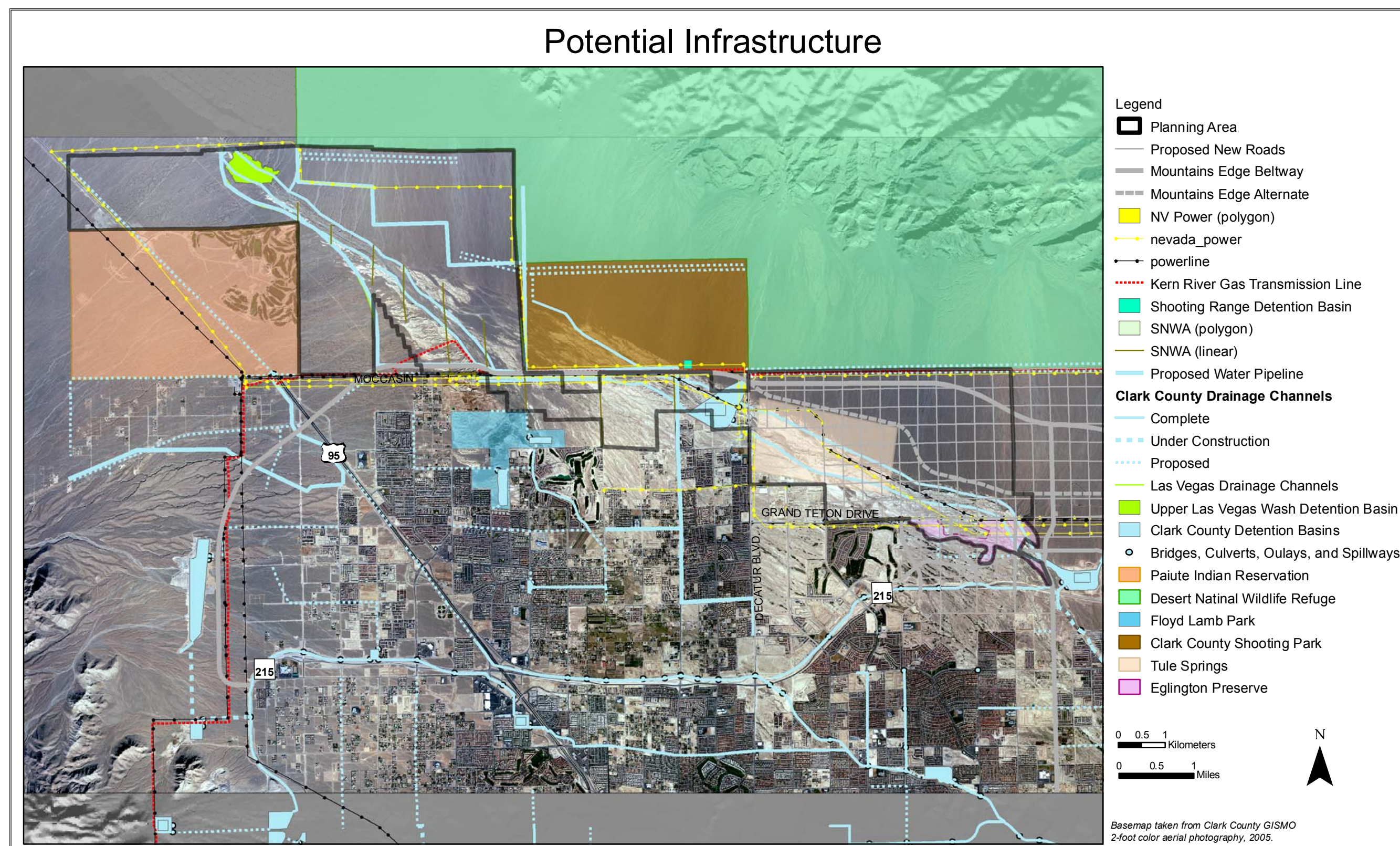
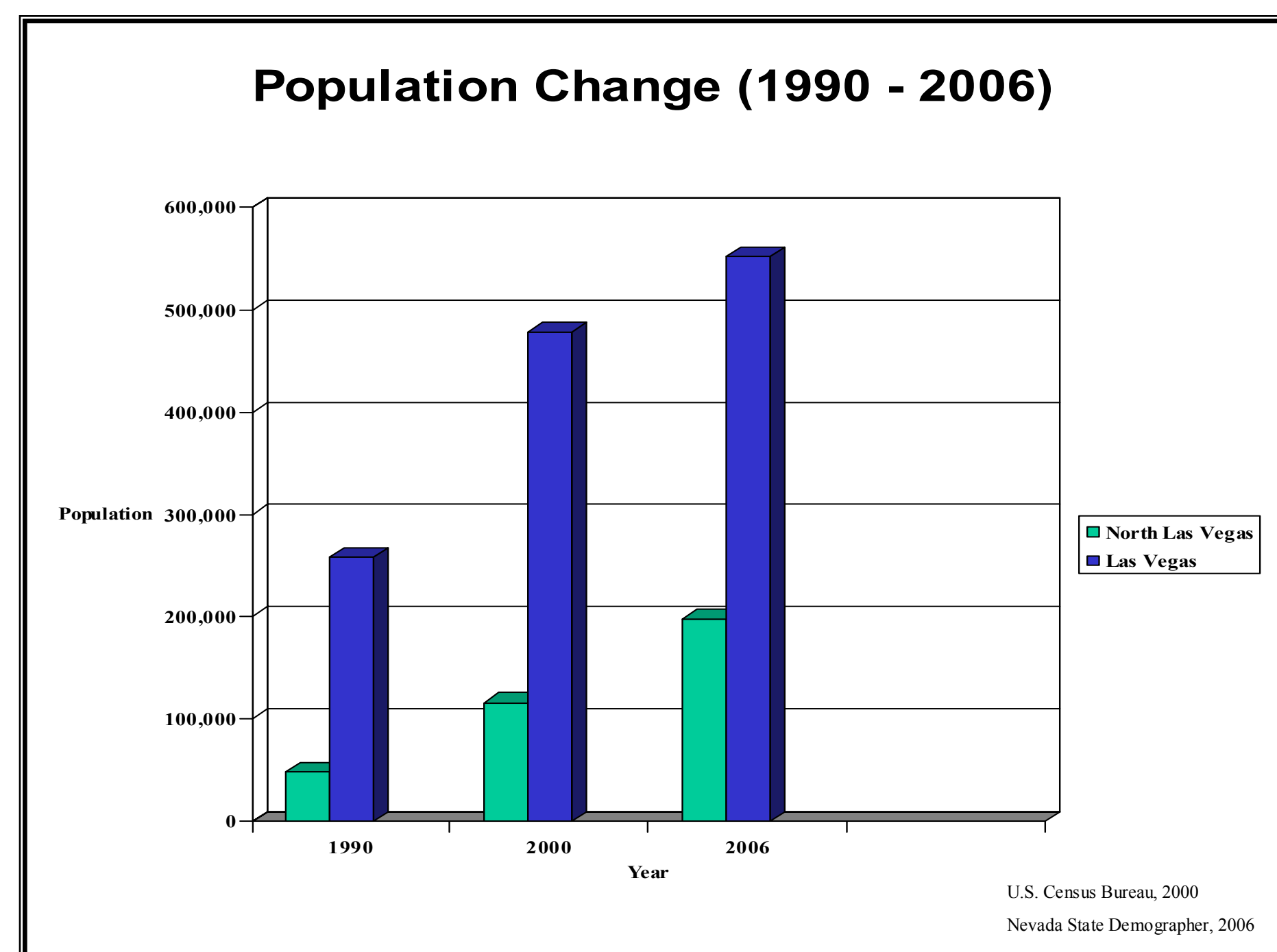


Infrastructure and Socioeconomics



The Upper Las Vegas Wash – Conservation Transfer Area SEIS planning area is shown in relation to current development and potential infrastructure. The aerial photograph was taken in 2005 as part of the Utah State study.

Clark County, Nevada, which encompasses the greater Las Vegas metropolitan area, is one of the fastest-growing regions in the United States. The cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas in particular have experienced high rates of growth and development over the past 20 years.



Population change in the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas since 1990.

Types of land use authorizations that may be considered include, but are not limited to, rights-of-way for roads, utility powerlines, gas and water pipelines, sewer lines and other flood control structures, fiberoptic lines, detention basins, facilities, recreational trails, etc.



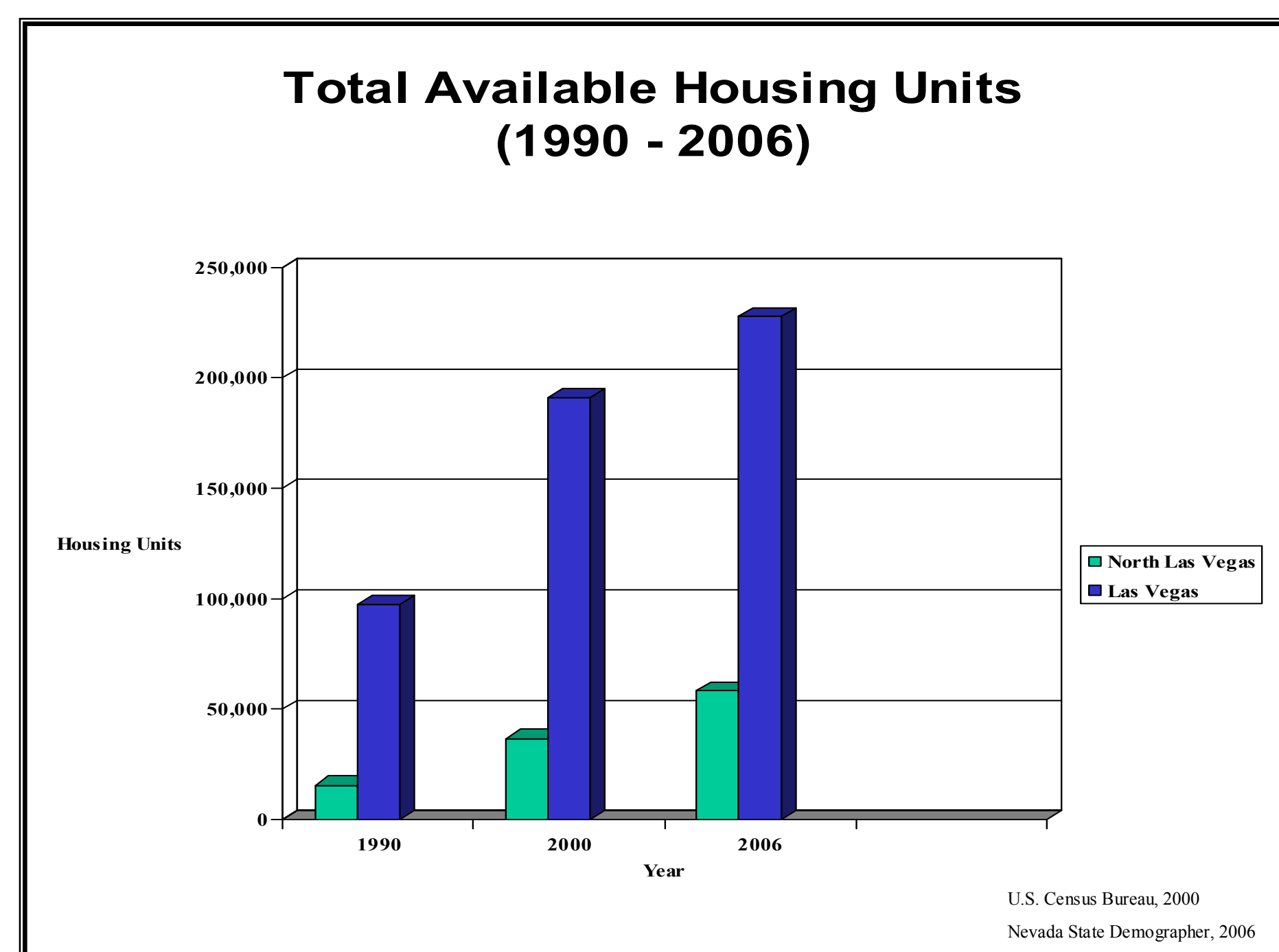
The ULVW – CTA – Residential developments in Las Vegas and North Las Vegas come up to the southern edge of the ULVW - CTA.



Development along the southern edge of the ULVW - CTA.



Detention Basin for flood control within the ULVW – CTA.



Increase in available housing units in the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas since 1990.

According to the Nevada State Demographer (2006), the population of Clark County is projected to increase by approximately 900,000 additional persons in the next ten years. An increase of nearly 47%. Using 2.49 persons per household, the average for Clark County from the year 2000, this equates to a demand for an additional 361,446 housing units by 2016. (Nevada State Demographer, 2006)