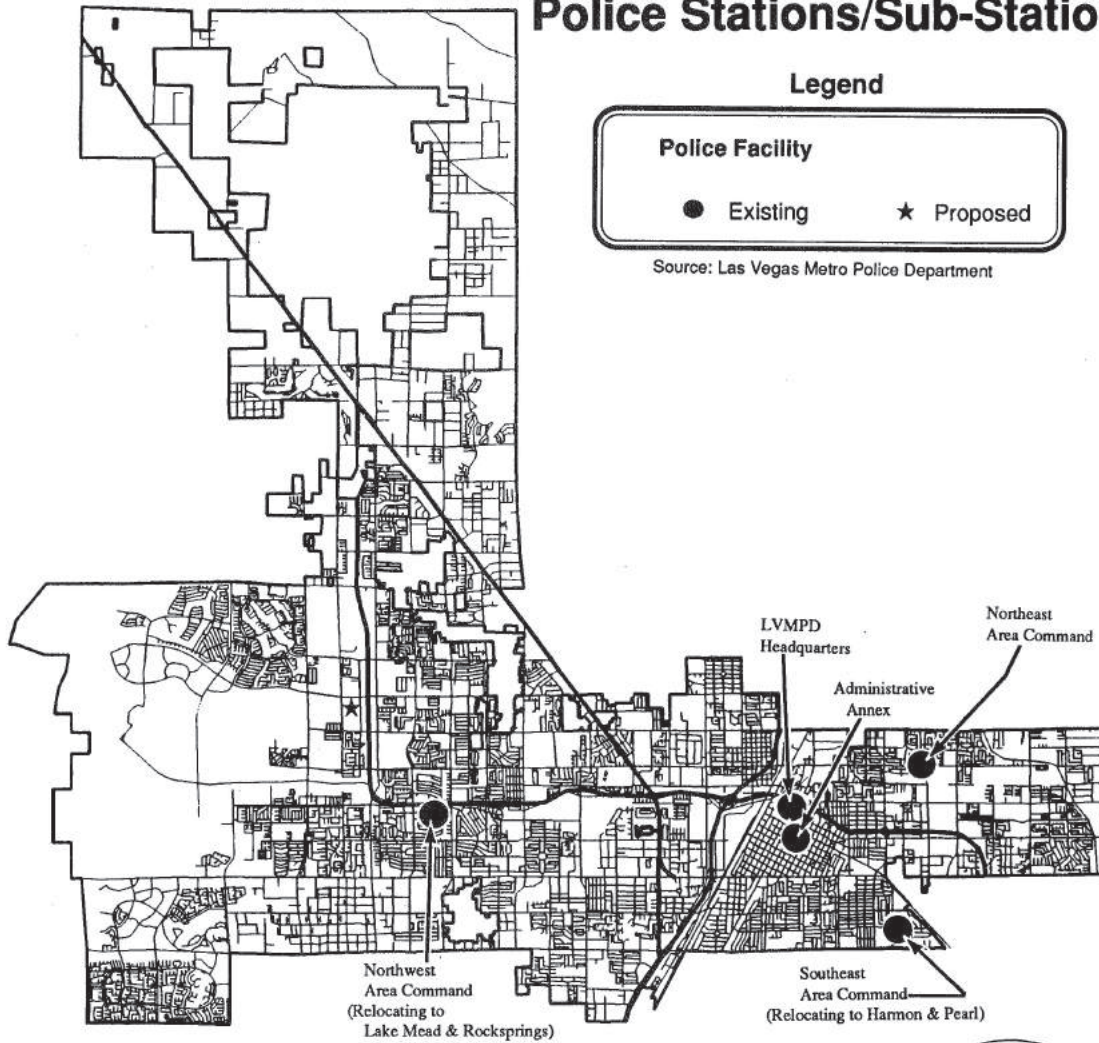
Legend

Police Facility

● Existing

★ Proposed

Source: Las Vegas Metro Police Department



May 15, 1991

GIS maps are normally produced
only to meet the needs of the City.
No Warranty is made as to
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Geographic Information System



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EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: POLICE SERVICES					
POLICY (PROG.)	PROGRAM SUMMARY	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS	DATE OF IMPLEM.	ACTION/PRODUCT (RELATED PROGRAM)	REMARKS
A1 (A1.1)	Coordinate with Clark County, North Las Vegas and Henderson to achieve consistency in street naming and addressing.	CP, CC, Henderson, NLV	'1992	Revised ordinance for street naming/numbering.	Intended to limit confusion and increase response times.
A1 (A1.2)	Ensure access through gated developments.	FD, CP	ongoing	Revise existing regulations	Increase response capability.
A2	Allocate proper funding to LVMPD to maximize efficiency.	Fiscal Affairs	ongoing	Study of necessary funding versus manpower and Dept. effectiveness	
A3	Help LVMPD locate stations in the City.	CP, LVMPD	ongoing	General Plan and Updates	
A4 (A4.1)	Code enforcement effort that addresses safety issues	BS, FD	ongoing	Revise code to emphasize safety.	
A4 (A4.2)	Graffiti removal program	CAO	ongoing	Monitor removal of graffiti	
A4 (A4.3)	Ordinance requiring security personnel for large complexes.	CP	'1992	Study needed to determine effects on housing prices.	
B1 (B1.1)	Defensible space reviews by LVMPD.	LVMPD, CP	'1992	Site plan review and modification as necessary.	

3B Municipal Court Services

3B.1 Background

The local judicial process is provided separately by both City and County government. The City of Las Vegas provides municipal courts responsible for adjudicating misdemeanor offenses occurring in the City. Clark County provides justice and district courts responsible for adjudicating misdemeanor offenses in Clark County's jurisdiction and gross misdemeanor and felony offenses throughout the Clark County Judicial District.

The City of Las Vegas Municipal Court Department is comprised of four divisions: Criminal Division, Traffic Division, Field Services Division and the Lower Court Counseling Division. The Criminal Division and Traffic Division are responsible for courtroom support, case records, financial transactions, and parking collections. The Field Services Division handles public safety functions such as warrant service and courtroom security. Lower Court Counseling Division directs pretrial and sentencing diversion programs. This division also administers the City of Las Vegas Traffic School.

Existing Inventory

The City of Las Vegas Municipal Courts presently operate out of four primary locations. The Main Court facility is located on the plaza level of Las Vegas City Hall. A North Court modular (trailer) facility was developed in 1989, North of and adjacent to City Hall, to handle two court departments and support staff. The Field Services Division operates in a modular facility in the same general location as the North Court. A portion of the second floor of City Hall is occupied by the Lower Court Counseling Division. The Courts also utilize space in the Deseret Federal Credit Union Building on Decatur. This space is primarily used for processing

ticket payments. A Rancho/Bonanza satellite opened March 1991, for traffic school and ticket processing. (Map 2)

To alleviate the large caseload per courtroom in 1991, the City Council plans to add a sixth court, located in the North Court facility. A court tower, to be located on the north side of City Hall, is proposed to replace the existing court facilities in an effort to consolidate Municipal Court functions. The proposed court tower would be three stories and include space for ten courtrooms.

Analysis

Future facility needs for the Municipal Courts Department are assessed on the basis of four variables that determine the future caseload of the City Courts:

- population growth,
- addition of Metropolitan Police Officers on the streets,
- addition of State and Local ordinances
- aggressive Municipal Court program to bring all offenders to court

With rapid population and land growth from 1985 to 1990, the number of police officers patrolling the City had to be increased to effectively manage rising crime rates. Table 1A of the Appendix section III shows a relationship between the increase of new patrol officers, the number of cases filed, and the cases per officer. Cases per officer remains fairly constant, so the Municipal Court Department utilizes this number as one method of predicting future caseload. Tables 2A and 3A in the Appendix section III show projected future caseloads that will be handled by the Municipal Court Department.

"Las Vegas 2000 and Beyond" Actions relating to Municipal Courts are:

- Establish the Southern Nevada Criminal Justice Planning Council
- Establish ...level of staffing and

resources dedicated to each component of the criminal justice system...

- Analyze state and local statutes and propose necessary changes.
- Enhance all communication capabilities by incorporating technical advances.
- Establish the G.R.E.A.T. System - a gang drug information system.
- Establish "Smart Moves" - a primary drug and alcohol prevention program.
- Design and implement alternatives to incarceration and remove cases which can be handled outside the criminal justice system.

3B.2 Issues

Issue 1: Court Services Expanded to Include Felony Cases

Currently, the City of Las Vegas provides court services for only misdemeanor offenses. If the Municipal Court Department becomes a court of record and then facilitates jury trials for felony and misdemeanor crimes, larger courtrooms will be required to account for additional staff needed in the courtroom and the jury. The caseload for the courts will also increase, creating a need for more courtrooms and court staff. In addition, the detention facilities will need to be adapted to hold a larger, more hostile, prisoner population. Thus, modifications and/or new construction of detention facilities must occur.

Issue 2: Public Education Program

The Department of Municipal Courts stresses the need for an educational program for the public, coordinated between the LVMPD, the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Courts. The program would be intended to introduce new residents to some of the laws of the State and Las Vegas, and could aid in preventing unintentional crime.

Issue 3: Automation and Streamlining of Procedures

The Municipal Court Department can automate and streamline procedures to maximize efficiency and minimize future facility needs. In 1979, the Court introduced video arraignments to the City of Las Vegas. This process saved the City millions of dollars in transport and detention fees, as well as saving the Court and Detention Departments time and space. In 1987, the Court implemented an "Inhouse Arrest" program. The program allows selected prisoners to serve their sentences at home through the use of electronic bracelets. This program has saved the City approximately 1/4 million dollars in service costs and facility construction since its implementation.

Another consideration for streamlining court procedures, thus limiting court, police and detention facility and staff needs, includes an automated ticketed system. The system would require a coordinated effort between police, courts, detention and the Department of Motor Vehicles. The system would generally entail coding drivers licenses and creating a network computer linkage among the entities. Police would enter the data onto a computer in their car, download an information disk from the car into the network and all entities would have access to the necessary information.

3B.3 Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Goal: Provide efficient and cost-effective community facilities and services.

Objective A: Provide adequate, secure and cost-effective municipal court facilities and operations.

Policy A1: Provide municipal court facilities and services in a location and manner which afford adequate space, integration with other related functions, public security and minimal costs.

Program A1.1: Identify opportunities to combine municipal court functions and detention facilities into one complex, and to make procedural improvements to various judicial services, and administrative services.

Program A1.2: Work with LVMPD and the Department of Motor Vehicles to create an educational program that would introduce new residents of Las Vegas to laws of the State of Nevada and the City of Las Vegas.

Program A1.3: Coordinate with the Department of Detention and Enforcement and LVMPD to investigate, study, fund and implement procedures which will automate and streamline criminal justice procedures, including an automated ticketing system.

3B.4 Evaluation and Implementation Matrix

The following Evaluation and Implementation Matrix (EIM) was prepared as a measurable summary of the above Policies and Programs. The EIM is to be used:

- as a method of measuring the implementation progress of the General Plan
- as a budgeting document for specific work programs
- as a tool for developing work programs

The following abbreviations apply to the Evaluation and Implementation Matrix

City Departments

DE	Detention and Enforcement
LVMPD	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
MC	Municipal Courts

EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: MUNICIPAL COURT SERVICES					
POLICY (PROG.)	PROGRAM SUMMARY	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS	DATE OF IMPLM.	ACTION/PRODUCT (RELATED PROGRAM)	REMARKS
A1 (A1.1)	Combine court and detention operations in one facility	MC, DE LVMPD	1995	Feasibility Study	
A1 (A1.2)	Create educational program for new residents.	MC, LVMPD, DMV	1995	Develop educational program which informs new residents.	
A1 (A1.3)	Streamline procedures between criminal justice components.	MC, DE LVMPD	1995	Study, fund and implement new streamlined and automated criminal justice procedures	

Court Facilities

Legend

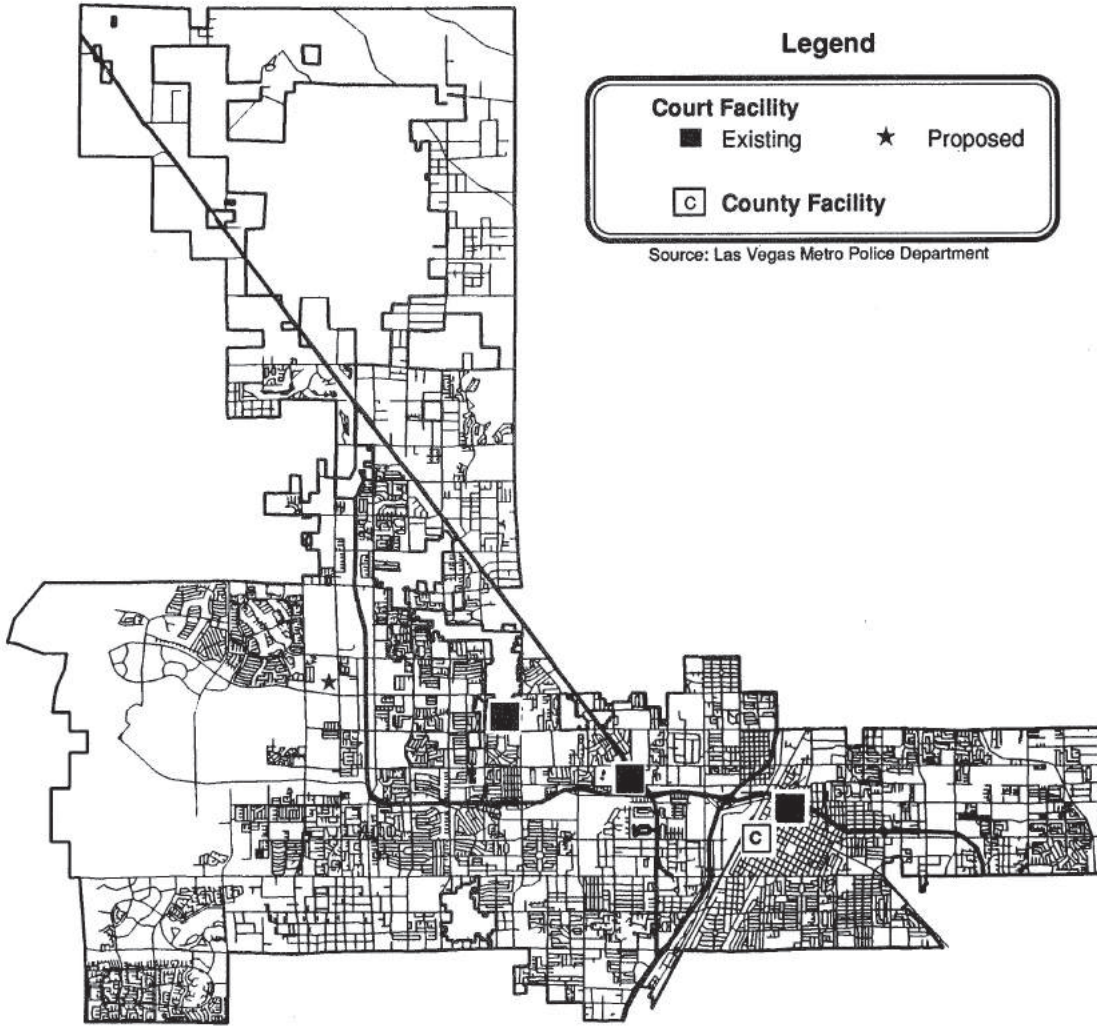
Court Facility

■ Existing

★ Proposed

□ County Facility

Source: Las Vegas Metro Police Department



May 13, 1991

GIS maps are normally produced
only to meet the needs of the City.
No Warranty is made as to
the accuracy or quality of maps.
Geographic Information System



III-8a

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3C Detention and Enforcement Services

3C.1 Background

The City of Las Vegas is authorized by State Statute to maintain detention facilities. The Department of Detention and Enforcement accomplishes this task by delivering corrections programming services necessary for the protection of society and the correction of the offender's behavior, maintaining law and order in the parks and properties of the City of Las Vegas, and administering all vehicular non-moving violations and animal control.

The Department is comprised of three divisions:

- 1.) The Detention Services Division operates two detention facilities and provides programs to correct offender behavior, including community work programming.
- 2.) The Field Services Division consists of three units.
 - Park Ranger Unit is responsible for providing protection to park and recreation site users and any other City property users by enforcing all ordinances pertaining to use of these sites.
 - Animal Control Unit - Responsible for enforcing animal control ordinances within the City of Las Vegas.
 - Parking Enforcement Unit- Enforce non-moving violations established by City ordinances.
- 3.) The Administrative Services Division is responsible for training personnel within the Department of Detention and Enforcement.

Existing Inventory

The Detention Services Division utilizes the following facilities:

- City Hall Jail located at 400 East Stewart
- Detention Center, located at 3100 East Stewart. (Map 3)

The City plans to expand the detention facilities at 3100 East Stewart. The expansion will include a 450-bed capacity increase, a culinary unit, a visitation center, new programs and a new administration building by 1992.

The Field Services Division utilizes the following facilities:

- Detention and Enforcement Administration Building (main office)
- Downtown Transportation Center
- City Hall Complex

The Field Services Division proposes a sub-station in the West/Northwest Area of the City to decrease response times and improve the overall efficiency of the three units in the Division. Presently, the Field Services Division does not have a base for operations in the West or Northwest Area of Las Vegas.

The Administrative Division:

- Detention and Enforcement Administration Building
- Training Building at 3100 East Stewart
- Administrative Services is also allotted space within the planned detention structure at Stewart and Mojave.

Analysis

The divisions within the Department of Detention and Enforcement analyze their needs based on a variety of variables which directly affect the level of service for each different division. The Detention Services Division determines facility needs based on the average amount of bookings per month and the average incarceration period for prisoners. Using this methodology, the Tables 4A and 5A in Appendix section III indicate that with the proposed 450-bed expansion, the City will meet its detention needs through the year 2000.

The Field Services Division determines its facility needs based on the number and locations of patrol areas, popula-

tion density, and the amount of personnel needed to accomplish future tasks. The number and location of patrol areas will determine the amount and best locations of future Field Service stations. Tables 6A, 7A, and 8A in the Appendix section III show a detailed analysis of the various Field Service Units.

The Administrative Services Division anticipates that the Department of Detention and Enforcement will grow by 40 new personnel by 1995. This represents a 27% increase in personnel, which would increase the workload for the Training and Investigations Section by 50%. Therefore, it will be necessary to increase staff for Administrative Services by four to handle the new workload. It is anticipated by the Administrative Services Division that the additional staff projected for 1995 will be able to handle the increase of workload until 2000.

"Las Vegas 2000 and Beyond" Actions relating to Detention and Enforcement are:

- Establish the Southern Nevada Criminal Justice Planning Council
- Establish ...level of staffing and resources dedicated to each component of the criminal justice system...
- Analyze state and local statutes and propose necessary changes.
- Enhance the current emergency delivery systems.
- Enhance all communication capabilities by incorporating technical advances.
- Establish the G.R.E.A.T. System—a gang drug information system.
- Establish "Smart Moves"—a primary drug and alcohol prevention program.
- Design and implement alternatives to incarceration and remove cases which can be handled outside the criminal justice system.
- Build additional jail space.

3C.2 Issues

Issue 1: Jail Expansion

The Detention Center and City Hall Jail are operating above capacity levels. The City has planned a 450-bed expansion to the detention facilities which should meet the needs of the City if the current level of service is maintained by the police, courts and detention.

Issue 2: Field Services Sub-Station

The Field Services Division proposes a sub-station in the West/Northwest section of the City to increase response times and improve the overall efficiency of the three units in the Division. Presently, the Field Services Division does not have a base for operations in the West or Northwest area of Las Vegas.

Issue 3: Field Service Activities

As the number and size of patrol areas increase, the number of field service personnel and facilities must also increase to provide adequate public safety. Levels of service should be developed and maintained to ensure adequate public safety.

3C.3 Goal, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Goal: Provide efficient and cost-effective community facilities and services.

Objective A: Provide cost effective detention facilities, based on efficient physical design and on efficient processing and detention procedures.

Policy A1: Continue to improve the City's detention capability and need for additional jail space based on statutory requirements.

Policy A2: Provide adequate Detention and Enforcement services to the City.

Program A2.1: Find a site, fund and construct a Field Services sub-station based on requirements of each of the Units.

Objective B: Establish level of service standards for additional personnel to the Department of Detention and Enforcement.

Policy B1: Develop, adopt and maintain levels of service for Detention and Enforcement services.

3C.4 Evaluation and Implementation Matrix

The following Evaluation and Implementation Matrix (EIM) was prepared as a measurable summary of the above Policies and Programs. The EIM is to be used:

- as a method of measuring the implementation progress of the General Plan
- as a budgeting document for specific work programs
- as a tool for developing work programs

The following abbreviations apply to the Evaluation and Implementation Matrix

City Departments

DE Detention and Enforcement

Detention Facilities

Legend

Detention Facility

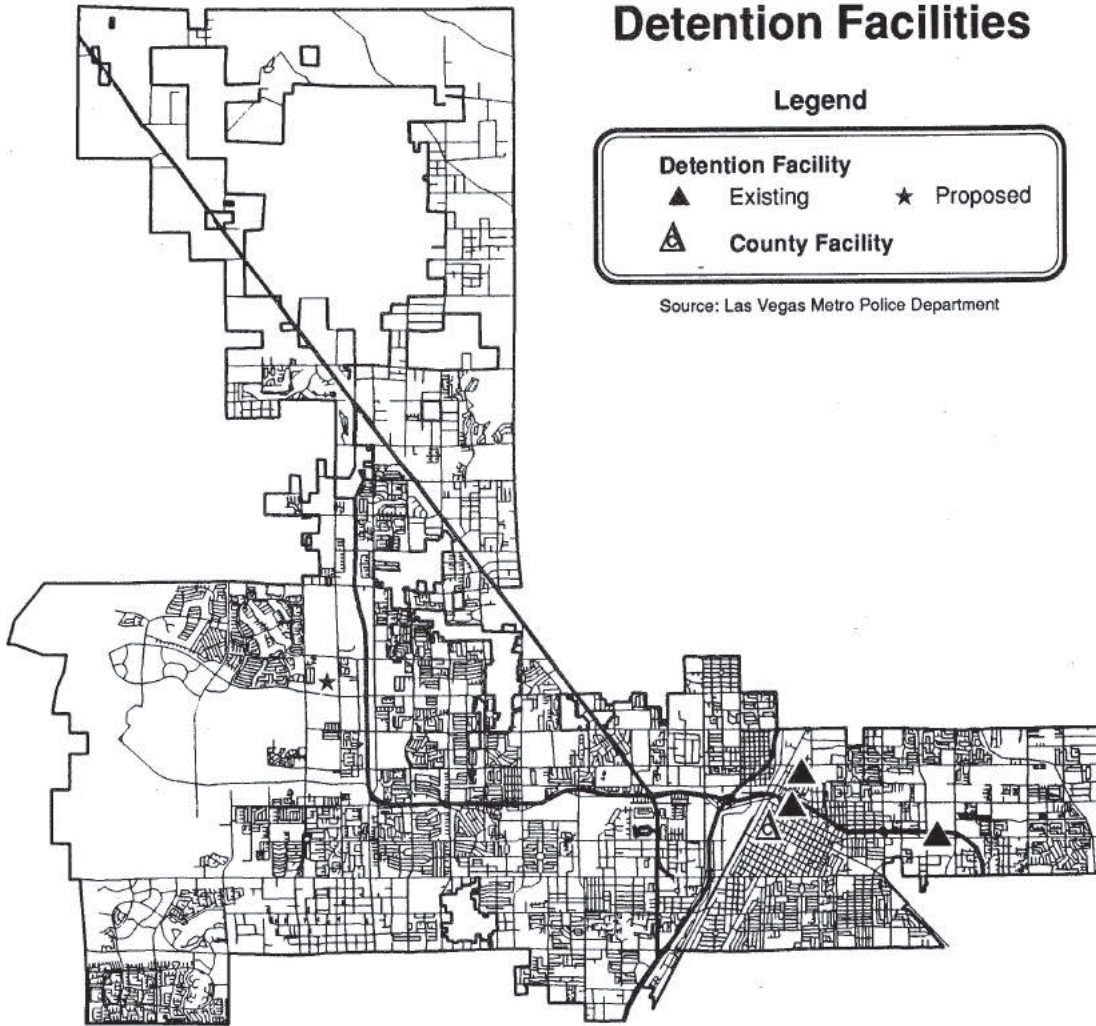
▲ Existing

★ Proposed



County Facility

Source: Las Vegas Metro Police Department



May 15, 1991

GIS maps are normally produced
only to meet the needs of the City.
No Warranty is made as to
the accuracy or quality of maps.

Geographic Information System



III-10a

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EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX: DETENTION AND ENFORCEMENT					
POLICY (PROG.)	PROGRAM SUMMARY	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS	DATE OF IMPLEM.	ACTION/PRODUCT (RELATED PROGRAM)	REMARKS
A1	Improve detention capability and add jail space.	DE	1995	Study to determine space needs for inmates, then imp.	
A2 (A2.1)	Develop a Field Services Sub-station.	DE	1995	Determine location, funding, then develop.	
B1	Develop levels of service for det.	DE	1992	Develop levels of service.	

3D Fire Protection Services

3D.1 Background

The Las Vegas Department of Fire Services has developed a Fire Plan 2000 to guide the Department in accomplishing its mission. The mission, as defined in Fire Plan 2000, is "The protection of life and property by providing fire prevention, fire suppression, hazardous materials management, and emergency medical services to the City of Las Vegas."

The Las Vegas Fire Department is comprised of six divisions: Administration, Operations, Training, Fire Prevention, Support Services and Communications. In general, the divisions are responsible for planning and programming for fire prevention, enforcing fire safety standards, fighting fires, managing hazardous materials, and investigating major fires or fires of undetermined origin. The Department also maintains an emergency paramedic service. The six divisions are discussed thoroughly in the Appendix section III and in Fire Plan 2000.

Existing Inventory

In 1980, the Fire Department had nine stations which were responsible for servicing an area of approximately 57 square miles and a population of 164,674. In 1990, the Department covered an area over 82 square miles with a population of 258,295 with the same number of stations. Through strategic planning, the Department maintained effective response times during a period of rapid growth by closing three stations and relocating them to areas of higher density. These moves increased the efficiency of the Fire Department. Current fire station locations and three-minute response time service areas are plotted on Map 4 and are listed in the Appendix.

Presently, the Fire Department operates six Paramedic Rescue Units and four Paramedic Engine Companies. The Units are assigned to fire stations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8.

Map 5 identifies proposed City, County and North Las Vegas Fire Stations and their service areas based on City of Las Vegas Standards.

Analysis

The Fire Department sets optimum levels of service to effectively and efficiently perform its functions. These levels of service are based on population, population densities, tourism market, land uses, site design standards and roadway construction. The Operations Division has set the following service goals and levels of service standards:

Standards of Service Goals:

- Fire fighting, rescue or extrication response within three minutes, 90% of the time; and
- Emergency medical aid within a three minute response time, 90% of the time.

Standards of Service:

1. Initial engine company response to all fire calls within three minutes, and a fire attack with charged lines, 2-1/2" in diameter within four minutes from time of dispatch.
2. Ladder company response to all fire

calls within five minutes from time of dispatch.

3. Battalion Chief responses to all fire calls within five minutes from time of dispatch.

4. Sufficient manpower on fire apparatus to provide for the safety of Fire fighters and provide the ability to perform basic fire fighting and rescue operations within one minute after arrival of the apparatus at the fire.

5. Comprehensive in-service pre-plan fire inspections and systems training program in all first-in and second-in response districts.

6. Comprehensive school drill programs in all public schools within the City.

In 1990, the Fire Department had 289 fire suppression personnel. This equates to approximately 1.12 fire suppression personnel per 1,000 population. (Table 2) In comparison, the average fire suppression personnel to population ratio for the Southwest/Central area of the U.S. is 1.67 (Baseline Data Report, 1987). The Fire Department would require an additional 142 fire suppression personnel to meet the SW/Central U.S. average.

The Fire Department earned a Class 1 rating by the Insurance Service Office (ISO) in spite of operating below the average personnel totals of other

Table 2

Fire Protection Facilities Suppression Personnel Needed			
To Meet Current Level of Service	1990	1995	2000
Supp. Personnel/1000 Pop.	1.12	1.12	1.12
Suppression Personnel	289	363	437

Source: CLV Fire Dept.

GP.CF Table 2 Fire Suppression; PM.pny9-9-91

* All response times are measured from the time the company leaves the station until they arrive on the scene.