



**AGENDA  
WORK SESSION  
MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL  
Of the TOWN OF CAMP VERDE  
COUNCIL CHAMBERS · 473 S. Main Street, Room #106  
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2015 at 8:00 a.m.**

**NOTE: A MAJORITY OF THE PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION MAY BE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING.**

Note: Council member(s) may attend Council Sessions either in person or by telephone, video, or internet conferencing.

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Roll Call**
3. **Pledge of Allegiance**
  
4. **Discussion with Finance Director Michael Showers regarding the Town of Camp Verde Strategic Plan Development. Staff Resource: Michael Showers**
  
5. **Update by Planning & Zoning Chairman B. J. Davis, and other members of the P&Z Commission regarding the General Plan Process, various elements of the General Plan and Character Areas that are included in the General Plan .**
  
6. **Adjournment**

Posted by

*Virginia Jones*

Date/Time:

*11-16-2015*

*9:45 a.m.*

Note: Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03.A.2 and A.3, the Council may vote to go into Executive Session for purposes of consultation for legal advice with the Town Attorney on any matter listed on the Agenda, or discussion of records exempt by law from public inspection associated with an agenda item.

The Town of Camp Verde Council Chambers is accessible to the handicapped. Those with special accessibility or accommodation needs, such as large typeface print, may request these at the Office of the Town Clerk.

## CHAPTER 4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

[Consensus 10/8/15]

### **VISION STATEMENT:**

Camp Verde encourages and supports business growth and retention to give residents the ability to live, work and shop in the community. We strive to preserve our rich cultural history, agrarian heritage, and natural resources while fostering a resilient economy.

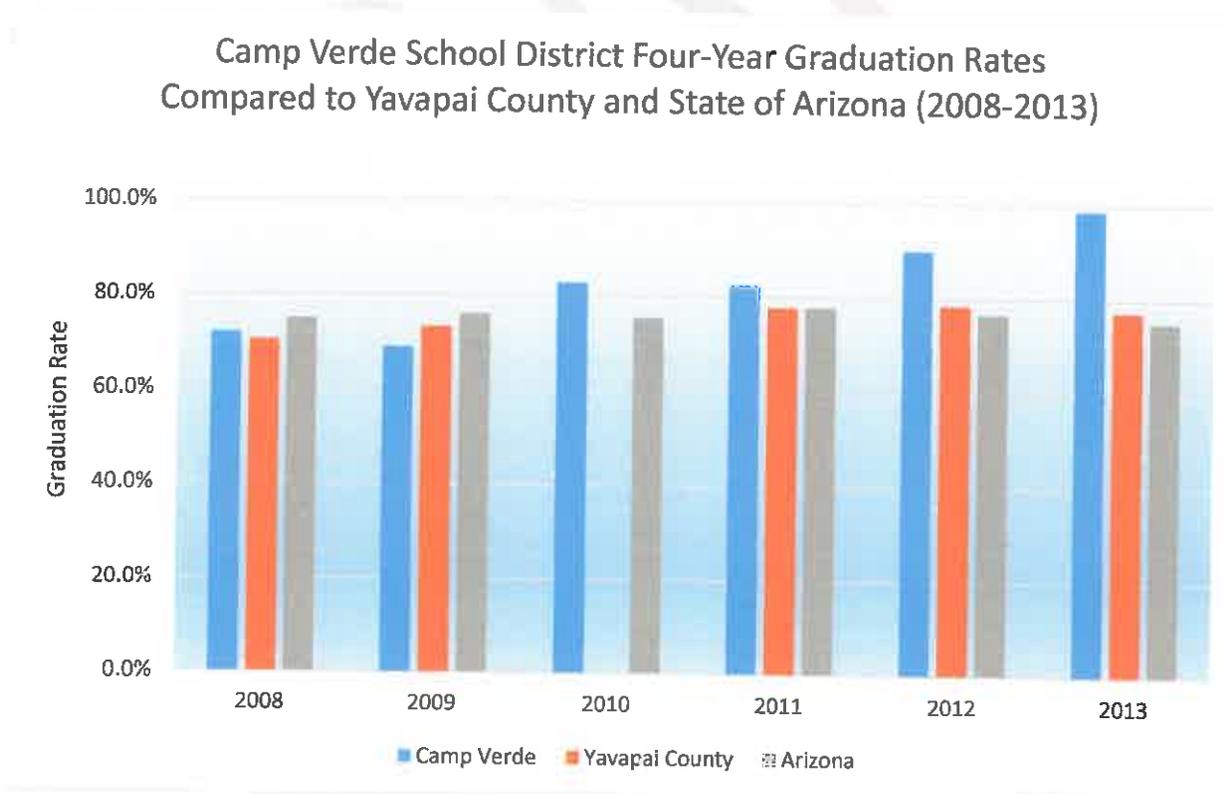
### **INTRODUCTION:**

Camp Verde includes an Economic Development Element in its General Plan because of its relationship to other elements in the plan and its importance to the community. The economy and a community's economic development policies are critical factors that influence the quality of life for all citizens.

Economic development typically focuses on business growth through retention, expansion, and attraction. Expanding the tax base is directly related to the overall quality of life of the area, the services provided, and ensuring that the local economy is sustainable over time.

Educational attainment is a key indicator to the overall health of the community. Graduation rates in Camp Verde are high at 99 percent compared to a state average of 96.5 percent. The graduation rate for the Camp Verde School District shows a steady increase in rates beginning in 2011. Camp Verde's four year graduation rate excel compared to Yavapai County and the State of Arizona results over the past six years. See Figure 1 below:

Figure 1:



**CHAPTER 4**  
**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

The chart below compares social characteristics from Yavapai County, the State of Arizona and the nation.

**U.S. Census Bureau 2013 Demographic Comparisons**

<b>Social Characteristic</b>	<b>Camp Verde</b>	<b>Yavapai County</b>	<b>AZ</b>	<b>USA</b>
High School Graduates/Equivalency, 25 Years Of Age Or Older	85.4%	88.9%	85.4%	85.6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 25 Years Of Age Or Older	13.5%	22.8%	26.7%	28.9%
Home Ownership Rate (2010)	76.4%	70.8%	66.0%	65.1%
Persons Per Household	2.52	2.34	2.68	2.60
Median Household Income	\$38,871	\$42,987	\$49,774	\$53,046
Persons Below Poverty	24.5%	15.8%	17.9%	15.4%
Persons Under 19 Years Old	20.6%	20.7%	27.9%	26.6%
Persons 20 – 64 Years Old	58.4%	54.0%	57.7%	60.0%
Persons 65 Years Old and Over	21.0%	25.3%	14.4%	13.4%

In late 2014, citizens, landowners, agencies, policy makers, and other stakeholders were brought together to develop the Camp Verde Focused Future Strategic Plan for Community and Economic Development. The plan and its policy framework, which will serve as a stand-alone community and economic development plan once approved by Town Council, was used in 2015 to provide direction and information within this element.

**CHAPTER 4**  
**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

[Consensus 11/12/15]

**A. GOAL: CREATE AN ENVIRONMENT THAT ENCOURAGES BUSINESS GROWTH, RETENTION, REVITALIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- A. 1. Encourage a variety of businesses that offer diverse employment opportunities to locate within the Town limits.
- A. 2. Encourage businesses to locate within the Town limits to offer the opportunity to purchase a wide variety of merchandise and services locally.
- A. 3. Utilize the Town's geographically central location within the State, and proximity to the major interchange of Interstate 17 and State Route 260, to encourage businesses such as but not limited to regional retail, manufacturing and distribution centers to locate within the Town.
- A. 4. Pursue grants, studies, and regional economic development proposals that will provide a direct benefit to the community.
- A. 5. Encourage the Town to collaborate with local businesses, economic organizations, schools, and colleges to create a skilled workforce.
- A. 6. Work with local businesses and development interests to identify processes that can be streamlined and optimized.
- A. 7. Recruit complementary businesses to support the needs of existing businesses.

**B. GOAL: MAINTAIN AND DEVELOP AN ATTRACTIVE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- B. 1. Retain and embrace the Town's history and rural character.
- B. 2. Support quality education as a community.
- B. 3. Encourage activities and job opportunities for all residents.
- B. 4. Develop recreational amenities within the community.
- B. 5. Encourage acquisition or cooperative use of Federal, State and privately owned lands to meet the community's desire for public lands and open space.
- B. 6. Promote, as a community, the many tourism opportunities in and around Camp Verde.
- B. 7. Support continued enforcement of Town Ordinances to ensure public health, safety and welfare.
- B. 8. Encourage townspeople to actively participate in town government, town commissions and committees, business organizations, service clubs, school boards, parent-teacher organizations, and other groups to ensure community values and a high quality of life.
- B. 9. Promote cooperation between the Town, Yavapai Apache Nation, business organizations, local businesses, schools and residents to work together on projects to enhance the economic environment.

**C GOAL: ESTABLISH CAMP VERDE AS A DESTINATION THEREBY INCREASING VISITOR AND RETAIL TRAFFIC.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- C. 1. Encourage the continuation of a consistent branding, marketing and self-promotion program for Camp Verde.
- C. 2. Encourage improvement of promotional and informational signage along key corridors and

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gateways.

- C. 3. Continue to develop the existing multi-use trail network with stakeholders.
- C. 4. Support the continued development of a Verde River Recreation Master Plan.
- C. 5. Continue to implement historic preservation initiatives.

**D GOAL: PLAN FOR ADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT AND GROW BUSINESS, TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- D. 1. Encourage development in areas where water, sewer and electric are existing or anticipated.
- D. 2. Encourage utilities and related infrastructure to support future commercial and industrial growth as appropriate.
- D. 3. Encourage efforts to improve the overall aesthetics of the community.

## CHAPTER 7 HOUSING

[Consensus 11/12/15]

### VISION STATEMENT

Camp Verde provides a mix of residential densities to accommodate a variety of housing and lifestyle opportunities, while supporting the health, safety, and welfare of all residents by encouraging and actively seeking reasonably priced housing opportunities.

### INTRODUCTION

Camp Verde is not required by Arizona Statute to include a Housing Element in its General Plan. However, the preservation and development of adequate housing in Camp Verde is a significant consideration for elected and appointed officials, as well as Camp Verde residents and business owners. Camp Verde's leadership recognizes that housing, one of the most basic human needs is also a fundamental component of ensuring continued community and economic vitality. As a result, Camp Verde has elected to include a Housing Element in its General Plan.

Central to the success of the Housing Element, is the following policy statement taken from the 2005 General Plan which reflects the commitment of the community to address existing conditions and meet goals:

The Town of Camp Verde will strive to maintain and foster an environment where a variety of safe and affordable housing opportunities are available for all age groups and socio-economic levels. The community's success in economic diversification and job creation is directly linked to affordable housing within the community.

### 2010 ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING STOCK

The U.S. Census indicated that Camp Verde's 2010 population was 10,873. This represented approximately 5.2% of the population of Yavapai County.

The chart below shows the percentage of the population for various age groups. As of the 2010 Census, in terms of housing needs, the largest population category was between 25 and 54 years.

**CHAPTER 7**  
**HOUSING**

**2010 Camp Verde Population by Age Categories**

<b>Age Bracket</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total Population	100%	10,873
Under 5 Years	5.8%	633
5 – 19 Years	18.9%	2,052
20 –24 Years	5.3%	575
25 –54 Years	35.6%	3,867
55 –59 Years	7.3%	796
60 –74 Years	19.0%	2,067
75 & Over Years	8.1%	883

According to the 2010 Census information, Camp Verde had 4,566 housing units. A majority of these (65%) were single-family, site-built residences, with manufactured homes accounting for the remaining 35% percent of the Town's housing stock.

In 2010, the average number of MLS listings for single-family dwellings in Camp Verde was 200. Of these, 80 listings (40%) were foreclosures, leaving an average of 120 single-family listings not in foreclosure.

**2015 ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING STOCK**

A demographic overview was prepared for Yavapai College in 2014 by Economic Modeling Specialists International (EMSI)<sup>1</sup>. This overview indicated the population of Camp Verde in 2014 to be 11,425 people which represents approximately 5.2% of the population of Yavapai County.

The chart below shows the percentage of the population for various age groups according to the data collected by EMSI. According to the data prepared by EMSI the largest population category in 2014 in terms of housing needs was between 25 and 54 years.

<sup>1</sup> [Awaiting Source Data From Tom Pitts]

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**2014 Camp Verde Population by Age Categories**

<b>Age Bracket</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total Population	100%	11,425
Under 5 Years	5.1%	584
5 – 19 Years	17.3%	1981
20 –24 Years	5.3%	608
25 –54 Years	33.0%	3762
55 –59 Years	7.6%	866
60 –74 Years	22.7%	2586
75 & Over Years	9.0%	1038

Camp Verde's 2015 housing stock has great variety and diversity, ranging from historic homes to contemporary townhouses. Many neighborhoods are situated near densely vegetated waterways such as the Verde River, Beaver Creek, and Clear Creek, or on one of the many historic ditches. Low density and large lot areas typically enjoy setbacks that provide privacy and screening from noise and traffic. There is also higher density housing located near retail and health care.

The Town of Camp Verde provides sewer services to approximately 950 homes and businesses while the remaining units utilize septic systems. Private water companies service approximately 2,444 units, while remaining units are served by private wells.

The table below, provided by Yavapai County's Assessors Office, notes the 2014 available housing in Camp Verde, segregated by housing classification.

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**Table 6: Residential StructureType By Residential Property Grouping**

Residential StructureType	Count	Approximate Unit Count	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Comments
Site Built	2,186	-	50.9	50.9	Includes single family residences. May include guest houses, guest quarters or other similar site built buildings.
Factory Built/Modular*	24	-	.6	51.5	
Condo Less Than 3 Stories	21	-	.5	52.0	Includes townhouses, row houses, patio, and cluster homes. May include carports, garages or other buildings.
Duplex One Story	11	-	.3	52.4	
Duplex Two Story	1	-	.0	52.4	
Triplex One Story	1	-	.0	52.4	
Multiple - Residential	32	182	.7	53.1	Includes multiple duplex or triplex buildings, apartment buildings, fourplex buildings or greater, or any combination of the above.
Mobile Home**	2,006	-	46.8	99.9	Includes mobile homes produced before June 15, 1976, and manufactured homes produced after June 15, 1976.
Recreational Vehicle Parks	7	700	.1	100.0	A property with four or more travel trailer or recreational vehicle spaces.
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

Disclaimer: The Yavapai County Assessor's Office provides information as a service to the public and has attempted to ensure that all data is up to date. Yavapai County makes no warranty or guarantee concerning the accuracy, reliability, or timeliness of content. Accuracy, reliability and timeliness of Assessor information is the responsibility of the user. Yavapai County shall not be liable for any losses caused by reliance on the accuracy, reliability or timeliness of Assessor information. For additional information please contact the Yavapai County Assessor at <http://www.yavapai.us/assessor>.

\***Factory Built Buildings:** A factory-built building, also referred to as a modular building, is a residential or nonresidential building which is either wholly or in substantial part manufactured at an off-site location, however it does not include a manufactured home, recreational vehicle, or mobile home. Factory built buildings are distinguished from manufactured housing by the building code specifications to which the building is built. Manufactured housing is built to the HUD Code. Factory built buildings are built to International Building Code.

\*\*Arizona property valuation statutes define a 'mobile home' as a structure that is transportable in one or more sections including the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems that are contained in the structure and that, when erected on site, is either of the following: 1. Greater than eight feet in body width, thirty-two feet or more in body length and built on a permanent chassis; 2. Regardless of the size, used as a single-family dwelling or for commercial purposes with or without a permanent foundation.

**Mobile Home:** A structure built prior to June 15, 1976, on a permanent chassis transportable in one or more sections, and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation as a dwelling when connected to on-site utilities. This category does not include recreational vehicles or factory-built buildings.

**Manufactured Home:** A structure built on or after June 15, 1976, that is eight or more feet wide and forty or more feet long, has a permanent chassis, is transportable in one or more sections, is equipped with complete plumbing, heating, and electrical systems from the factory, and is designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation as a dwelling when connected to on-site utilities. Manufactured housing is built in accordance with the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, and Title VI of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Federal regulations control both the design and construction of all manufactured housing.

In 2014, the average number of MLS listings for single-family dwellings in Camp Verde was 110. Of these, only four listings were in foreclosure. During the first six month of 2015, 75 single-family homes were sold in Camp Verde. 75% of these homes were listed for under \$200,000, 14% were listed for between \$200,000 and \$300,000, and 11% were listed for over \$300,000. More than 80% of these single-family dwellings were purchased by retirees.

Camp Verde has a number of rental opportunities some of which are available for income qualified families.

During the first six months of 2015, occupancy rates for residential rental properties in Camp Verde were at or near 100%. This was true for all classes of rental properties, and reflects a circumstance of demand exceeding supply.

CHAPTER 7  
HOUSING

**A. GOAL: ENCOURAGE A VARIETY OF HOUSING TYPES AND DENSITIES TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE COMPATABLE WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE CHARACTER AREA.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- A. 1. Developments should be compatible in terms of character density and use as defined in the individual Character Areas.
- A. 2. Encourage higher residential density development in conjunction with commercial uses, in areas with available infrastructure and pedestrian corridors, or where infrastructure can be developed.
- A. 3. Promote alternate housing development concepts, such as clustering on lands that have large open space, riparian, or other sensitive aspects.
- A. 4. Encourage public and neighborhood participation in proposed projects.
- A. 5. Encourage in-fill housing development as opposed to sprawl.

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**CHAPTER 9**  
**OPEN SPACE & RECREATION**

**P&Z Comm. Gen. Plan Wk. Session Consensus on 06-25-2015**

**VISION STATEMENT**

Open space within Camp Verde will protect sensitive natural areas and scenic vistas and provide a variety of recreational opportunities. Open space will be considered in future development as a means to preserve the community's rural character by providing buffers between different types of land uses and by working with developers to designate portions of new development as natural areas.

**STATE REQUIREMENTS**

The Open Space Element of the Town of Camp Verde's General Plan is mandated by Arizona Revised Statutes, which stipulates that communities larger than 2,500 inhabitants include an Open Space Element.

Arizona law further states that the Open Space Element specifically include:

- A. A comprehensive inventory of open space areas, recreational resources and designations of access points to open space areas and resources
- B. An analysis of forecasted needs, policies for managing and protecting open space areas and resources and implementation strategies to acquire additional open space areas and further establish recreational resources
- C. Policies and implementation strategies designed to promote a regional system of integrated open space and recreational resources and a consideration of any existing regional open space plans.

**DEFINITIONS**

Open space is defined by ARS 37-311 as "land that is generally free of land uses that would jeopardize the conservation and open space values of the land or development that would obstruct the scenic beauty of the land."

Open space is described as:

**Developed:** Areas that may include turfed-parks, schools, golf courses, horse staging areas, trails, picnicking areas and bike paths and pathways.

**Natural Environment:** Includes forestland, riparian areas, wilderness areas, preserves, protected sites, and topographical areas that are unsuitable for development including steep slope and flood plain areas.

**Limited Development:** Scenic-drive corridors, vista corridors, and public recreational amenities that minimally impact the natural environment.

**Agricultural Land:** Lands that are used or can be used principally for raising crops, fruits, grains and similar farm products. For purposes of the general plan, Ranch land is also included in this category.

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**INVENTORY**

The list below meets Arizona Revised Statute 9-461.05 by citing an inventory of open space areas, recreational resources and designations of access points to open space areas and resources within and bordering the Town that are available for public access and/or use at the adoption of this General Plan. This list may not be all-inclusive.

**Bordering the Town of Camp Verde**

Black Hills  
Jackson Flat  
Squaw Peak  
White Hills  
Wild & Scenic Verde River  
Wingfield Mesa

**Campground**

Clear Creek Campground and Staging area

**Cemeteries**

Clear Creek Cemetery and Church  
Middle Verde Cemetery  
Squaw Peak Cemetery

**Misc. Open Space Locations**

Clear Creek Floodway in Verde Lakes  
Forest Service Airstrip and surrounding area  
National Forest Service Prehistoric Salt Mine

**Parks**

Arturo Circle Neighborhood Park  
Butler Park  
Fort Verde State Park, Parade ground and picnic area  
Heritage Pool  
Heritage Skate Park  
Rocking River Ranch (State Park)  
White Bridge River Front Park  
Town of Camp Verde Community Park  
Black Bridge River Front Park/Rezzonico Park

**Pathways**

Pecan Lane Pathway  
Quarterhorse Pathway  
Salt Mine Road Pathway

**CHAPTER 9**  
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**Playgrounds**

Town Complex Soccer Field and Playground  
Verde Lakes Property Owners Playground

**Trail Heads**

Copper Canyon multi-purpose Trailhead (General Crook Trail)  
Grief Hill Trailhead on Cherry Road  
Trail 119A by Overlook Acres

**River Access**

Beasley Flat  
Black Bridge  
Bullpen  
Clear Creek  
Gap Creek  
White Bridge

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**CHAPTER 9**  
**OPEN SPACE & RECREATION**

**FORECASTED NEED**

**Camp Verde Recreation Inventory and Evaluation\***

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Goal/population*</u>	<u>Standard**</u>	<u>Inventory</u>	<u>(Deficiency) or Surplus</u>
Amphitheater	1/ 25,000	0	0	0
Basketball – outdoor	1/ 2,500	4	2	(2)
Basketball – indoor	1/ 10,000	1	1	0
Baseball – - lighted	1/ 5,000 1/ 10,000	2 1	1 1	(1) 0
Softball –lighted	1/ 2,500	4	1	(3)
Practice fields	1/ 5,000	2	2	0
BMX	1/ 25,000	0	0	0
Equestrian Arena	1/Community	1	0	(1)
Football	1/ 3,000	3	1	(2)
Hiking/walking/biking trails	1/ 2,500	4	200 + miles	200 + miles
Horseback Riding	1/ 1,000	11	200 + miles	200 + miles
Hiking/Walking/Biking Trail Head ***	1/ 2,500	4	3	(1)
Horseback Riding Trail Head ***	1/ 1,000	11	2	(9)
Multi-use recreation facility	1/ 10,000	1	1	0
Picnicking – tables - shelters	1/ 500 1/ 2,000	22 5	30 5	8 0
Playground	1/ 2,500	5	4	(1)
River access points (designated)	1/ 2,000	5	4	(1)
Skateboard park	1/ 25,000	0	1	1
Soccer	1/ 3,000	8	2	(6)
Swimming	1/ 25,000	1	1	0
Tennis	1/ 5,000	2	1	(1)
¼ mile track	1/ 7,500	1	0	(1)
Volleyball	1/ 5,000	2	1	(1)

*\*Goal/Population recommended by the Camp Verde Parks & Recreation Commission in 2005 in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Commerce. Example: 1/2500 is 1 per 2500 residents.*

*\*\* Based on 2010 Census population of 10,873.*

*\*\*\* Some trailheads are outside Town Limits but accessed by roads originating in Town limits. A larger network of designated & undesignated trails access by non-designated/unimproved trailheads is available for motorized and non-motorized.*

**NOTE:** These figures do not include Private Facilities, Yavapai-Apache Nation, Camp Verde Unified School District or Home Owner Associations facilities.

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**OPEN SPACE & RECREATION**

**A. GOAL: ENCOURAGE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A VERDE RIVER RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLAN AS DEFINED BY THE CITIZENS.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- A. 1. Identify and define access points as major, intermediate and neighborhood access points so they are compatible with the adjacent land use.
- A. 2. Encourage plan features, such as parks and a trail system that allow people to recreate at the river and connect with other points of interest.
- A. 3. Encourage recreation that is compatible with the natural and cultural environment.
- A. 4. Work with the governmental agencies, and public/private organizations to obtain voluntary conservation easements and development rights from landowners to secure access, protect sensitive areas from further development and to provide trail corridors.
- A. 5. Purchase from willing sellers, high priority lands needed for riverside parks and trails when possible.

**B. GOAL: WORK COOPERATIVELY WITH THE LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEM, GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND PUBLIC/PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS TO DEVELOP AND CONDUCT EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS THAT EXPLAIN THE VALUE OF RIPARIAN AREAS.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- B. 1. The Town Parks and Recreation staff will work with schools, governmental agencies and public/private organizations to develop and carry out educational programs that enhance public understanding of open space values and build support for open space preservation.
- B. 2. The Town will work with the governmental agencies and public/private organizations to promote use of riparian areas for birding festivals and other similar recreational and educational events.

**C. GOAL: INSTITUTE A COMPREHENSIVE OPEN SPACE PLAN THAT DESIGNATES AREAS FOR PERMANENT RETENTION AS DESIRED PRESERVATION SPACE AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES. (See Exhibit A, Proposed Topics for the Camp Verde Open Space Plan.)**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- C. 1. Work cooperatively with Yavapai County and other Verde Valley communities including the Yavapai-Apache Nation and Public Land Managers to prepare and implement a Town of Camp Verde open space plan that protects critical open space and offers recreational opportunities
- C. 2. Encourage community standards that promote voluntary preservation of the historical and natural environment and open space character of the Town.
- C. 3. Coordinate with other entities, such as US Forest Service, Arizona State Parks, National Park Service, Yavapai County, Yavapai-Apache Nation, developers, to provide open space, trail system interconnectivity, and shared cost of maintenance.

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**OPEN SPACE & RECREATION**

- C. 4. Encourage new development to include mini-parks providing active and passive recreational opportunities such as barbecues, ramadas, picnic tables, children's playgrounds, horseshoes, volleyball areas, etc., in medium to high-density residential zones. Encourage property owners associations to maintain existing or create new neighborhood/pocket parks.

**D. GOAL: PRESERVE THE VALUABLE NATURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING HILLSIDES, AND RIPARIAN AREAS AND OTHER OPEN SPACE TO PROTECT THEIR AESTHETIC AND HABITAT AMENITIES TO ENHANCE THE RURAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- D. 1. Encourage the preservation of dedicated open space areas in their natural state.
- D. 2. Preserve scenic view sheds.
- D. 3. Preserve the valuable natural resources of the hillsides and protect their aesthetic and habitat amenities to enhance the rural character of the area.
- D. 4. Consistently communicate with the Forest Service and other stakeholders about the communities desire to maintain scenic view sheds and open space.
- D. 5. Develop partnerships with volunteer organizations and other groups that would assist in management activities and preservation of National Forest lands.
- D.6. Encourage land owners and developers to maintain land with slopes of 10% or greater as open space areas due to the complexity of providing road access and utility services, and negative environmental effects of erosion and visual intrusion.

**E. GOAL: PROMOTE THE MAINTENANCE OF WILDLIFE CORRIDORS TO ALLOW FOR THEIR NATURAL MIGRATION AND FEEDING PRACTICES THAT WILL HELP MAINTAIN HEALTHY AND DIVERSIFIED SPECIES.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- E. 1. Designate as natural open space, areas identified by governmental agencies and environmental organizations for habitat preservation.
- E. 2. Develop policies to reduce barriers within town boundaries to maintain wildlife migration patterns.
- E. 3. Coordinate with governmental agencies, and public/private agencies or organizations to evaluate and maintain habitat for endangered species.

**F. GOAL: DESIGNATE HISTORIC ROUTES WITHIN THE TOWN'S BOUNDARIES.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- F. 1. Utilize the Trails Committee's work on designating historic routes.
- F. 2. Work with property owners and public land managers to create and maintain trails/routes.
- F. 3. Designate a corridor system of recreation, trails and educational features related to historical uses and people.

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**G. GOAL: ENCOURAGE AGRICULTURAL USE TO INCREASE OPEN SPACE.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- G. 1. Offer incentives to developers or property owners, who designate a portion of their property for agricultural use.
- G. 2. Encourage agricultural landowners to participate in federal and state programs that are designed to protect the land as open space.

**Exhibit A. Proposed Topics for the Camp Verde Open Space Plan.**

Following are possible topics that can be included in a comprehensive open space plan for Camp Verde.

1. Inventory Town open space, riparian, and trail features in a format that can be easily updated for the plan.
2. Recommend that new developments have trails and trail heads within its property and along borders for interconnectivity.
3. Identify and designate public accessibility for trails.
4. Designate rights-of-way within easements designated for hiking, walking, bicycling, jogging, equestrian or other non-motorized forms of transportation.
5. Promote recreational uses along the Verde River and other natural watercourses close to existing neighborhoods, by using voluntary conservation easements, acquisition of development rights, grants and other funding sources.
6. Collaborate with land management agencies to gain additional improved access to the Verde River, Beaver Creek, and West Clear Creek for recreational activities.
7. Coordinate with surrounding agencies to encourage development of large joint-use regional parks. Regional parks would provide a comprehensive multi-use trail system, including equestrian, walking paths and other types of trails for the community, while providing access to historic/proposed trail systems.
8. Work closely with appropriate agencies and organizations to protect, enhance and provide access to historic and trail systems.
9. Explore fair & reasonable revenue sources to fund open space acquisition/ preservation and explore additional organizations for funding and partnership opportunities.

**CHAPTER 10  
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING**

**P&Z Consensus 9/24/15**

**VISION STATEMENT**

Camp Verde will remain a community that values a high level of environmental quality. The Town will consider environmental impacts of new developments and promote practices that create and maintain a healthy, safe, and sustainable living environment.

**PURPOSE**

According to Arizona State Statute ARS §9-461.05, the Environmental Planning Element will include “analysis, policies and strategies that are designed to address anticipated effects, if any, of plan elements on air quality, water quality and natural resources associated with proposed development under the General Plan. The policies and strategies to be developed under this element shall be designed to have community-wide applicability and shall not require the production of an additional environmental impact statement or similar analysis beyond the requirements of state and federal law.”

**A. GOAL: MAINTAIN A HIGH LEVEL OF AIR QUALITY.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- A. 1. Encourage alternative modes of transportation to be implemented as the Town grows.
- A. 2. Encourage low polluting heating systems as the standard for new construction.
- A. 3. Encourage the use of EPA approved systems for wood and pellet stoves and gas fireplaces.
- A. 4. Continue support for open burning regulations, dust abatement and air quality education.
- A. 5. Encourage improvement districts which would provide for the paving of currently unimproved roads.

**B. GOAL: MAINTAIN A HIGH LEVEL OF WATER QUALITY.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- B. 1. Encourage locating development in areas where water and sewer utilities exist, are planned or can be established.
- B. 2. Create guidelines to incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) features to manage storm water, including new or reconstructed roadways, to improve water quality in rivers and washes through the capture and infiltration of urban runoff.
- B. 3. Strive to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) as outlined in the Town of Camp Verde Storm Water Management Plan.
- B. 4. Continue to expand sanitary sewer to areas of current or future growth.
- B. 5. Pursue funding to allow the water quality strategies of Goal “B” to be achieved.

**C. GOAL: MAINTAIN DARK SKIES.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- C. 1. Maintain lighting and signage ordinances that promote dark skies.

**D. GOAL: MINIMIZE NOISE POLLUTION.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- D. 1. Work with existing and proposed commercial and industrial operations to comply with the current noise ordinance.
- D. 2. Require the use of noise mitigation techniques in areas of high vehicular traffic.

**E. GOAL: ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY PRIDE AND ENHANCE THE AESTHETIC APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN.**

- E. 1. Encourage and promote public education and involvement concerning litter, illegal dumping and improper outside storage.
- E. 2. Promote free dump days by notifying of dates and times they will occur.

**F. GOAL: CONSERVE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT WITHIN AND ADJACENT TO THE TOWN'S BOUNDARIES.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- F. 1. Encourage the preservation of dedicated open space areas in their natural state.
- F. 2. Preserve scenic view sheds.
- F. 3. Preserve the valuable natural resources of the hillsides and protect their aesthetic and habitat amenities to enhance the rural character of the area.
- F. 4. Consistently communicate with the Forest Service and other stakeholders about the communities' desire to maintain scenic view sheds and open space.
- F. 5. Develop partnerships that would assist in preservation of National Forest lands.
- F. 6. Encourage land owners and developers to maintain land with slopes of 10% or greater as open space areas due to the complexity of providing road access and utility services, and negative environmental effects of erosion and visual intrusion.
- F. 7. Promote cluster types of development for all new high-density developments with the use of Planned Unit Development (PUD) to provide an open space plan.
- F. 8. Use public forums to determine what areas of the Town should be preserved as natural open space.
- F. 9. Utilize conservation easements, acquisition of development rights, grants and other funding sources to acquire property for preservation of the natural environment.

**G. GOAL: PROMOTE CONSERVATION WITHIN THE TOWN.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- G. 1. Promote recycling through drop off sites and educational programs.
- G. 2. Promote conservation of water use through the use of treated effluent, grey water systems when appropriate and educational programs.
- G. 3. Encourage energy conservation in transportation, housing and commercial sites through educational programs.

**H. GOAL: COORDINATE WITH REGIONAL PLANNING EFFORTS TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- H. 1. Participate in regional air quality, water quality, dark skies, and open space efforts.
- H. 2. Coordinate with the Regional Planning efforts to manage ground, surface, and treated effluent water resources.

**CHAPTER 11**  
**WATER RESOURCES**

**P&Z Commission Consensus 8/27/15**

**VISION STATEMENT**

Camp Verde will be a community that places a high value on a safe and sustainable water supply for future growth and the natural environment, while protecting the water quality and needs of the existing community through practicing wise water management and water conservation.

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Water Resources Element is to strengthen the ability of Camp Verde to address growth related issues by considering water demand together with land use, growth areas and infrastructure. This element addresses:

- a. The currently known available surface water, groundwater and effluent supplies,
- b. The future demand for water and the supply available to serve that demand, and
- c. Whether additional supplies of water need to be obtained to meet future demand.

**INTRODUCTION**

The Town of Camp Verde and its residents have long recognized the importance of their local water resources, particularly the Verde River, to the economic health and character of their community now and in the future. Sufficient, clean water for current and new residents, continued production from irrigated agriculture, and the river itself, which supports a growing recreational economy, are critical to the Town's prosperity.

Camp Verde is located in the Verde Valley sub-basin of the Verde River Groundwater Basin. The Town straddles 18 miles of the Verde River and two major perennial tributaries, Beaver Creek and Clear Creek, join the river within the town limits. In addition, Oak Creek, another major tributary, joins the Verde two miles north of the Town limits, supporting River flow within the Town. These watercourses support a rich riparian area and provide recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

The flow of the Verde River and its tributary streams is affected by surface water diversions for agriculture and large landscaped areas, and by groundwater pumping for public, domestic and industrial uses. These two water supplies are vitally important to the Town and are interconnected: groundwater discharge from the aquifer to the River and streams, via springs and seeps, supports year-round flow. Conversely surface water, flowing in watercourses, may infiltrate into the aquifer. When wells pump groundwater, they first withdraw groundwater stored in the aquifer, but overtime may intercept groundwater that would otherwise flow to the watercourse, resulting in less flow. Stream

flow depletion maps developed by the U.S. Geological Survey in 2010<sup>1</sup> show that most of the shallow wells within Camp Verde are located in an area where, after 50 years of continuous pumping, a well would capture 90-100% of groundwater flow at the well site that which would otherwise flow to the Verde River and its tributaries. In addition, where surface water diversions severely reduce flows, the health of riparian areas and wildlife is affected and recreational use is restricted. The close connection between surface and groundwater makes conservation and efficiency improvements by all water users particularly important to the health of the River and streams and the Town's other unique water resources.

The Town of Camp Verde does not own nor operate a municipal water system. Instead, the community is served by private water companies, regulated by the Arizona Corporation Commission. This situation presents challenges to managing the Town's water resources. In addition some Camp Verde residents use domestic wells to meet all or part of their demand and may receive Verde River water from ditch systems which deliver critically important irrigation water. Another water resource management challenge is the variety of land ownership or management within the town limits, including lands outside of the Town's legal jurisdiction, such as the U.S. Forest service and the Yavapai-Apache Nation lands.

As Camp Verde grows, there is the potential for additional demand on the Town's water resources. However, a number of communities in Arizona have grown without an increase in, and even reduced, overall demand. This is generally due to more efficient use of water by current users as well as a high level of efficiency achieved in new development built with water conservation and reuse features. The Town of Camp Verde is moving in this direction.

### **EXISTING AND FUTURE SUPPLIES AND DEMAND**

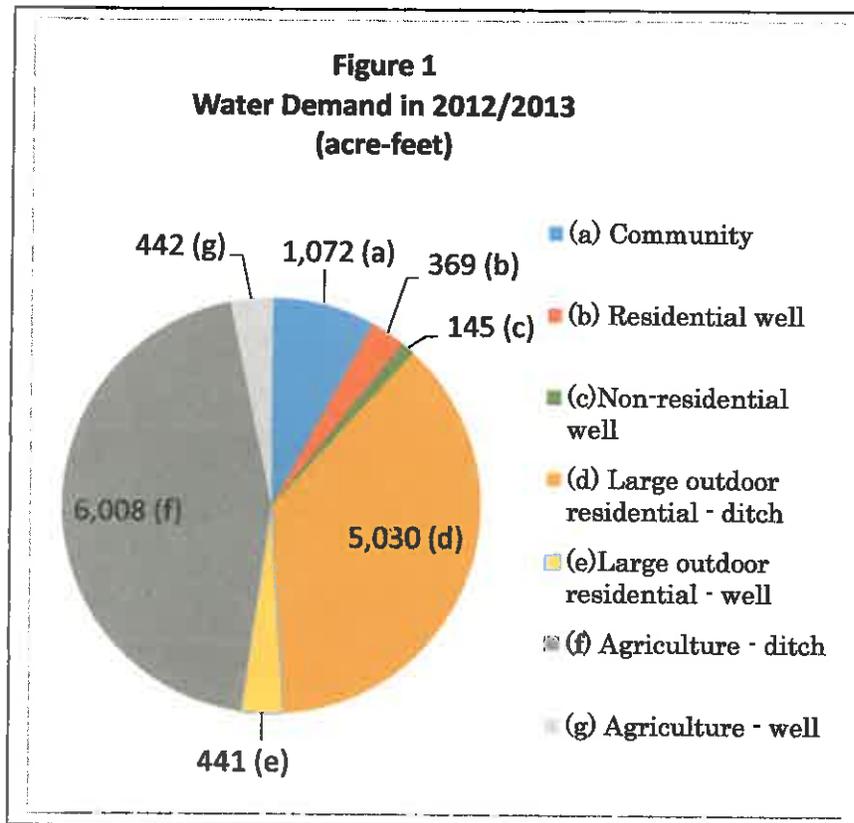
Western Resource Advocates developed a report, "Water Demand and Conservation Assessment for the Town of Camp Verde" that was supported by Town Council in July of 2014. The following water supply and demand data is extracted from that report unless cited otherwise.

Current water supplies consist primarily of surface water and groundwater. The Town acquired the Camp Verde Sanitary District in 2013 and plans to use treated effluent as a future water supply for non-potable use.

As shown in Figure 1, water demand is supplied by groundwater served by 10 community water systems, residential wells, and non-residential wells. In addition, large outdoor residential and agricultural demand is supplied by surface water delivered by ditch systems and by groundwater pumped from wells.

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<sup>1</sup> United States Geological Survey, 2010. Simulated Effects of Groundwater Pumping and Artificial Recharge on Surface-Water Resources and Riparian Vegetation in the Verde Valley Sub-Basin, Central Arizona. Scientific Investigation Report 2010-5147.



Note: an acre-foot = 325,851 gallons, enough water to fill an acre to a depth of one foot.

Table 1 lists actual and projected population and water demand. The Town's current population is about 11,000 and is projected to grow to around 14,000 by 2035. The low potable water demand estimate in Table 1 projects an increase by of about 350 acre-feet during that time period, assuming water is efficiently used by current and new development and barring a large population, commercial or industrial increase. Under the low estimate, agricultural and large outdoor residential irrigation demand would decrease if efficiency is improved, or acreage declines. This would result in a projected total water demand decrease from 13,509 acre-feet currently, to 12,135 acre-feet in 2035. Alternatively, if irrigation demand remains status quo at 11,921 acre-feet a year (the moderate estimate in Table 1), an increase in total water demand, to 13,961 acre-feet in 2035, will likely result.

**Table 1. Camp Verde Actual and Projected Population and Water Demand**

	2013 Actual	2025 Projected	2035 Projected
Population	10,945	12,789	14,012
Potable water demand (water company & private wells) (acre-feet)	1,488		
Low Estimate	---	1,709	1,842

Moderate Estimate	---	1,720	1,864
Agriculture and large outdoor residential water demand (acre-feet)	11,921		
Low Estimate	---	11,027	10,133
Moderate Estimate	---	11,921	11,921
Industrial demand (acre-feet)	>100		
Low Estimate	---	160	160
Moderate Estimate	---	168	176
Total water demand (acre-feet)	13,509		
Low Estimate	---	12,896	12,135
Moderate Estimate	---	13,809	13,961

Notes:

- Population estimates and projections from Arizona Department of Administration-Employment and Population Statistics, 2015.
- 2013 demands from *Water Demand and Conservation Assessment for the Town of Camp Verde*, Western Resource Advocates, April 2014. Demands are based on water provider records, private well use estimates, agricultural and large outdoor residential acreage, crops and irrigation method, and an inventory of industrial users.
- Potable "low estimate" demand projections assume an annual 1% total per capita reduction based on western states per capita trends. "Moderate estimate" includes a 5% non-residential demand increase.
- Agriculture and large outdoor residential use includes surface and ground water and is the amount withdrawn or diverted. "Low estimate" projection assumes 33% reduction in agricultural acreage and demand from 2006 to 2050 (about 0.75%/year) from Central Yavapai Highlands Water Resource Management Study. "Moderate estimate" assumes no change.
- Industrial "low estimate" projections assume one additional sand and gravel facility and demand consistent with existing facilities. "Moderate estimate" assumes an additional 5% demand increase.

Regional and local water supplies are impacted by demand and also by ongoing drought conditions that have persisted for 15 years. Planning for a diverse water portfolio that includes current supplies and development of additional supplies and conservation will result in a more drought resilient future.

Types of Water Supplies in Camp Verde

Surface Water

Surface water is delivered by ditch systems for residential and agricultural irrigation and accounts for 82% (11,038 acre-feet) of the total water use within the Town, as shown in Figure 1. Ditch systems include the 17-mile long Verde Ditch and the smaller O.K., Eureka, and Diamond S ditches as well as several others. Residential irrigation includes watering of orchards, gardens, pasture, turf, and trees.

The ditch systems are owned and operated as either an association of shareholders or as a corporation that delivers water to members. Use of surface water is pursuant to an Arizona water rights system that is still undergoing adjudication but gives priority to the most senior users. The ditch companies have existed for over 100 years and this long history of use and associated water right claims or court decree (Verde Ditch), provide a high use priority. They also represent a potential significant water source available to the town through negotiation

with willing right holders and ditch companies. In addition, Camp Verde has four surface water claims totaling almost 68 acre-feet.

The Verde River is part of the Arizona Department of Water Quality's Water Quality Improvement Effort called the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program. Several sections of the Verde River in Camp Verde have exceeded aquatic and wildlife use standards for turbidity/suspended sediment concentration.<sup>2</sup>

A 2013 U. S. Geological Survey report found that groundwater pumping between 1910 and 2005 had decreased Verde River baseflow (which provides perennial flow to rivers) by about 10,000 acre-feet/year at the Camp Verde gage downstream of Camp Verde, and that an additional 5,400 to 8,600 acre-feet/year decrease could occur by 2110<sup>3</sup>. While this is a long time in the future, near term regional demand reduction, increased efficiency and reuse efforts are needed to address the potential for reduced surface water flow.

### Groundwater

Groundwater is the water supply used by water systems and private well owners for drinking water in Camp Verde. It serves households, commercial, industrial and some irrigation uses. Most wells tend to be shallow and located in the floodplain alluvium, which flanks the river and has a relatively close connection to its flow. However, the largest water provider, Camp Verde Water System, has located its two main production wells outside the floodplain alluvium to the extreme northwest part of the town - an area with less direct impact on the river. Water-level change measurements in selected wells in Camp Verde show both declines and water level rises. The amount of groundwater stored in Camp Verde area aquifers has not been extensively studied. A hydrologic report prepared for the Camp Verde Water System by Herbert H. Schumann & Associates (2007)<sup>4</sup> provided a rough estimate of 25,600 acre-feet of recoverable groundwater per square mile to a depth of 1,000 feet.

A number of wells measured in Camp Verde have exceeded drinking water standards, primarily for arsenic. All community water systems are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and treat water supplies to meet drinking water standards.

As shown in Table 2, of the 1,072 acre-feet of groundwater pumped by the 10 water providers in Camp Verde (some of which have multiple separate systems), almost half is pumped by the Camp Verde Water System. The three Verde Lakes Water Corporation systems and the Yavapai-Apache Nation system are the next largest, accounting for 21% and 16% of pumping,

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<sup>2</sup> Arizona Department of Water Resources, Arizona Water Atlas, Volume 5, Section 5.5.7, August, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> United States Geological Survey, 2013. Effects of Past and Future Groundwater Development on the Hydrologic System of Verde Valley, AZ

<sup>4</sup> Herbert H. Schumann & Associates, Hydrologic Report and Application for Designation of Adequate Water Supply, Camp Verde Water System, Inc., submitted to Arizona Department of Water Resources, November 14, 2007.

respectively. The remaining seven systems are responsible for about 15% of the total water provider groundwater pumping.

**Table 2. Camp Verde Water Provider Data (c. 2012)**

System	Pumpage (acre-feet per year)	Deliveries (acre-feet per year)	Connections		Gallons Per Person Per Day (GPPD)	
			Residential	Commercial	Residential	Total
Camp Verde Water System	513	441	1,329	184	68	126
Verde Lakes Water Corp.	222	175	879	0	83	105
Yavapai-Apache Nation	177 <sup>a</sup>	177	251	12	NA	293 <sup>b</sup>
Other Systems <sup>c</sup>	160	143	359	38	147	167
<b>Total Camp Verde</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>82<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>138<sup>d</sup></b>

Notes:

Data in Table does not include large outdoor residential use supplied by ditch systems.

<sup>a</sup> Pumpage data was not available. For calculation purposes pumpage is assumed equal to deliveries.

<sup>b</sup> Yavapai-Apache Nation's high per capita rate reflects a large non-residential demand (casino and hotel) in proportion to the Nation's population.

<sup>c</sup> "Other systems" often lack separate pumpage and delivery data. As a result per capita estimates are less accurate than those for the larger systems.

<sup>d</sup> Total Camp Verde per capita rates are prorated.

Although not required by State regulations, Camp Verde Water System has demonstrated water adequacy for its entire service area to the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR), becoming a "Designated Water Provider" in 2008. This means that it has proven to ADWR that it has at least 100 years of water to serve current, committed and projected demand in its service area. In its designation, the System projected an annual demand of 622.2 acre-feet in 2017, at which time its designation status will be automatically reviewed. This designation helps to address water availability uncertainties for new development within some parts, but not all of Camp Verde. Outside of the State's active management areas, developers of new subdivisions are required to either: obtain a Water Adequacy Report that demonstrates there is sufficient water of adequate quality for 100 years; receive water from a designated water provider; or disclose an "inadequate" determination to the initial property buyer. The ability to sell lots without demonstrating an adequate water supply is a water management issue for communities. To address this the Town would need to adopt a mandatory water adequacy ordinance, authorized by legislation adopted in 2007, that would apply to all new subdivisions within its Town limits.

### Effluent

Expansion of the Camp Verde Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), completed in 2010, increased treatment capacity to 650,000 gallons per day (gpd) and included upgrading the treatment level to a secondary standard as well as effluent discharge to evaporation ponds.

The Town accepted possession of the WWTP and delivery system in 2013 from the Camp Verde Sanitary District, which will allow it to manage the resource to meet management objectives. Upgrades to the plant are still underway to bring it to a tertiary treatment level that would expand reuse opportunities including such as those for turf irrigation and other non-potable uses. The Town currently has 1,200 sewer customers and treats about 280,000 gpd or about 314 acre-feet per year at the plant. Eight Tribal sewer systems on tribal lands treat another 200 acre-feet of effluent annually.

### ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES

While current water supplies are likely sufficient to meet future demand, they are not sustainable in the long-term. In order to replace supplies that are slowly being depleted (such as groundwater) and to maintain and improve the health of local river systems, additional supply development should consider the following:

#### Storm Water Capture

Low impact development (LID), or Green Infrastructure design is an appropriate strategy for managing storm water, reducing potable water demand and augmenting groundwater supplies. These concepts, that include detention and infiltration of storm water and passive plant irrigation, can be incorporated into landscape, transportation and infrastructure plans. In addition, LID design has additional potential benefits of slowing traffic, improving pedestrian use and safety, and enhancing streetscapes.

#### Rainwater Harvesting

Harvesting rainwater for landscape watering and other non-potable purposes allows homeowners and businesses to conserve potable water supplies. The volume of rainwater available for harvesting may be a limiting factor at certain times of year, but well-designed and managed systems can reduce potable demand and groundwater pumping. Larger-scale rainwater harvesting projects in commercial and institutional settings may also combine other sources of water such as cooling condensate and storm water.

#### Effluent Reuse

Upgrades and expansion of the Camp Verde WWTP will make it possible to reuse treated effluent. Current plans are for irrigation of a new 118-acre town park near the WWTP with A+ quality effluent once the necessary reuse permits are issued, and additional reuse opportunities are possible. The current WWTP capacity is capable of being doubled to 1.3 million gpd. As the volume of wastewater generally increases as population grows, it is an important future water supply. Consequently, development of this resource and extension of sewer hookups can offset some of the impact of future demand as well as provide direct aquifer and river benefits if recharged.

## Conservation

Conservation practices that reduce demand can save significant water resources and offset the need to develop new water supplies. Keeping water “in place” through conservation rather than pumping or diverting it can help meet future demand. Developing a “culture of conservation” that recognizes the value of using water as efficiently as possible in a desert should be a fundamental community standard. Water use rates in Camp Verde are relatively low but replacing old plumbing fixtures, fixing leaks and irrigating efficiently will stretch existing water supplies. Improving large scale landscape and agricultural irrigation efficiency has the potential to keep significantly more water in the River. In addition, water resources are conserved when new development is designed to use water as efficiently as possible by installing state of the art plumbing fixtures, capturing and reusing rainwater, storm water and gray water for irrigation, infiltrating storm water and treated effluent to the aquifer, and limiting high water use features such as unnecessary turf.

Figure 2.

## Gallons Saved in a Typical Household by:



Source: Western Resource Advocates

Figure 3.

# THE TRUE COST OF A LEAK

IT'S EASY TO IGNORE THAT DRIP-DRIP SOUND. BUT, OVER THE COURSE OF A YEAR, HOW MUCH WATER ARE YOU WASTING?

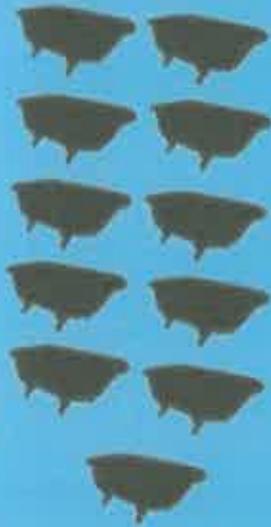


**10 DRIPS PER MINUTE**

wastes

**500**  **PER YEAR**

equals



**11 BATHTUBS OF WATER**



**1 DRIP PER SECOND**

wastes

**3,000**  **PER YEAR**

equals



**66 BATHTUBS OF WATER**



**CONSTANT RUNNING**

wastes

**72,800**  **PER YEAR**

equals

**1,617 X** 

or



**OVER 4 BACKYARD POOLS OF WATER**

SOURCE: EPA-WATERWISE, THE HOME DEPOT

## Water resource goals and implementation strategies

### **A. Goal: Preserve and enhance the Town's unique water resources including the Verde River, creeks, associated riparian areas, groundwater, and irrigation ditches.**

#### Implementation Strategy:

- A.1. Develop a water portfolio for the Town that includes additional sustainable water supplies including storm water, rainwater and effluent.
- A.2. Require new residential subdivisions and commercial developments to provide centralized water service whenever feasible.
- A.3. Acquire existing water companies when financially feasible.
- A.4. Inform the ditch companies of all development projects to enable them to review impacts on the ditch system.
- A.5. Pursue adoption of a Camp Verde Water Adequacy Ordinance.
- A.6. Facilitate partnerships with ditch associations and others to support agricultural efficiency improvements.
- A.7. Investigate construction of recharge basins in locations where infiltration is most effective for improving river flows.
- A.8. Continue to add to the Surface Water Rights portfolio the Town now has.

### **B. Goal: Maintain a high level of water quality**

#### Implementation Strategy:

- B.1. Direct high-density development to areas where water and sewer utilities exist, are planned or can be established.
- B.2. Create a drainage system to regulate water runoff to washes, retention basins, ditches and rivers.
- B.3. Create guidelines to incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) features to manage storm water, including new or reconstructed roadways, to improve water quality in rivers and washes through the capture and infiltration of runoff.

### **C. Goal: Encourage and promote water conservation and the reuse of water**

#### Implementation Strategy:

- C.1. Develop a community-wide water conservation plan, including an awareness plan, and implement Town sponsored educational programs and events promoting water conservation.
- C.2. Encourage xeriscaping practices in public areas, rights-of-way and in new commercial and residential development, including high water use plant limitations.
- C.3. Encourage water efficient irrigation in new and existing development landscaping.
- C.4. Investigate adopting an EPA Water Sense program for high-efficiency plumbing ordinance for new development.

- C.5. Encourage new residential and commercial development to incorporate LID design, including storm water capture features.
- C.6. Reduce large outdoor residential irrigation use through education, improved efficiency and management in partnership with ditch companies, cooperative extension and others.
- C.7. Evaluate the implementation of conservation programs for all residential and commercial water users such as rebates and incentive programs.
- C.8. Evaluation the implementation of an ordinance to reduce water waste.
- C.9. Encourage the recharge of reclaimed water.
- C.10. Create programs and incentives to use reclaimed water, treated effluent, harvested rainwater and gray water on open spaces, parks, playing fields and private use thereby conserving ground water.
- C.11. Encourage the private use of gray water in new and existing developments through education and a grey water stub out ordinance for new development.

**D. Goal: Participate in regional cooperative efforts to address water management issues.**

Implementation Strategy:

- D.1. Participate in regional water management studies.
- D.2. Participate in regional water users associations.
- D.3. Work with neighboring legislative bodies, private water providers and well owners in water management studies to understand and manage the Verde Valley's water needs.