

**AGENDA**  
**WORK SESSION – GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**  
**THE PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION**  
**COUNCIL CHAMBERS STE. 106 – 473 S. Main Street**  
**THURSDAY AUGUST 13, 2015 6:00PM**

**Note:** Work Sessions are being held over the next 12 months to update the General Plan. Public participation and participation and input is encouraged during this process. Work Sessions will end no later than 8:30 p.m., and it is possible that some items will be carried over to a subsequent meeting. In addition, a **majority of Council members may be present at these meetings.** It is important to note that the voters will ultimately approve the General Plan in an election. If you have questions regarding these work sessions, elements of the General Plan, public participation, etc., please contact Community Development Director Mike Jenkins at (928) 554-0051 or visit our website at [www.campverde.az.gov](http://www.campverde.az.gov).

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Roll Call**
3. **Pledge of Allegiance**
4. **Consent Agenda** - All those items listed below may be enacted upon by one motion and approved as Consent Agenda Items. Any item may be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered as a separate item if a member of Commission so requests.
  - a. **Approval of Minutes:**  
July 23, 2015 – Special Session
  - b. **Set Next Meeting, Date and Time:**  
August 27, 2015 – General Plan Work Session
5. **Discussion of General Plan Schedule and necessity for a quorum.**
6. **Discussion, Public Input and Commission Consensus for Chapter 2 History & Culture Goal A, A7.**
7. **Discussion, Public Input and Commission Consensus for Chapter 11 Water Resources**
8. **Attendance at next meeting August 27, 2015 P&Z General Plan Work Session.**
9. **Adjournment**

**Next Sub-Committee Meetings**  
**August 19, 2015 - Wednesday**

**Next General Plan Work Sessions**  
**August 27, 2015 - Thursday**

**Please note:** The Planning and Zoning Staff makes every attempt to provide a complete agenda packet for public review. However, it is not always possible to include all information in the packet. You are encouraged to check with The Community Development Department prior to a meeting for copies of supporting documentation, if any that were unavailable at the time agenda packets were prepared.

Posted by: J. Owens Date/Time: 8-11-15 By 3:00 PM

*Note: Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03A.2 and A.3, the Planning & Zoning Commission 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 Community Development.

**DRAFT MINUTES**  
**WORK SESSION – GENERAL PLAN UPDATE**  
**THE PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION**  
**COUNCIL CHAMBERS STE. 106 – 473 S. Main Street**  
**THURSDAY JULY 23, 2015 6:00PM**

**1. Call to Order**

Vice Chairman Freeman called the meeting to order at 6:00 pm.

**2. Roll Call**

Vice Chairman Freeman, Commissioners Blue, Burnside, Hisrich, and Norton.

Absent: Chairman Davis, and Commissioner Parrish.

Also Present: Community Development Director Mike Jenkins, Asst. Planner Jenna Owens and Recording Secretary Marie Moore

**3. Pledge of Allegiance**

Commissioner Norton led the pledge.

**4. Consent Agenda - All those items listed below may be enacted upon by one motion and approved as Consent Agenda Items. Any item may be removed from the Consent Agenda and considered as a separate item if a member of Commission so requests.**

**a. Approval of Minutes:**

July 09, 2015 – Special Session

**b. Set Next Meeting, Date and Time:**

August 13, 2015 – General Plan Work Session

On a motion by Blue, seconded by Burnside. Commission unanimously passed the Consent Agenda.

**5. Discussion, Public Input and Commission Consensus for Chapter 2 History & Culture.**

It is the consensus of the Commission that the verbiage “Prehistory” shall come before “History” throughout the entire Chapter.

Vision Statement: It is the consensus of the commission to leave the current language.

Introduction: It is the consensus of the Commission to remove the word “Historic” from the beginning of the second line, all other wording shall remain.

Goal A: It is the consensus of the Commission to accept Goal A as worded.

Implementation Strategy:

A1: It is the consensus of the commission for A1 to read as follows:

Continue to support and promote the Camp Verde Historical Society, Verde Valley Archeology Center, Fort Verde State Historic Park, Camp Verde agricultural heritage and others in preserving and interpreting the communities

historic past.

A2: It is the consensus of the Commission to keep the leave the current wording.

A3: It is the consensus of the Commission to keep the leave the current wording.

A4: It is the consensus of the Commission for A4 to read as follows: Encourage the identification of historic buildings, residences and landscape features with descriptive markers which recognize their place in the communities past.

A5: It is the consensus of the Commission to keep the leave the current wording.

A6: It is the consensus of the Commission to strike A6 in its entirety.

A7: Commissioners Blue and Burnside indicated their choice to strike the strategy. Commissioner Hisrich indicated that he felt the point was valid but could be defined differently. Tony Gioia recommended using Implementation Strategy B4 which had been previously stricken to replace A7. Vice Chairman Freeman supported Tony Gioia's recommendation. Commissioner Norton supported Tony Gioia's recommendation but requested the removal and replacement of the term "Growth Management Techniques". After further discussion, it is the consensus of the Commission to request staff and the sub-committee review and reword Implementation Strategy A7.

Goal B: It is the consensus of the Commission to accept Goal B as worded.

Implementation Strategy:

B1: It is the consensus of the Commission for B1 to read as follows: Support and encourage local art.

B2: It is the consensus of the Commission to replace B2 with B3 and to read as follows: Support programs which preserve and enhance cultural events.

B3: It is the consensus of the Commission to replace B3 with B2 and to read as follows: Support and encourage recognition of our agricultural heritage.

B4: It is the consensus of the commission for B4 to read as follows: Develop partnerships with citizens groups, schools, businesses, governmental agencies and non-profit organizations with the goal of celebrating our prehistory, history, arts and culture.

**6. Attendance at next meeting August 13, 2015 P&Z General Plan Work Session.**

Commissioners Hisrich and Norton indicated their intentions on attending the meeting scheduled. Vice Chairman Freeman, Commissioners Blue and Burnside indicated they would notify staff closer to the date with confirmation.

**7. Adjournment**

**On a motion by Norton, seconded by Hisrich, the meeting adjourned at 7:37 pm.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman B.J. Davis

\_\_\_\_\_  
Planning & Zoning

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Minutes are a true and accurate accounting of the actions of the Planning & Zoning Commission of the Town of Camp Verde during the Work Session of the Planning & Zoning Commission of the Town of Camp Verde, Arizona, held on the 23rd day of July, 2015. I further certify that the meeting was duly called and held and that a quorum was present.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, 2015.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Marie Moore, Recording Secretary

CHAPTER 2  
HISTORY & CULTURE

P&Z to review Goal A: A7

**VISION STATEMENT:**

Camp Verde values and celebrates its prehistory, history, arts and culture.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Remnants of Camp Verde's unique prehistory, history, arts and culture are scattered throughout the community. Fort Verde State Historic Park is one of only a handful of territorial forts remaining in the Southwestern United States and is a destination for tourists and visitors. The Verde Salt Mine, has both a pre historic and a historic story and is a source of interest to both geologists and archaeologists. Montezuma Castle National Monument and Montezuma Well, which tell the history of ancient pueblo life, attract visitors from across the nation and around the world to the Camp Verde area. Both the Camp Verde Historical Society and the Verde Valley Archaeology Center serve to preserve and interpret the area's collective past. Numerous events, organizations and individuals in the area serve to promote a wide range of opportunities to celebrate the arts and culture.

The History and Culture Element sets forth guidelines that will enable the community to celebrate and enhance the Town's "sense of place", those characteristics which make it special, for the benefit of present and future generations while managing new growth.

**A. GOAL: PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC PAST.**

**Implementation Strategy:**

- A. 1. Continue to support and promote the Camp Verde Historical Society, Verde Valley Archaeology Center, Fort Verde State Historic Park, Camp Verde's agricultural heritage and others, in preserving and interpreting the community's historic past
- A. 2. Continue to work cooperatively with the Yavapai-Apache Nation and other Native American cultures to preserve and interpret our collective past.
- A. 3. Enhance the Town's "sense of place" by promoting projects throughout the community that recognize, interpret and preserve our prehistory, history, arts and culture.
- A. 4. Encourage the identification of historic buildings, residences and landscape features with descriptive markers which recognize their place in the community's past.
- A. 5. Support the continued designation, preservation and interpretation of historic trails, districts and landmarks such as Fort Verde State Historic Park & General Crook Trail.
- A. 6. Encourage restoration and reuse of historic properties.
- A. 7. ~~Identify and develop walkways and trails, which link neighborhoods and preserve a "sense of community" and the ability to interact with neighbors.~~  
**Encourage new development to be compatible and growth management techniques in the Downtown Character Area to blend in with it's the Towns history and vernacular architecture.** ~~theme and preserve the areas adjacent to Fort Verde State Historic Park.~~

## CHAPTER X WATER RESOURCES

### P&Z General Plan Work Station 8-13-2015

VISION STATEMENT Tony Gioia to provide additional information as requested from sub-committee meeting on July 29, 2015

Camp Verde will be a community that places a high value on a safe and **sustainable** ~~adequate~~ 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 (A.R.S. 9-4561.05 and 11-821) is to strengthen the ability of communities 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. ~~As noted in Chapter 3, Land Use, there is a variety of land ownership within the town limits, including lands outside of the Town's legal jurisdiction, e.g. such as the Forest Service and Yavapai-Apache Nation lands, which affect~~

**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 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.

#### ~~water resource management.~~

The Town of Camp Verde does not own nor operate a municipal water system. Instead, the community is served by private **water companies**, ~~and investor-owned utilities and water systems that are~~ 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. ~~for residential and agricultural irrigation.~~ Another water resource management challenge is the variety of land ownership or management with 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 hopes to move in this direction.**

#### Existing and future supplies and demand

~~Camp Verde contracted with Western Resource Advocates to de~~ developed a report, "Water Demand and Conservation Assessment for the Town of Camp Verde" in 2014. The following water supply and demand data is extracted from that report unless cited otherwise. ~~in 2014.~~

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

As shown in Figure 1, water demand sectors include is supplied by groundwater served by 10 community water systems. (some of which have multiple separate systems), residential wells, non-residential wells, and large outdoor residential surface water use supplied by ditch systems and by groundwater pumped from wells, and agriculture served by ditch systems and wells. most of which uses surface water supplied by ditch systems.

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

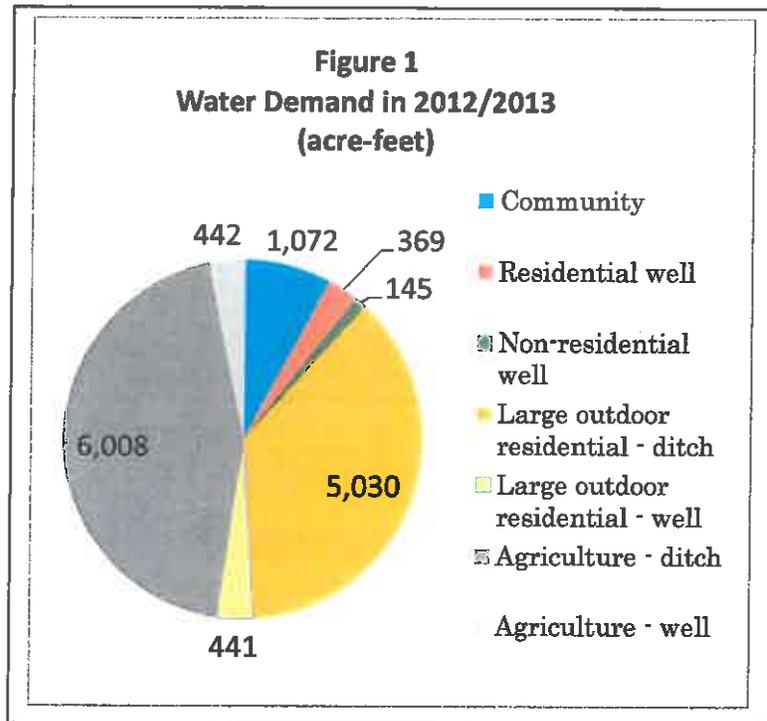


Table 1 lists actual and projected population and water demand. The Town's current population is about 11,000 and is projected to grow to around 14,000 by 2035. The low potable water demand estimate in Table 1 is projected to an increase by of about 350 acre-feet during that time period, assuming water is efficiently used by current and new development and barring a large population, commercial or industrial increase. If agricultural and large outdoor residential irrigation efficiency is improved, or agricultural acreage declines, projected total water demand could be less than current demand. Alternatively, if irrigation demand remains status quo (the moderate estimate in Table 1), an increase in total water demand will likely result.

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

	<b>2013 Actual</b>	<b>2025 Projected</b>	<b>2035 Projected</b>
<b>Population</b>	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
<b>Total water demand (acre-feet)</b>	<b>13,509</b>		
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 **but 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% of the total water use within the Town. 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 reaches of the Verde River in Camp Verde have exceeded aquatic and wildlife use standards for turbidity/suspended sediment concentration.

A United States Geological Survey (USGS) study completed in 2011 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. 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. ~~but a~~ A hydrologic report prepared for the Camp Verde Water

System by Herbert H. Schumann & Associates (2007) 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, 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)	Deliveries (acre-feet)	Connections		Per Capita	
			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*	177	251	12	NA	293
Other Systems	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</b>	<b>138</b>

Notes:

- Does not include large outdoor residential use.
- \*Pumpage data was not available. For calculation purposes pumpage is assumed equal to deliveries.
- Yavapai-Apache Nation's high per capita rate reflects a large non-residential demand (casino and hotel) in proportion to the Nation's population.
- "Other systems" often lack separate pumpage and delivery data. As a result per capita estimates are less accurate than those for the larger systems.
- Total Camp Verde per capita rates are prorated.

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 demonstrated to the Arizona Department of Water Resources 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, but not all of Camp Verde. To address this gap the Town would need to adopt a mandatory water adequacy ordinance that would apply to all new subdivisions within its Town limits. In the Verde Valley the Town of Clarkdale is the only community that has adopted this requirement.

## 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 ~~took~~ **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** for turf irrigation. 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 (e.g. 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 ~~have made~~ **will make** it possible to reuse effluent. Current plans are for irrigation of a new ~~135~~**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 of ~~650,000 gpd~~ **is capable of being doubled** ~~can be expanded~~ 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 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 effluent to the aquifer, and limiting high water use features such as unnecessary turf.

## Water resource goals and implementation strategies

**A. Goal: Preserve and enhance the Town’s unique water resources: irrigation ditches, the Verde River, creeks, irrigated lands and riparian areas.**

### 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. Coordinate with ADEQ and various ditch companies to create a drainage system to regulate water runoff to the ditches and rivers.
- B.3. Create guidelines to incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) features to manage storm water, including for new or reconstructed roadways, to improve water quality in rivers and washes through the capture and infiltration of urban 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 education plan, and implement Town sponsored educational programs and events promoting water conservation.
- C.2. Partner with private water companies, community organizations, businesses, schools, service groups, volunteers and citizens in conservation education efforts.
- C.3. ~~Provide incentives to increase the number of low water use and native plants used in landscaping on properties that do not have access to irrigation~~ Require xeriscaping practices in public areas, including rights-of-way and in new commercial and residential development, including limiting high water use plant limitations.
- C.4. ~~Promote~~ Require the use of water conservation efficient irrigation in new development landscaping.
- C.5. Adopt an EPA Water Sense program for ~~Ensure~~ high-efficiency plumbing ~~standard ordinance are required~~ for new development.
- C.6. Require new residential and commercial development to incorporate LID design, including water harvesting and storm water capture features...
- C.7. Reduce large outdoor residential irrigation through improved efficiency and management in partnership with ditch companies, cooperative extension and others.
- C.8. Evaluate implementation of conservation programs for all residential and commercial water users such as rebates & incentive programs.
- C.9. Adopt an ordinance to reduce water waste.
- C.10. ~~Research and implement and create programs and provide incentives to increase the use or recharge of reclaimed water.~~ Encourage the recharge of reclaimed water throughout the Town.

- C.11. ~~Provide incentives to encourage the use of reclaimed water, especially on open spaces, parks, and identify potential reclaimed water users.~~ **Create programs and incentives to use reclaimed water, effluent, harvested rainwater and gray water on open spaces, parks and playing fields, thereby conserving ground water.**
  - C.12. **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** for water management issues. ~~including public and private water providers and users.~~**
- 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 ~~promote~~ **manage** the Verde Valley's water needs.