

**A.R.S Section  
9-461.05 E.4. –  
Public Services and  
Facilities Element**

*A public services and facilities element showing general plans for police, fire, emergency services, sewage, refuse disposal, drainage, local utilities, rights-of-way, easements and facilities for them.*

**A.R.S Section  
9-461.05 E.5. –  
Public Buildings  
Element**

*A public buildings element showing locations of civic and community centers, public schools, libraries, police and fire stations and other public buildings.*

**A.R.S Section  
9-461.05 D.5. –  
Water Resources  
Element**

*A water resources element that addresses:*

- 1. The currently available surface water, groundwater and effluent supplies.*
- 2. An analysis of how the future growth in the General Plan will be adequately served by the legally and physically available water supply or a plan to obtain additional necessary water supplies.*

## 8 – PUBLIC SERVICES ELEMENT

The Public Services Element provides a plan for the provision of major public infrastructure, utilities, and community resources. These facilities represent the public's investment in the urban infrastructure that is necessary to support the physical operations of the city. The requirements of this element are identified in the State of Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.), within three different sections as noted. Many of the facilities identified crossover into other General Plan Elements and it is not possible to plan for one without considering the others. The City of Yuma has combined these three required elements into one. By combining them, the facility plans build on each other to provide a complete network of infrastructure, services and resources.

The Public Services Element builds on the Smart Growth principal to strengthen and direct development through identifying and promoting essential public services like water, sewer utilities, law enforcement and emergency services and educational and cultural programs.

This chapter is structured in the following format: the Background section identifies the existing facilities; the Evaluation and Analysis section discusses future needs for facilities and planning efforts to date; the Goals, Objectives and Policies section identifies community goals in providing public services with targeted efforts and policies to achieve those goals; and the Action Plan identifies a list of projects with a general timeline to meet the identified goals.

The facilities identified within this element are organized into four categories. The first category addresses educational and cultural facilities. This includes an identification of Yuma's schools and school districts, libraries and civic/community centers. The second category addresses Public Administration. The identification of these local government facilities includes both City and County administration centers. The third category is Public Safety. This includes both police and fire safety facilities plans and includes an identification of County facilities. The last category is Utility Services, encompassing infrastructure and planning for water, wastewater, stormwater control, solid waste and private utility services. In addition there is discussion on recent improvements in the Yuma area for cellular and fiber communication abilities.

### BACKGROUND AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

#### EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

##### Schools

Services provided by the City of Yuma do not include public education programs; but the City recognizes the need in the community to have

outstanding educational and cultural opportunities. Educational facilities support the overall quality of community life, promote economic development, help determine the community's identity and provide measures of community achievement. The Yuma plan area is served by three school districts. Yuma Elementary School District One and Crane Elementary School District support elementary and middle school needs and the Yuma Union High School District support high school requirements and needs. The Somerton School District extends into the southwestern area of the planning boundary and supports the elementary school needs of the South County area. School facilities are generally situated to support the surrounding communities. In the past, some school sites have been identified based on land availability and to support campus-type developments. The cost of vacant land for school development is a compelling motive for where to locate a new school. A campus-type development occurs when multiple school facilities are located in close proximity to each other. This allows the district to centralize operations common to those schools. But these determining factors have a tendency to increase the distance between residents and the school facilities thereby increasing the use of school buses and personal vehicles to transport students.

The following table identifies each educational facility with a number which corresponds with its location on Map 8-1.

<b>Public and Charter Schools, Colleges and Universities</b>						
<b>YUMA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT ONE</b>		<b>CRANE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT</b>		<b>YUMA UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT</b>	<b>CHARTER SCHOOLS</b>	<b>COLLEGES/ UNIVERSITIES</b>
(1) Alice Byrne Elementary	(9) Pecan Grove Elementary	(18) Gary A. Knox Elementary	(24) Valley Horizon Elementary	(28) Yuma High School	(33) Educational Opportunity Center	(38) Arizona Western College
(2) C.W. McGraw Elementary	(10) Roosevelt School	(19) H.L. Suverkrup Elementary	(25) Crane Middle School	(29) Kofa High School	(34) AmeriSchools Academy	(39) Northern Arizona University
(3) George W. Carver Elementary	(11) Desert Mesa Elementary	(20) Mesquite Elementary	(26) Centennial Middle School	(30) Cibola High School	(35) Harvest Preparatory Academy	(40) University of Phoenix
(4) Gwyneth Ham Elementary	(12) Sunrise Elementary	(21) Pueblo School Elementary	(27) Salida del Sol Elementary	(31) Gila Ridge High School	(36) Carpe Diem Academy School	
(5) James B. Rolle Elementary	(13) 4 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Junior High	(22) Rancho Viejo Elementary		(32) Yuma Vista Alternative High School	(37) Desert View Academy	
(6) Mary A. Otondo Elementary	(14) Woodard Junior High	(23) Ronald Reagan Elementary				
(7) Palmcroft Elementary	(15) Castledome Middle School					
(8) O.C. Johnson Elementary	(16) Gila Vista Junior High					
James D. Price Elementary (YPG)	(17) Ron Watson Middle School					

In addition to the existing public schools, a number of continuation and charter schools are available to the Yuma community, as well as private/religious institutions. The largest private religious institution is the

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Yuma Catholic High School. The alternative district schools include Vista High School, which is part of the High School District. The community charter schools include Young Professionals for International Cooperation (YPIC), AmeriSchools Academy, Harvest Preparatory Academy and Desert View Academy. Available higher education courses that include Associate, Bachelors, Masters and Doctorate degree programs are offered by Arizona Western College (AWC), Northern Arizona University (NAU)-Yuma and the University of Arizona with a variety of scholarly programs. University of Phoenix is the one private institution that offers Associate, Bachelors, Masters and Doctorate degree programs with facilities in the Yuma area.

### **Libraries**

The Yuma County Free Library District was created in 1987. The Yuma County Free Library District serves as a center for information, community enrichment, recreational reading, and lifelong learning.



Yuma County Heritage Branch Library

The original main library located at 350 S. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue has been recently remodeled and renamed the Heritage Branch Library. Library services include: books and periodicals and reference materials, a computer lab for word processing and Internet access and a database of community events, officials and organizations. The Heritage Branch Library has met the library needs of the Yuma community since the early 1900's. Originally a Carnegie Library, the City of Yuma rebuilt and remodeled the building to its previous configuration through several periods: first in 1921, then in the early 1940's. The most recent remodel in 2009 was completed by Yuma County. Until the creation of the district, the City of Yuma operated and maintained the library facility. Following the creation of the district, the buildings and directly adjacent land were deeded to the library district for their operation and maintenance.



New Yuma County Main Library

In 2009, construction of the new main library was completed at 2951 S. 21<sup>st</sup> Drive. The new facility features approximately 80,000 square feet, an expanded collection of books, magazines, music and movies, and public computers with software, research databases and internet access. The Main Library has new services like drive-through book drop, wireless internet access, printing stations and digital periodical resources. Numerous community spaces are available, including multipurpose rooms, study rooms, and indoor and outdoor seating. There is ample room to host informational, cultural, and recreational programs for all ages. Popular programs include an Intergenerational Summer Reading Program and story times. The Main Library also offers computer classes, language classes, book clubs, and hobby clubs. Special events such as author visits and guest speakers are scheduled several times a year. Besides the Heritage Branch Library in the City of Yuma, branches are also located in the Foothills, San Luis, Roll, Somerton, Wellton, and Dateland. The library district has entered into shared use agreements with Arizona Western College (AWC) and the Hyder and Mohawk school districts in

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order to expand access to library services and materials. Remodel expansions of the Somerton, San Luis and Foothills branches were recently completed.

### **Civic/Community Centers**

The City of Yuma provides community and recreation facilities to the residents within the Yuma urban area. These facilities provide space for cultural and community events. Ten community centers are available to the public. Four of these centers are: the Yuma Civic Center, situated within the James P. Deyo Sports Complex; the Clymer Recreation Center on Orange Avenue, the John Morris Cottage, located in Carver Park; and the North End Community Center located downtown. Seating capacity ranges from 30 persons at the Clymer Recreation Center to 2,084 persons at the Yuma Civic Center.



City of Yuma Civic Center

In 2004, a joint effort between the City of Yuma, the Bureau of Land Management and the Arizona National Guard completed the new Yuma Readiness and Community Center. The Yuma Readiness and Community Center located at 24<sup>th</sup> Street and Araby Road is a 24,000 square-foot joint facility used by the Arizona National Guard and the City of Yuma. The building includes a large gymnasium, commercial kitchen, fitness room, vehicle maintenance garage, offices and classrooms. The remaining community centers include: the Yuma Art Center, Riverside Outdoor Education Center, Martin Luther King Center, the Joe Henry Optimist Center and the Yuma County Fairgrounds, which acts as a center for numerous events including the annual Yuma County Fair, the Silver Spur Rodeo, festivals and other outdoor concerts for all county residents to enjoy.

As a major arts and entertainment anchor in the Historic North End, the Yuma Art Center features over 40,000 square feet of visual and performing arts space. There are four galleries, six classroom spaces, and a renovated Historic Yuma Theatre that dates back to 1912. The 640 seat theatre has the classic ambience of the early movie and vaudeville houses and hosts local performing arts groups in its current use. The Art Center provides arts education opportunities for a variety of art disciplines and age groups. Successful programs include the Infinite Imagination Youth Theater, Art Camp, and pottery programs. The venue serves as the home base for the Yuma Symposium that occurs the last weekend in February each year. The Symposium offers master level workshops in sculpting, photography, print-making, painting, and many other art disciplines. Over 250 artists from all over the country attend this event that has been occurring for more than 30 years.

### **PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

#### **City**

City of Yuma government activities are housed in a number of buildings located in north-central Yuma. City Hall is located at One City Plaza. Built in 2002, this building provides meeting space and city administration office space. The City departments



City of Yuma City Hall

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for the Mayor's Office, City Administration, City Attorney, Finance, Information Technology Services, Community Development, Fire Administration, and Parks and Recreation are all located in the new City Hall. As a response to growth in staff and space needs, new facilities were constructed for the Public Works Department, Police Department and Municipal Court over the last 15 years northwest of 16<sup>th</sup> Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue. These facilities were developed in accordance with the Master Campus Plan, developed by Ruth & Going.

### **County**

Yuma County government activities are also housed in a number of separately located buildings. Administration is located downtown at 198 S. Main Street. A new facility was completed in 2005 for the Yuma County Department of Development Services which is located at 2351 W. 26th Street and is in proximity to Health Services and the Juvenile Justice Center, which includes the Juvenile Court and Detention Facility. A new Public Works facility was completed July 2003 and is located at 4343 S Avenue 5½E. The facility includes two buildings; the vehicle maintenance shop providing service for the Yuma County's entire vehicle fleet and the other building is the administrative offices, training room and the carpenter and sign shop. Other County offices include: County Recorder, Assessor and Treasurer at 410 S. Maiden Lane and Adult Probation at 405 S. Main Street.

### **PUBLIC SAFETY**

#### **City Police**



City of Yuma Police Department

The Yuma Police Department was officially established in 1914 in conjunction with the signing of the City Charter. Over time and in response to growth, the Police Department has added new officers and police services. By the mid-90's it was very clear that the 17,000 square feet of space available in the then existing Police headquarters building was not enough. Design and construction of a new police facility on an adjacent location was completed in 1999 followed by an expansion project in 2008 which added office space to the main and upper floors.

The 3-story headquarters, located at 1500 S.1st Avenue, totals 152,200 square feet, with 93,000 square feet of office space.

The main floor houses the lobby, Administration, Records Section, Investigations Division, Narcotics and Street Crime Unit, Crime Analysis, Support Services Division, Public Affairs Unit, Professional Standards Unit, and the Community Room which provides public meeting facilities for up to 80 persons. The upper floor contains the communications center that provides Enhanced 911 Police and Fire dispatch and the Equipment/Supply Inventory and quartermaster. The lower floor contains the Patrol Area, Traffic Unit, School Resource Officers, Gang, K9 Unit and Animal Control, various supervisor offices, the evidence room, the lab for photography and fingerprinting analysis, parking for police vehicles, the indoor firing range, the Special Enforcement Team (SET), facilities maintenance and holding cells with an enclosed area for transferring prisoners.

In the year 2010, the Police Department was authorized for 175 officers and 92 civilians to provide law enforcement and support services for a jurisdiction that covers 120 square miles and contains over 93,064 citizens.

The City of Yuma Police Department (YPD) recently established online access to the public for the following services:

- Most traffic collision reports
- Reporting for the public for minor offenses
- Citizen Watch which includes online video of unsolved crimes
- Cold case files

The following services have been recently initiated:

- G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance And Training) Program for both Elementary and Junior High School levels beginning in 2011.
- T.A.G.S. (The Anti-Graffiti Strategy)
- Driving under the influence (DUI) Checkpoints the 1<sup>st</sup> two in department completed in 2010
- Police Department Hispanic Liaison Service
- Hispanic Citizens Police Academy
- Enforcement Agent/Animal Control



City of Yuma 911 Dispatcher

#### County Sheriff

The Yuma County Sheriff's Department provides emergency response to county residents outside the City of Yuma. The main office is adjacent to the Yuma County Jail at 141 S. 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. In order to serve the population in the Foothills, the Sheriff's Department has a sub-station on Foothills Blvd at 44<sup>th</sup> Street. The Patrol Division handles investigations, response, community oriented policing, narcotics, traffic and water safety. The Detention Division operates the Adult Detention Center and the Juvenile Detention Center.

#### City Fire/Emergency Medical Services

The City of Yuma Fire Department was established January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1900. Services provided by the City Fire Department include fire suppression, emergency medical response, prevention, hazardous materials response, technical rescue, training and regional emergency management. Six fire stations located across the City provide fire suppression and emergency response within minimum response times. The placement of new stations, the provision of fire hydrants for new developments and annexations, and the proven abilities of the City of Yuma Fire Department have resulted in the City receiving an Insurance Services Office (ISO) rating of 3. This positive rating, on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being best, directly correlates to residential and commercial fire insurance rates.



City of Yuma Fire Department

#### City Ambulance Transport Proposal

On January 10, 2010, the City Council adopted the Emergency Services Ambulance Transport Needs Assessment through Resolution R2010-04. The service is planned to be implemented by the Fire Department through a State approved Certificate of Necessity (CON). The City is preparing for

a hearing before the State of Arizona for the CON. Currently the Rural Metro Corporation possesses the only CON to provide ambulance service in Yuma. The addition of a second State certified ambulance service will improve emergency transportation service to the City of Yuma residents.

**City of Yuma Public Safety Training Facility**



Burn Building located at the City of Yuma Public Safety Training Facility

Breaking ground in 2009, the City of Yuma is currently nearing completion of phase one of the Public Safety Training Facility located at Avenue 4E and 36<sup>th</sup> Street. The Public Safety training facility is designed to meet the training needs of the Fire Department and the Police Department and serve as a resource to other public safety organizations located in the Yuma area. A major attribute to this facility will be the large amount of multi-use components that can be utilized. Some of the programs that are planned to be featured include fire burn building simulation, emergency apparatus driving simulator, specialized rescue simulation, gas and electric burn simulation, patrol car defensive driving tactics facilities, forcible entry simulation and K-9 training.

DEPARTMENT FUNCTIONS	CITY OF YUMA FIRE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES BY STATION									
	City Hall	Fire Station No.1	Fire Station No.2	Fire Station No.3	Fire Station No.4	Fire Station No.5	Fire Station No. 6	Training Facility	Vehicle Shop	Police Dept.
Administration	X									
Suppression		a	a	a	a	a	a			
Prevention	X	a	a	a	a	a	a			
Support Services	X									
Vehicle Apparatus Maintenance					X			b	b	
Emergency Medical Services	X	a	a	a	a	a	a			
Emergency Management	X									
Training: • Classroom • Training Drills	X						a c	a a		
Community Risk Reduction	X	a	a	a	a	a	a			
Dispatching										X
<b>Special Operations</b>										
Hazardous Materials		a	X	a	a	a	a			
Technical Rescue		X	a	a	a	a	a			
Water Rescue		X	a	a	a	a	a			
X Coordination of noted operations a. Denotes this location responds to this type of emergency b. Denotes future inclusion into City Vehicle Shop campus c. Denotes future functions accomplished at this location d. Alternate, emergency site operations										

**MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA – FIRE DEPARTMENT/SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) SERVICES**

The Marine Corps Air Station provides fire protection and emergency medical services to on-base facilities, personnel and residents. The base is within the city limits of the City of Yuma. Federal civilian personnel provide structural fire protection and emergency medical services while military personnel provide aircraft rescue and firefighting. The two divisions share a fire station facility on base. A second fire station facility

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operated by MCAS-Yuma is located further south with access to Avenue 3E. The City of Yuma Fire Department and MCAS-Yuma Fire Department have automatic and mutual aid agreements, which allow them to provide support and assistance to each other on a routine basis (automatic aid) or in time of special need (mutual aid). Search and Rescue (SAR) service is also provided by MCAS-Yuma for the Yuma area upon request and on an as needed basis for life threatening situations for American citizens.

#### COUNTY FIRE/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Yuma County does not provide any form of fire or EMS protection for the unincorporated areas. County residents may obtain fire protection services through individual contracts with the Rural Metro Corporation. Rural Metro operates from eight locations, three of which provide dedicated EMS and ambulance transport to City of Yuma residents, the balance provide both fire and EMS services to county residents and businesses. Rural Metro is authorized by the State of Arizona to provide emergency transport of injured persons for all of Yuma County, including within the City of Yuma.

#### JUDICIAL COURT

##### Yuma Municipal Court

The Yuma Municipal Court located at 1515 South 2nd Avenue is a court of limited jurisdiction created by the Charter of the City of Yuma and organized according to the statutes of the State of Arizona. The Yuma Municipal Court hears misdemeanor criminal cases (including domestic violence cases), traffic violations and all criminal and civil matters related to City ordinances. The Court issues civil orders including orders of protection and injunctions against harassment.



City of Yuma Municipal Court

##### Yuma County Superior Court

The Yuma Superior Court located at 250 West 2nd Street provides the following services civil and criminal cases, appeals, marriage licenses and jury summons.

##### Federal Court House

A future Federal Court House is currently under construction at 98 West 1<sup>st</sup> Street and will serve the southwest region of Arizona.

#### HOSPITALS AND CLINICS

Yuma Regional Medical Center (YRMC) located at 2400 S Avenue A is identified as Yuma's regional hospital. YRMC is a 333-bed, Medicare-certified acute care facility with modern facilities. Services include cardiac and pulmonary resuscitation, children's health services, diagnostic imaging, medical/surgical services, surgical outpatient services, emergency department, heart center, and women and children services. Primecare Urgent Care also provides medical care to walk-in patients at three locations at 284 W.



Yuma Regional Medical Center

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32<sup>nd</sup> Street, 2377 S. 22<sup>nd</sup> Drive and 11142 S. Scottsdale Drive.

## UTILITY SERVICES

### Water Allocation/Treatment

The City of Yuma is the primary provider of potable water within the General Plan Planning Area. According to the City of Yuma 2008



Agua Viva Water Treatment Facility

Integrated Master Plan (which identifies short and long-term water infrastructure and resource needs and capital improvement and implementation of plans to support the City's vision), the primary source of water for the City of Yuma is the Colorado River. Water is transported through facilities operated by the Imperial Irrigation District, the Yuma County Water Users' Association (YCWUA), the Gila Gravity Central Board and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Starting at the Imperial Dam, 70% of the City's water is transported to City treatment facilities through the All American Canal to the Yuma

Main Canal to the Main Street Water Treatment Facility (WTF). The Main Street WTF provides water to the northwestern and southwestern portions of the City. The remaining 30% percent is delivered through the Gila Gravity Main Canal to the Agua Viva water treatment facility. The Agua Viva Water Treatment Facility (WTF) began service in June 2009. The water treatment plant includes a new raw water intake pump station, and transmission pipeline to pump water from the Gila Gravity Main Canal to the Agua Viva WTF for treatment. The Agua Viva WTF provides water to the eastern portions of the City.

Unique to many communities across the state, the City of Yuma has a designated adequate water supply of Colorado River water, with an annual allocation of 50,000 acre feet per year. The City can and has supplemented this allocation through the use of return flow credits, from which the city receives credit for water returned to the Colorado River following wastewater treatment. The water entitlements or rights of the property owners for agricultural purposes are then converted to a municipal use and delivered by the City of Yuma. In 2006, the City had an estimated total return flow credit of 8,400 acre feet. Additionally, the conversion of irrigation water entitlements for municipal use occurs as agricultural lands develop in the Yuma Valley and supplements the City's allocation. The water rights conversion ratio was mutually set at 5.83 acre feet per year for each acre of land that transitioned from agriculture to another type of land use through an agreement between the City of Yuma and the Yuma County Water Users' Association. The primary participants in this transfer are the property owners and the City of Yuma. Water conversions currently total 11,000 acre feet a year.

Treatment of water for customer delivery occurs at the two treatments plants identified: the Main Street (WTF) in downtown Yuma and the Aqua Viva (WTF) located on the East Mesa. The Main Street (WTF) has the capacity to purify 40 million gallons a day and the Aqua Viva (WTF) can purify 24 million gallons a day. Usage based on 2010 production data determined an average citywide daily total production of 22.3 million

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gallons a day. This converts to in an average annual usage of approximately 24,899 acre feet per year.

## WASTEWATER

The City of Yuma is the primary provider of wastewater collection service and treatment within the General Plan Planning Area. Treatment is completed at the Figueroa Avenue Water Pollution Control Facility and the Desert Dunes Water Reclamation Facility which began service in June 2005. Wastewater treatment at the Figueroa Plant involves primary treatment, with primary clarifier removal of solids, and secondary treatment, disinfection and secondary clarifier removal of solids, prior to discharge to the Colorado River. All bio-solids removed in the treatment process are disposed of through land application. The Figueroa Avenue plant has the capacity to treat 12 million gallons a day. The Desert Dunes Water Reclamation Facility currently has the capacity to treat 3 million gallons a day, but is planned to be expanded to handle twelve million gallons per day in 3 million gallons modules. Additionally, a number of small treatment plants have been built to meet individual development needs on the Mesa. Among these include the Jack Rabbit Mesa Wastewater Treatment Facility, and the Sweetwater Creek treatment facility. Jack Rabbit Mesa, located on the grounds of Arizona Western College, was built to meet the needs of AWC and Northern Arizona University – Yuma, and has additional capacity to support neighboring residential and educational developments. This facility is owned and operated by the City of Yuma. Sweetwater Creek, a privately run treatment facility, provides sewage treatment to the residents of the College Park Subdivision and Desert Ridge Subdivision Phases 1 to 3.



Desert Dunes  
Water Reclamation Facility

There are a number of issues the City is currently facing in the provision of wastewater services and treatment. This relates to providing new service to existing and future developments. Based on 1990 Census figures, roughly 24% of the developed housing units were using septic or cesspool systems for sewage disposal, within the Planning Area Boundary. Built over the last 20 to 40 years, many of these systems are failing. Entire neighborhoods have been placed in a position where they must find alternative means of wastewater disposal. Typically, this has meant connection to the City system. These neighborhoods are then faced with additional costs for disposal lines on their property as well as the installation of major conveyance lines over several miles. Such is the case for residents living north of 8<sup>th</sup> Street between Avenue B and Avenue C, an area known as the B & C Colonia. Recently the City collaborated with Yuma County to allow access to the City sewer interceptor for the Figueroa Wastewater Treatment Plant for collection and treatment for the residential properties located within the B & C Colonia. This will allow residents in this area to connect and receive reliable wastewater treatment service.

In reference to the proposed 3,741.5 acre Estancia planned development there is currently no wastewater infrastructure in the area. The Integrated Master Plan for water and wastewater facilities has indicated that

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development of a new water reclamation facility would be required to serve the planned future development towards the south and west.

#### STORMWATER

The Yuma County Flood Control District is responsible for managing the floodplains throughout the County working in cooperation with local cities and towns. The District directs, plans, designs, constructs and maintains various district flood control and drainage facilities throughout the County. Due to funding limitations, the District only selects a limited number of projects in the County. Annually, a flood control Assessment Report is prepared which identifies and prioritizes flooding and drainage problems and needs within the County.

Stormwater control is accomplished with a network of City of Yuma and Yuma County Flood Control District basins. The basins can take the form of either retention basins, which dispose of stormwater through percolation, or detention basins, which provide for temporary holding of stormwaters and eventual pumping to storm sewer pipelines for discharge to the Colorado River. Discharge to the Colorado River can be by a direct storm sewer outfall such as the Madison Avenue Outfall, or indirectly to a canal or drain, such as the East Main Canal, with eventual discharge into the Colorado River.

The major basins within the West Yuma Mesa are the Avenue A & 4<sup>th</sup> Street Basin, Rancho Serreno I and II basins, the Yuma County Fairgrounds Basin, the Bonanza Basin located south of 32<sup>nd</sup> Street on Bonanza Avenue and the 12<sup>th</sup> Street basin adjacent to the East Main Canal.

Major basins within the East Yuma Mesa are the Walnut Ave and 10<sup>th</sup> Street Basin, the 18<sup>th</sup> Street and Kennedy Lane Basin and the 18<sup>th</sup> Street Basin on the east side of Interstate 8, as well as the Jose Maria Redondo Commerce Center, Yuma Palms Regional Center and Las Palmillas Center detention basins. Discharge to the Colorado River for all of these East Yuma Mesa basins is accomplished through the East Mesa Storm Sewer Outfall, which transports stormwater flows along Pacific Avenue north to the Colorado River Levee.

Another five-pronged stormwater collection system collects stormwaters from the area of Palo Verde Street and Catalina, Palo Verde Street and Arizona Avenue, 24<sup>th</sup> Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, 16<sup>th</sup> Street and 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 24<sup>th</sup> Street and Elks Lane south and west to the Smucker Park detention basin. From this point, stormwater is discharged to the East Main Canal.

Within the downtown area, storm sewer mains direct flows for discharge to the Colorado River at the Madison Avenue Outfall. Another Discharge system collects stormwater flows in the vicinity of 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Streets and east of the East Main Canal and directs that flow through the 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue discharge pipe to the Colorado River.

The primary mode for discharge of stormwater in the Yuma Valley system is the United States Bureau of Reclamation – Yuma Mesa Conduit. This seven mile 66” diameter pipeline transports water pumped from groundwater wells for discharge to the Colorado River. The pipeline primarily is along the Avenue B½ alignment. Turning off groundwater pumps during storm events creates capacity in this line, which allows for the discharge of stormwater. Three other pipelines in the Yuma Valley provide additional stormwater conveyance to the river. These are located within the alignments for 19<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Avenue C. These large pipes take stormwater flows from the northeastern area of the Yuma Valley. An extensive system of retention and detention basins is also utilized throughout the Yuma Valley, including the Kiwanis Park basin, the Winsor Park basin, the Hansberger Grove basin, the basin at 8<sup>th</sup> Street and May Avenue, the west Carnes Street basin and the 26<sup>th</sup> Street Basin.

The City of Yuma provides stormwater control efforts in conformance with the Yuma County Flood Control District master plans, through the construction of facilities specific to City infrastructure improvements and stormwater retention or detention requirements for new developments. Where possible, stormwater basin facilities are jointly developed with park facilities to provide open space and recreation opportunities around the community. Successful examples of these efforts include Kiwanis Park and Winsor Rotary Park and the Palo Verde Basin. Kiwanis Park, prior to City involvement was an open drainage basin. With an influx of City and County funds and grants, the park now boasts large grassy areas appropriate for soccer and football, softball fields and a remote control racecar track. Winsor Park was a planned stormwater basin and the City partnered with the Yuma County Water Users’ Association to provide a neighborhood park that includes open space, picnic ramadas, playground, basketball court, and a pond. The Palo Verde Basin is home to Yuma’s first dog park, the Bark Park, and the three acre site serves as an off-leash area for local dog owners to bring their pets for exercise and socialization. The park features grassy areas, walking path, benches, and dog drinking fountains. These facilities, through engineered design and water resistant equipment are capable of accomplishing the dual-role of stormwater retention and recreation. Additional City of Yuma stormwater control efforts are provided in subdivision and development requirements. New developments of any size are required to provide on-site stormwater retention or detention facilities, as well as to allow historical flows to pass through the site. The following table identifies each basin with a number which corresponds with its location on Map 8-6.



City of Yuma Public Works Department

Basin Name		
1. Sierra Sunset No. 5	6. Rancho Viejo	11. Wal-Mart at Palo Verde
2. Cibola Heights 1	7. Las Palmas	12. Avenue 3E and 40th St
3. Rancho Serreno	8. Ponderosa Basin 2	13. Avenue A & 4th St. Basin
4. Rancho Serreno	9. Big Curve	14. Yuma Palms
5. Valle Serreno	10. Winsor Basin	15. Terraces Two at the View

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## PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department provides safe, effective and environmentally sound public services including street maintenance and repairs, residential solid waste collection and fleet services.

### STREET MAINTENANCE

The City of Yuma executes efficiently planned maintenance and operation programs with a focus on prolonging the efficiency of 312 centerline street miles, providing a safe drivable street surface, and maintaining the landscaping and other aesthetic attributes of the City's street network.

### SOLID WASTE

The City of Yuma provides solid waste collection and disposal services to City residences twice a week and limited commercial pick up. The Solid Waste Division of the Department of Public Works collects solid waste either by curbside or alley pickup in either 90 gallon or 300 gallon containers respectively. Approximately 33,000 tons of residential solid waste is collected each year on normal collections, with a per capita estimate at 1.5 tons per household annually. Private utility companies provide a majority of commercial solid waste collection. The public is offered an opportunity to dispose of household hazardous waste at a central location four times a year at events called Household Hazardous Waste Days. Also, once a year, the City sponsors a Spring Cleanup, in which bulky items and green waste will be picked up from all residents.



City of Yuma Streets Department engaged in a neighborhood Spring Clean Up.

The City has contracted services with Allied Waste. The contract covers the delivery of solid waste by the City of Yuma to a private transfer site at Avenue 3½E and 32<sup>nd</sup> Street with Allied Waste providing disposal to the Copper Mountain Landfill. The general public may use this facility for drop off of solid waste for a fee. The contract has a term of twenty years with two additional five-year options. The Copper Mountain Landfill, located south of Interstate 8 at Avenue 36E, has a useful life of thirty plus years and accepts all solid waste that can be legally deposited in a US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certified non-hazardous landfill.



City of Yuma drop-off recycling containers.

### *Recycling*

The City encourages residents to recycle with two drop-off locations made available at 13<sup>th</sup> Street and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 17<sup>th</sup> Street and 45<sup>th</sup> Avenue for disposable household items containing aluminum, steel, cardboard, paper and plastics.

### FLEET SERVICES

The existing facility was built in 1964 with the capacity to service 225 City fleet vehicles. A fleet maintenance facility assessment was completed in 2001, with the results determining a new 54,000 square foot facility was necessary to address the current 725 pieces of equipment and future requirements. In 2003, the design of the facility was completed.

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## **PRIVATE UTILITY SERVICES**

Private utility companies provide electricity, telephone service, cable access and natural gas to Yuma residents. Arizona Public Service (APS) is the provider of electricity. Telephone service is provided by Qwest Communications International Inc. Cable access is provided by Time Warner Cable. Dish Network and Direct TV provide satellite television. Natural gas is provided by Southwest Gas. A 16" El Paso Natural Gas line brings gas to the community, which is then distributed by Southwest Gas through eight node points.

Wireless Communications and Fiber Technology – Recent advancements in technology and installation have made available increased and enhanced communication abilities in the Yuma area. These include the development of cellular and digital phone communication using communication towers and satellites and development of fiber technology, which allows for communication transfers at the speed of light. Local wireless communication services are provided by a number of agencies: AT&T, Verizon Wireless, Clear Talk, Sprint PCS, and T-Mobile.

The City of Yuma is fortunate in that a number of local utilities have invested in major fiber technology upgrades in the local area. Through the franchise agreement, the City accesses the fiber system for the City personal computer network and makes use of the Information Technology network (I-Net). The I-Net provides data access points at all major city facilities. This allows area schools access to specialized programming and allows AWC and NAU to broadcast special programs and classes. Qwest Communications has installed a major, interstate fiber system along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way. This facility connects Yuma to Phoenix, San Diego and the world. Three state-of-the-art computerized switch facilities connected to the fiber system are available to the Yuma area. Also included in the local network are exchanges for Wellton, Somerton and a proposed switch in San Luis. At this time no fiber trunk lines have been extended from these telephone switches into the Yuma community. Consequently local businesses telephone traffic moves on traditional copper wires until it arrives at the switches.

The City of Yuma requires utility easements on private property in all new subdivisions, in order to provide an opportunity for access and the installation of new utilities. This easement is typically 8 feet wide. Additionally, many utility companies use the existing arterial and collector street right-of-way network for the location of major transmission lines, both aboveground and underground. A number of these utilities mentioned previously have major communication facilities and towers located within the Gila Mountains. Access to these remote sites is made possible through the Telegraph Pass utility road.

## **EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS**

The 2010 Census population for the City of Yuma is 93,064 persons residing in 38,626 dwelling units. Population projections for the City identify a 2055 population between 164,142 (State of Arizona Dept. of Economic Security 2006-2055 Projection Series) and 276,000 (Land Use

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Element Population Estimates). This population will be primarily focused in three residential centers: the Yuma Valley, the south mesa and the east mesa.

The anticipated population on the East Mesa will be 88,668 persons and in the Yuma Valley 127,247 and South Mesa a total of 60,514. The primary residential growth areas are within the Southwest Yuma Valley and the East Mesa, east of Avenue 5E. In order to meet the service needs of the future population, public services, facilities and infrastructure will require expansion.

## **EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES**

### **Schools**

Based on 2000 and 2010 population numbers the percentage of school age children (between 5 and 19 years) within the City of Yuma increased by 36% to a total of 29,469. The 29,469 persons in this age range made up 32% of the City of Yuma population. Educational facilities will need to expand to meet this need. Again it is likely much of this growing population will reside on the East Mesa and in the South Yuma Valley. The City of Yuma is not the responsible entity for providing educational services but does acknowledge a need to provide quality and accessible facilities to all Yuma residents. To meet this need, conceptual recommended school sites have been identified. The conceptual sites take into consideration earlier discussions with the school districts on future facility planning. In addition, ease of pedestrian access and proximity to future residential developments were taken into consideration.

### **Libraries**

The Yuma County Free Library District plans on supporting its current mission to focus on decreasing the number of patrons with suspended privileges increasing the speed of public internet services, and promoting early literacy. After completion of remodels and the new site for the Main library, the District is facing operational improvements. With the development of the proposed Estancia project a new library branch will be needed.

### **Civic/Community Centers**

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element (chapter 4 of this document) identified civic/community center standards and future needs. At Build Out of the urban area there will be a need for a total of nineteen civic/community centers. As noted earlier, there are currently ten centers available.

## **PUBLIC SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

### **City**

City of Yuma government activities are housed in City Hall located at One City Plaza. Located within this facility are the City Council offices and chambers, City Administration, City Clerks Office, City Attorney's, Department of Community Development, Finance Department, Fire Department Administration, Human Resources Department, Parks and

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Recreation Department Administration, Information Technology and Facility Services.

### **County**

There have been discussions by the Board of Supervisors to centralize county operations in one facility. But these plans appear to be preliminary at this time. The County relocated the Public Works Yard to the East Mesa along Avenue 5½E and rebuilt its Development Services offices located on Avenue B and 26<sup>th</sup> Street.

## **PUBLIC SAFETY**

### **City Police Department**

A major facility identified is the development of the East Mesa Sub-station to support the growing population to the east. This facility is planned for construction beginning in 2012. The sub-station will provide a site where patrol, traffic and investigative activities could be locally coordinated. A majority of citywide operations such as Administration, Police Records, etc. would continue to be housed at the headquarters facility. The sub-station would need to include an area for temporary evidence storage, holding cells, parking, secure vehicle storage, meeting rooms, employee office space and witness interview rooms. The selected site will need to provide space for expansion, access to major roadways for both north-south and east-west travel and a buffer space from any neighboring residential development.



City of Yuma Police Officers

The City of Yuma and the Police Department are in the process of establishing animal control services. These services initially will encompass city dog and cat licensing, information gathering, education and awareness components. Future animal control services will be implemented in accordance to Yuma City Code.

Due to the distance to Police Headquarters from the proposed Estancia development, a new police substation may be required to house the projected 111 police officers and 52 civilian staff required to provide law enforcement protection for that future population.

### **City Fire Department**

Future facility planning for Fire services can be found in the Fire Services and Facilities Plan (2007). This plan outlines a strategy to provide timely emergency response within the incorporated areas and planned expansion of the City and focuses on the Fire Department's ability to maintain and improve its response to emergency calls and the City's ISO rating. Six fire stations have been established. Four future stations have been identified in to complete the ten year build out. The next fire station identified to be built is Fire Station No. 7 located at 8½E and 34<sup>th</sup> Street. This fire station is proposed to meet the needs of the surrounding residential development as a two bay fire station.



City of Yuma Fire Station No. 6

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The Estancia planned development with its proposed residential and commercial buildout will require at least two additional fire stations to provide sufficient fire suppression and emergency medical services.

### **CITY UTILITY SERVICES**

#### **Water**

The City completed a major planning effort in the development of the Integrated Master Plan in the summer of 2008. This document provided projections for water use, identified planning areas for water service from the existing treatment plants and identified infrastructure and system needs to meet the growing Yuma population. At full development build out of the Yuma urban area, treated water needs are estimated at 70 million gallons per day. Based on this growth, a daily peak demand of 111 million gallons has been determined.



Friendship Park Water Tower

With much of new growth occurring on the East and South Mesas, water treatment capacity will have to be increased to meet the anticipated demand.

It was determined within the plan that the treatment capacity in the East and South mesas must be increased to a total of 40 million gallons a day. Water treatment and delivery facilities do not exist to serve the proposed Estancia development. The City of Yuma Integrated Master Plan indicates that a third water treatment facility must be built to satisfy the needs of future urban densities developed along the planned urban boundary.

**Water Resources** - Water needs at full development or buildout of the Yuma area can be estimated using a number of factors. Primarily the City follows the per capita use methodology. Historically and based on water permitting records, per capita water use has been approximately 240 gallons per person per day. Using the future City of Yuma population projections from the Department of Economic Security (2055 population: 164,142) and the anticipated population from the Land Use map (276,000) future water needs will range from 43,595 acre feet per year to 72,735 acre feet per year.

By building on the City of Yuma Colorado River Allocation of 50,000 acre feet a year through the use of return flow credits and the conversion of water rights from farming operations to municipal needs, the City will be able to provide water to meet the future population needs of the urban area. Per the City of Yuma 2008 Integrated Master Plan, return flow credits are estimated at 16,900 acre feet. It is anticipated that as the City population grows and more water is used, the return flow credits will also increase. It has been found through wastewater studies, that approximately 1/3 of residential water used finds its way into the wastewater system. Current conversions of water rights in the Yuma Valley are estimated at 11,000 acre feet a year. As the Yuma Valley continues to grow and farming operations convert to urbanized development the future conversion is estimated at a total of 82,300 acre feet at buildout.

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The existing allotment and supplemented resources are sufficient to support the planned residential, commercial and industrial growth of the community.

**Water Conservation** – In 2008, the City completed the Water Conservation Plan to identify techniques to conserve water and efficiently utilize the City's water allocation. Current efforts include promotional outreach and distribution of information for voluntary conservation efforts on the part of the public. The City is informally implementing many of the United States Bureau of Reclamation fundamental water conservation measures through water accounting and measurement, water pricing structures that encourage conservation, information and outreach programs and the assignment of responsibility for conservation activities with the Water Outreach Team. Additional conservation measures being considered include: promoting the retrofit of older buildings with water saving fixtures, using treated effluent for irrigation needs, landscape incentive programs and Water Audit Incentive Programs for business and residential users.



Ocean to Ocean Bridge over the Colorado River.

## **Wastewater**

The City of Yuma 2008 Integrated Master Plan and the Section 208 Wastewater Facilities Plan Update (2000) continue to define boundaries for service and plan areas, wastewater needs for build out of the City Service Area, the need for future expansion of the Desert Dunes WRF and identify a list of infrastructure projects to meet the needs of future population growth.

According to the City of Yuma 2008 Integrated Master Plan, at buildout of the Yuma Urban Area, the City of Yuma wastewater needs are estimated at 26 million gallons a day. A majority of this growth will occur on the East Mesa. An anticipated expansion doubling the capacity of the Desert Dunes WRF will meet future population growth and geographic needs.

## **Stormwater**

As mentioned previously, the Yuma County Flood Control District participates in stormwater control efforts for all of Yuma County. Stormwater control is accomplished with a network of holding basins and piping systems with either groundwater percolation or direction and discharge to the Colorado River. High priority projects the Flood Control District is pursuing involve addressing needs in both the Yuma Valley and Yuma Mesa. The major West Yuma Mesa project is full development of the City-owned Smucker Park Basin. This project, in partnership with the City of Yuma, will allow for additional capacity and control of stormwaters directed from the Palo Verde Street/1<sup>st</sup> Avenue/5<sup>th</sup> Avenue system. Additionally, this project will allow subsequent city enhancements of the existing park facility with additional landscaping, public access and recreation activities. The major projects in the Yuma Valley include the development of the Riebe Avenue Basin. Flood Control District plans involve the excavation of the retention basins with piping to the

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stormwater network for discharge to the Colorado River. The Reibe Avenue Basin, in the vicinity of 8<sup>th</sup> Street, has also been identified as a neighborhood park in an out year time frame. Currently this site is in an unincorporated area of Yuma County. Development of this site as a City park would be dependent on annexation. The City is currently designing a 32<sup>nd</sup> Street basin to accommodate the bulk of the remainder of the West Mesa stormwater capture and disposable.

Urbanization alters the natural infiltration capability of the land and generates a host of pollutants. Stormwater flows over the impermeable land, picking up pollutants along the way while gaining speed, volume and temperature then discharges to rivers, streams and oceans. The discharge of excessive sediments and toxic pollutants can have a negative impact on local waterways, degrading their suitability for drinking water sources, recreation, agriculture and wildlife habitat. Materials resulting from spills on roadways, effluent from septic tanks, municipal wastewater, industrial wastes, as well as the intentional dumping of used motor oil, antifreeze and household toxics may all be found in stormwater runoff and are of significant concern nationwide.

In 2000, the Federal Government implemented additional requirements in urbanized areas for stormwater control and discharge. In March 2003, the City of Yuma participated in a joint effort to obtain the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) municipal stormwater permit program and a permit was granted to the City of Yuma by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ). This permit is a result of the Federal Clean Water Act Permit which was initiated in December 2002. The City of Yuma and other entities are also covered by this requirement, such as Arizona Western College.

In response to this requirement and good management practice, the City of Yuma and the Yuma County Flood Control District have started a number of programs to inform and engage the public in stormwater pollution prevention. The City of Yuma has an established Household Hazardous Waste recycling day quarterly and sponsors an annual Spring Clean Up. Currently under development is a storm drain identification program. The Flood Control District has developed a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) sheet on their webpage that informs the public of YCFCD responsibilities and gives additional contact information for questions or to report illicit dumping.



City of Yuma Sanitation Truck

### **Solid Waste**

The existing Solid Waste contract with Allied Waste Company will meet the needs of city residents for the next 20 to 30 years for disposal. Additionally, the existing transfer site will serve the entire city for the foreseeable future. The City of Yuma does have an alternative landfill site should the contract for the Copper Mountain Landfill end. The alternative site is city owned land at County 23<sup>rd</sup> and Avenue A. This site was previously permitted with an operations plan for 75 years. Although the permit to construct has expired the excavation for the first cell

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was completed and electric power has been provided. The city could move disposal operations to this site with an emergency permit to operate. Since the existing transfer site is owned by Allied Waste and the location of the landfill is too far away to provide service via collection trucks, the establishment of another transfer station would be required should the alternate landfill option be necessary.

**RECYCLING** - The City is currently reviewing options related to a curbside pick up recycling program with the potential implementation as undetermined.

#### **PRIVATE UTILITIES**

As mentioned previously, private utility companies provide electricity, telephone service, cable access, satellite television, internet and natural gas to Yuma residents. AT&T and Verizon in addition to their wireless phone service are currently promoting internet service to handheld phones and personal digital assistants (PDA's). APS currently offers partial financial assistance through rebates to business and home owners for solar power technology installation, which include photovoltaic cells and solar hot water heaters. New major facilities developed in the City, such as a new gas-powered electrical plant, will require additional natural gas pipeline infrastructure from outside the immediate area.

**Wireless Communications and Fiber Technology** - Recent advancements in technology allow for increased and enhanced communication abilities. The City receives regular requests to install new cellular towers from the local cellular providers. These towers are necessary in order to provide quality communication and uninterrupted service. They can take the shape of 100 foot monopoles, roof mounted antennas or wall mounted panel antennas. With the influx of requests and the desire to minimize the negative visual impacts from a proliferation of antennas the City has adopted a Personal Wireless Communications Facilities ordinance, which provides guidelines on cellular tower placement. As mentioned previously, both Time Warner Cable and Qwest have constructed fiber communication systems in the Yuma area. But both have focused on providing service to residential customers. In the changing world economy, modern industry has need of fiber communication. Providing a means by which commercial and office activities can connect to these fiber networks would promote economic development in and around the City. The City can support this effort by providing for additional capacity within existing and new rights-of-way. This would be accomplished by installing conduit, wide enough to support a fiber network, during major arterial street construction. The City could focus this effort within arterial roadways along major commercial and industrial corridors. The proposed network, with connection to the Qwest switch points, would connect existing businesses and promote new development along those corridors and industrial centers. Reimbursement for City-incurred costs would be through a conduit user fee.

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## GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

**Goal 1.0:** Support high quality public education programs that provide enhanced opportunities for advanced learning.

Objective 1.1: Actively coordinate with the school districts, charter schools and private learning institutions on the planning and location of new schools and expansion of existing schools.

*Policy 1.1.1: New schools should be located in proximity to new residential developments, thereby minimizing driving times and vehicle use.*

- *Design of new schools should consider open public access to school athletic and playground amenities after school hours while protecting the integrity of the main campus.*
- *City path and trail system should seek to link neighborhoods to schools so that students may safely access campus by foot or by bicycle.*

*Policy 1.1.2: New schools shall locate student drop-off and pick up areas on the campus property and not on the public right-of-way.*

*Policy 1.1.3: School site selection should accommodate the following criteria:*

- *Elementary Schools should be located along residential collector streets so that they are accessible, but exposed to low volumes of traffic. They should be within walking distance of as many students as possible and should be sited in conjunction with neighborhood parks whenever possible.*
- *Middle/Junior High Schools should be located along collector streets where they are accessible from relatively long distances.*
- *High Schools should be off of arterial streets, in areas that can accommodate the activities generated. Facilities that will create a great deal of traffic, noise or light should be located away from residences. Lights for sports facilities should be shielded to reduce neighborhood impacts and to maintain a dark night sky.*

Objective 1.2: Achieve continued quality library services for the Yuma community.

Objective 1.3: Provide quality City Community Centers to promote an on-going learning environment for all ages in our community and promote positive social interaction.

**Goal 2.0:** Provide convenient and efficient municipal services, facilities and resources that protect the community's infrastructure investment, promote a high quality of life and provide for future needs.

Objective 2.1: Achieve maximum use of public buildings through cooperative use of new and/or existing facilities.

Objective 2.2: Provide public safety activities that will enhance the

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safety and welfare of the community.

Objective 2.3: Maintain a high standard of fire prevention and protection.

*Policy: The City shall ensure that new development will have the necessary water supplies to meet projected fire flows.*

Objective 2.4: Provide adequate, reliable and safe water treatment and delivery.

*Policy 2.4.1: The City shall use superior and economically efficient systems in treating and delivering water.*

*Policy 2.4.2: The City shall include in its capital improvement program water utility connections programs to be developed in accordance with the General Plan.*

Objective 2.5: Provide efficient wastewater collection, treatment and disposal.

Objective 2.6: Provide efficient solid waste collection and disposal services.

*Policy 2.6.1: The City shall seek to develop a cost-effective, source-based separation solid waste recycling program in order to reduce solid waste landfill deposition.*

Objective 2.7: Achieve a coordinated and cooperative program between the City, County and other units of government in the provision of public services and facilities.

*Policy 2.7.1: The City shall coordinate development proposals with the ability of the water system to handle additional demand.*

Objective 2.8: Design and construct city buildings and facilities that demonstrate excellence in architectural design and energy efficiency.

Objective 2.9: Design and construct new community facilities that are multi-functional in order to ensure adaptability to the changing needs of the community.

**Goal 3.0:** Ensure that surface water supplies continue to be physically and legally available for future growth and development.

Objective 3.1: Protect current Colorado River water entitlements.

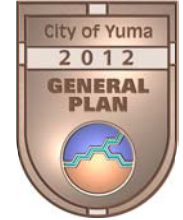
Objective 3.2: Continue to further develop increases in the City's water availability by utilizing conversions of water use from irrigation to domestic use in urbanizing areas within the boundaries of all local irrigation districts.

Objective 3.3: Maximize wastewater effluent based return flow credits by only providing water services to areas currently being served or planned to be served by City wastewater treatment.










## ACTION PLAN

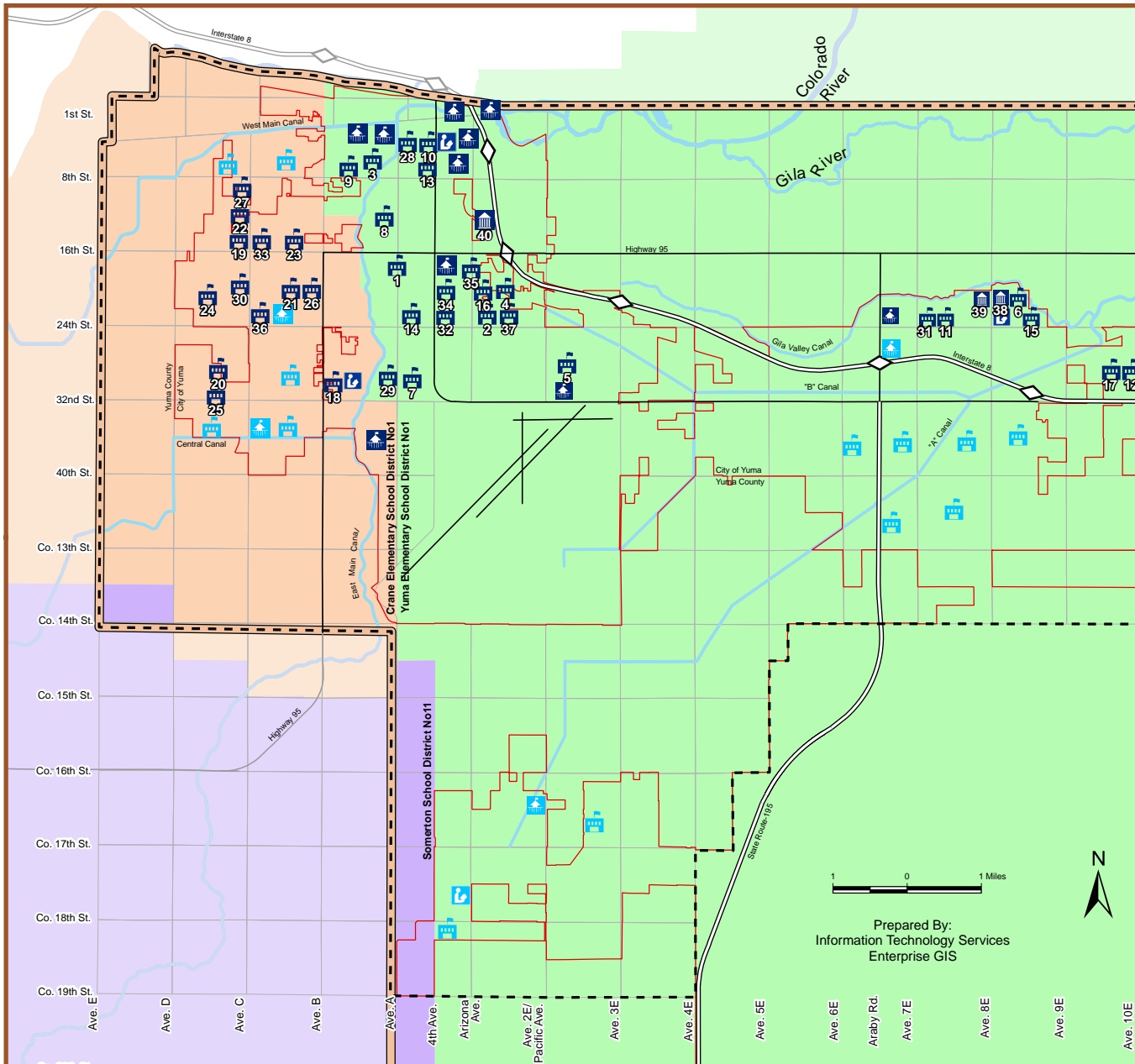
Phase	Project	Responsible Department/ Agency	Funding Source
1 - 5 Years	Revise Subdivision Regulations to respond to infrastructure and utility service needs	Department of Community Development/ City Engineering	General
	Revise Construction Standards & Details to respond to infrastructure and utility service needs	Department of Community Development/ City Engineering	General
	Develop Phase 2 of the Public Safety Training Facility at 4E and 36 <sup>th</sup> Street	Fire Department/ Police Department	Public Safety Tax
	In conjunction with annexation, design and construct future fire stations at locations identified within the Fire Services and Facilities Plan	Fire Department	Public Safety Tax
	Design and construct East Mesa Police Sub-Station	Police Department	General/Bond
6+ Years	In conjunction with future park development, construct community centers in the East Mesa and the South Yuma Valley.	Police Department	General/Grant

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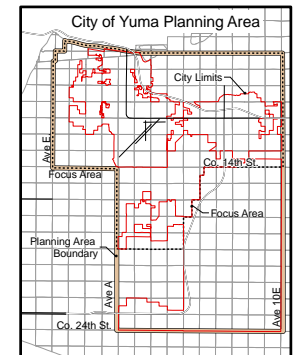


### Educational & Cultural Facilities

- School 
- Future School 
- College / University 
- Community Center 
- Future Community Center 
- Library 
- Future Library 
- Focus Area 
- Planning Area Boundary 







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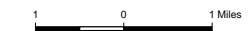
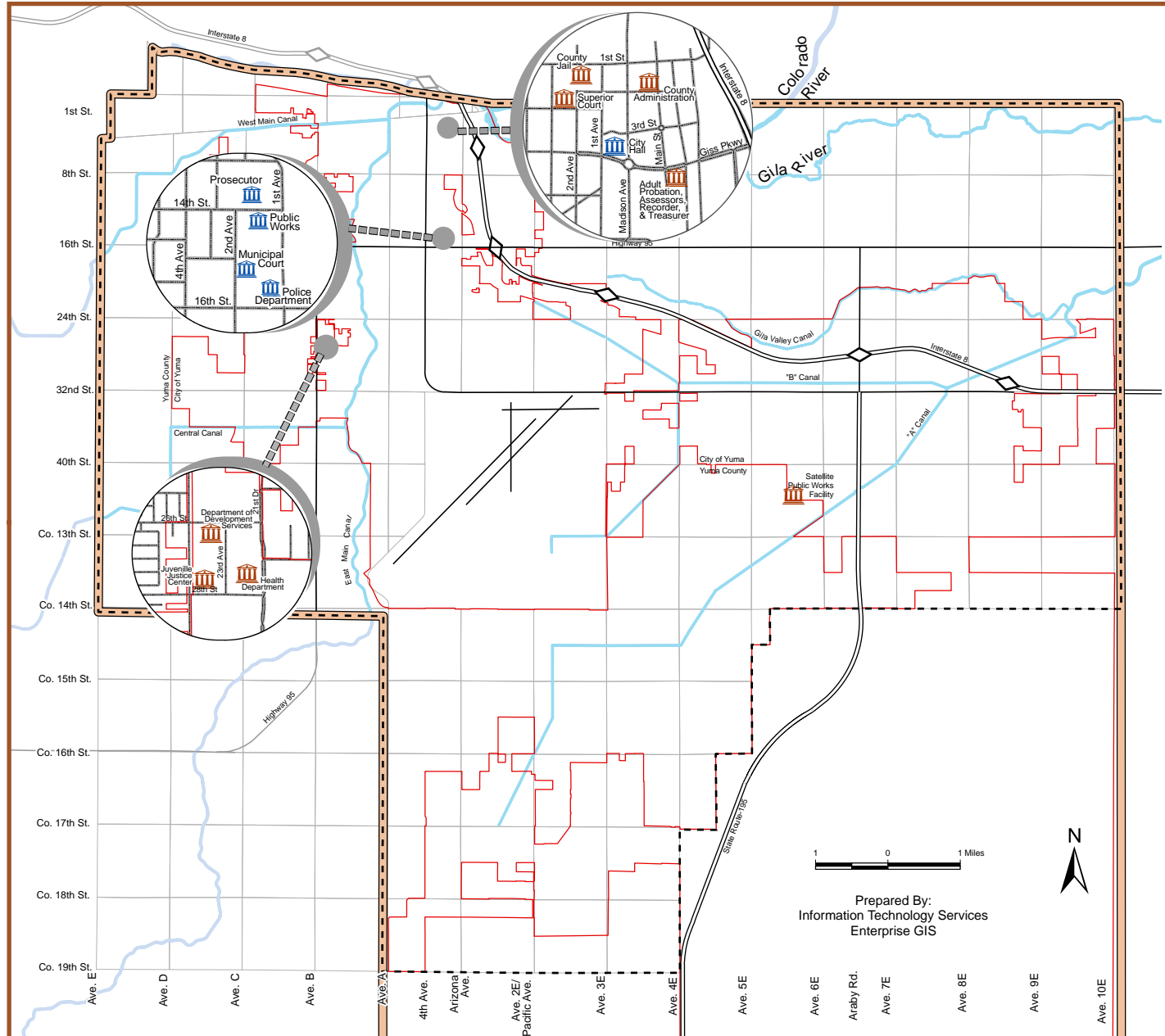


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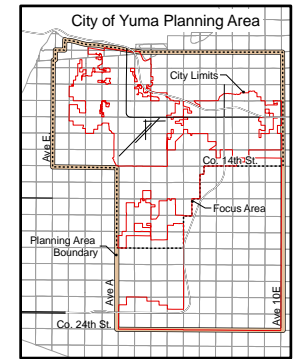


### Public Services Administration

- City Public Facilities 
- County Public Facilities 
- Focus Area 
- Planning Area Boundary 












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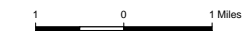
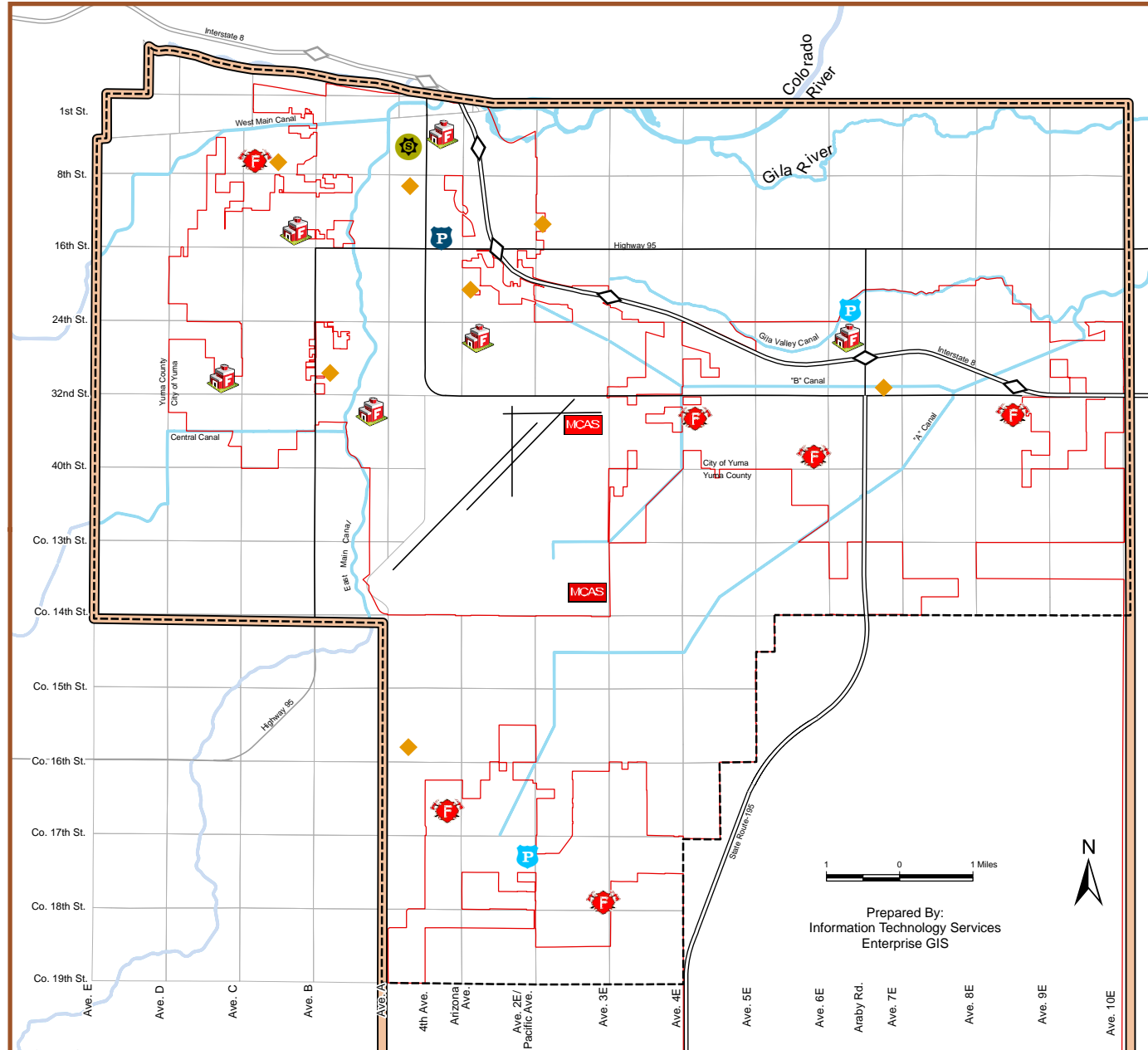


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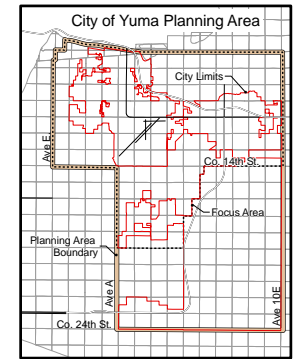


### Public Safety

- Police Department 
- Future East Mesa Substation 
- County Sheriffs 
- Fire Station 
- Future Fire Station 
- Fire Station MCAS 
- Rural Metro Ambulance 
- Focus Area 
- Planning Area Boundary 











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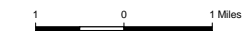
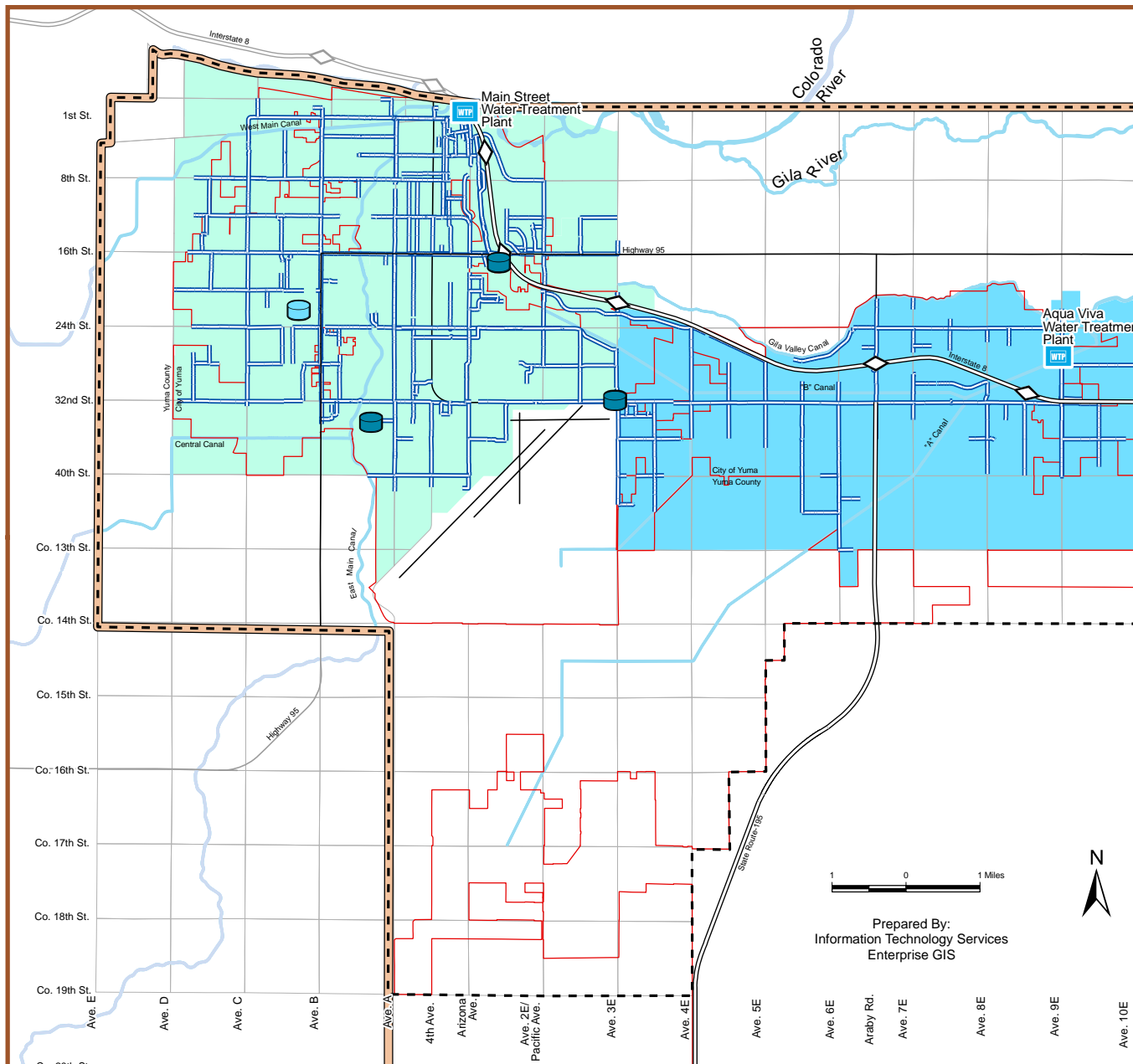


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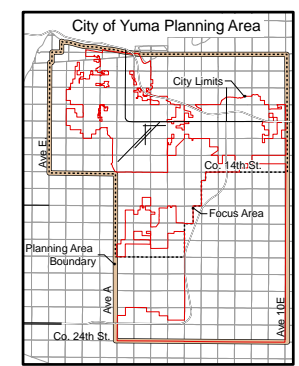


### Water

- Existing Water Treatment Plant 
- Existing Water Tank or Booster Pump Station 
- Future Water Tank or Booster Pump Station 
- Existing Major Transmission Lines 
- Main Street Service Area 
- Aqua Viva Service Area 
- Focus Area 
- Planning Area Boundary 



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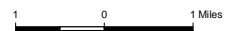
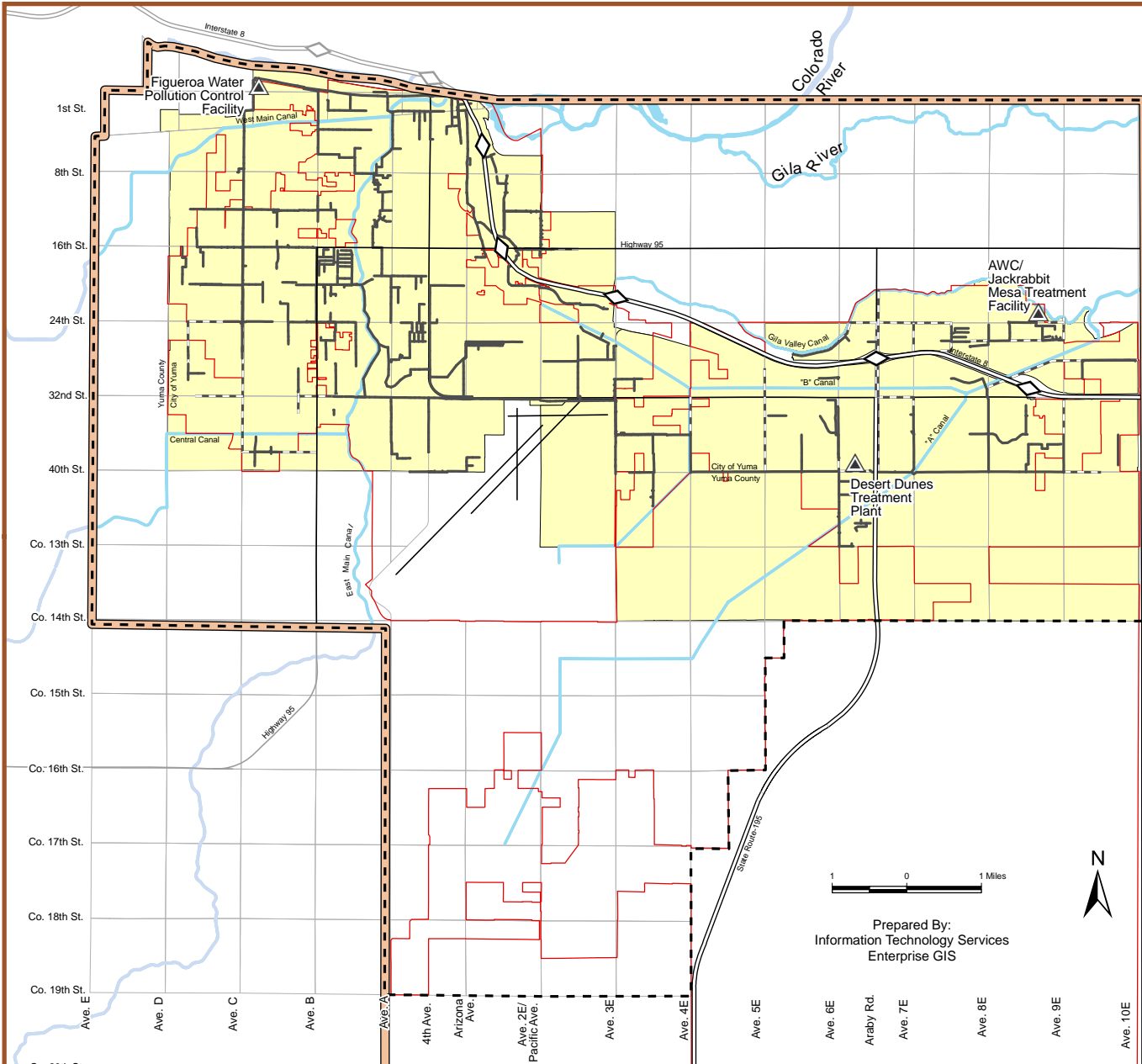


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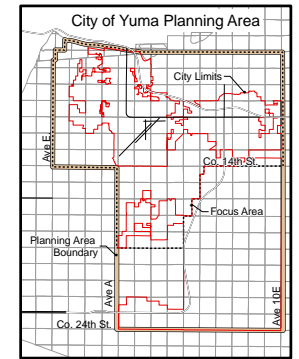


### Wastewater

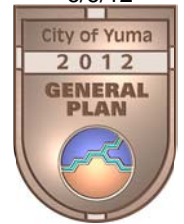
- Existing Treatment Facilities
- Existing Major Interceptor Collector Lines
- Future Major Collection Lines
- Wastewater Service Area Boundary
- Focus Area
- Planning Area Boundary



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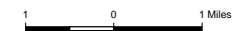
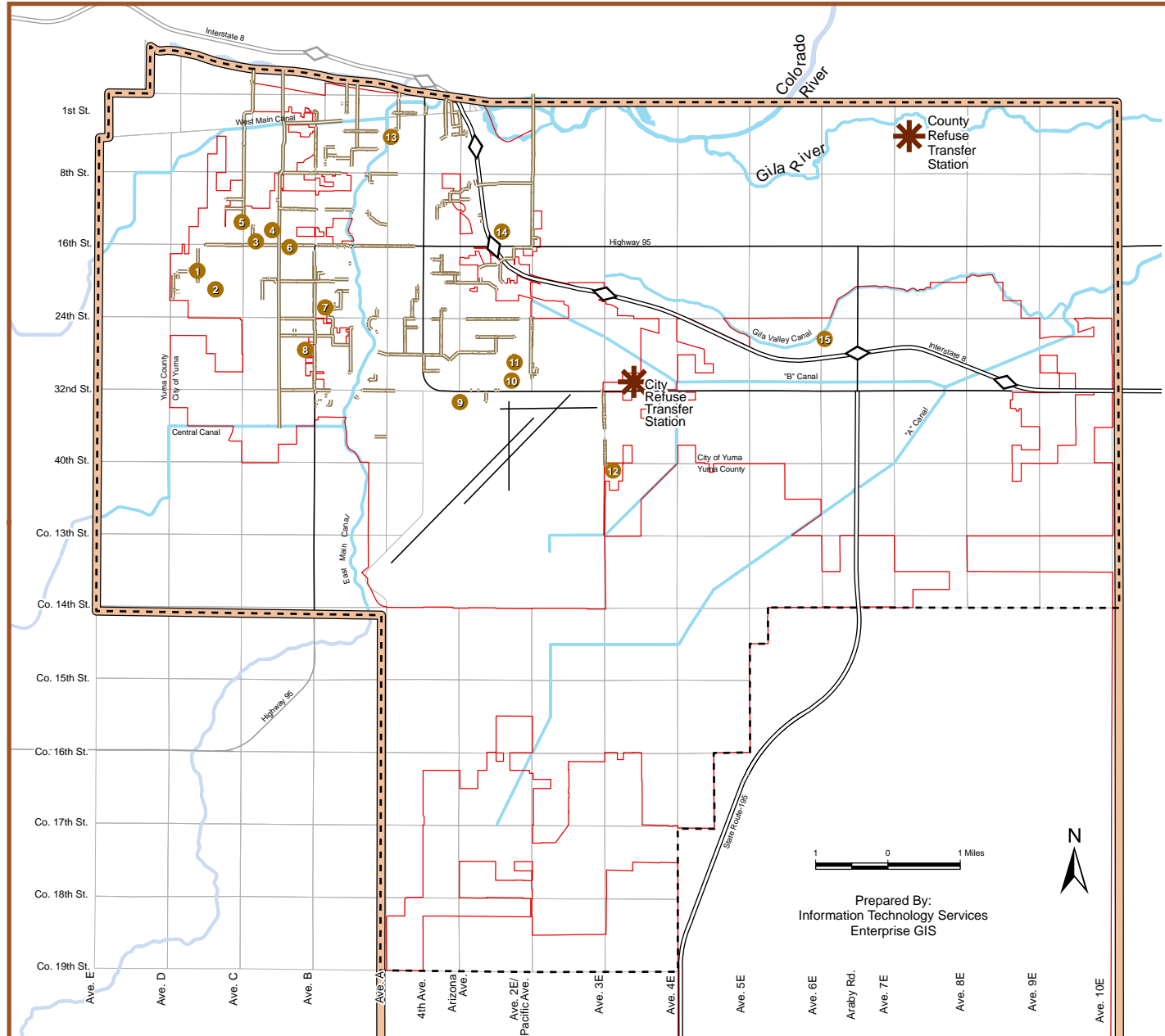


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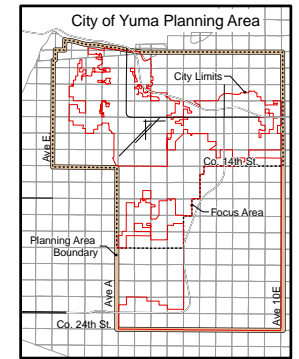


### Stormwater & Solid Waste

- Major Storm Basins ●
- Major Storm Drains —
- Solid Waste Disposal Site \*
- Focus Area - - - - -
- Planning Area Boundary —



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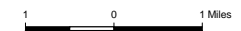
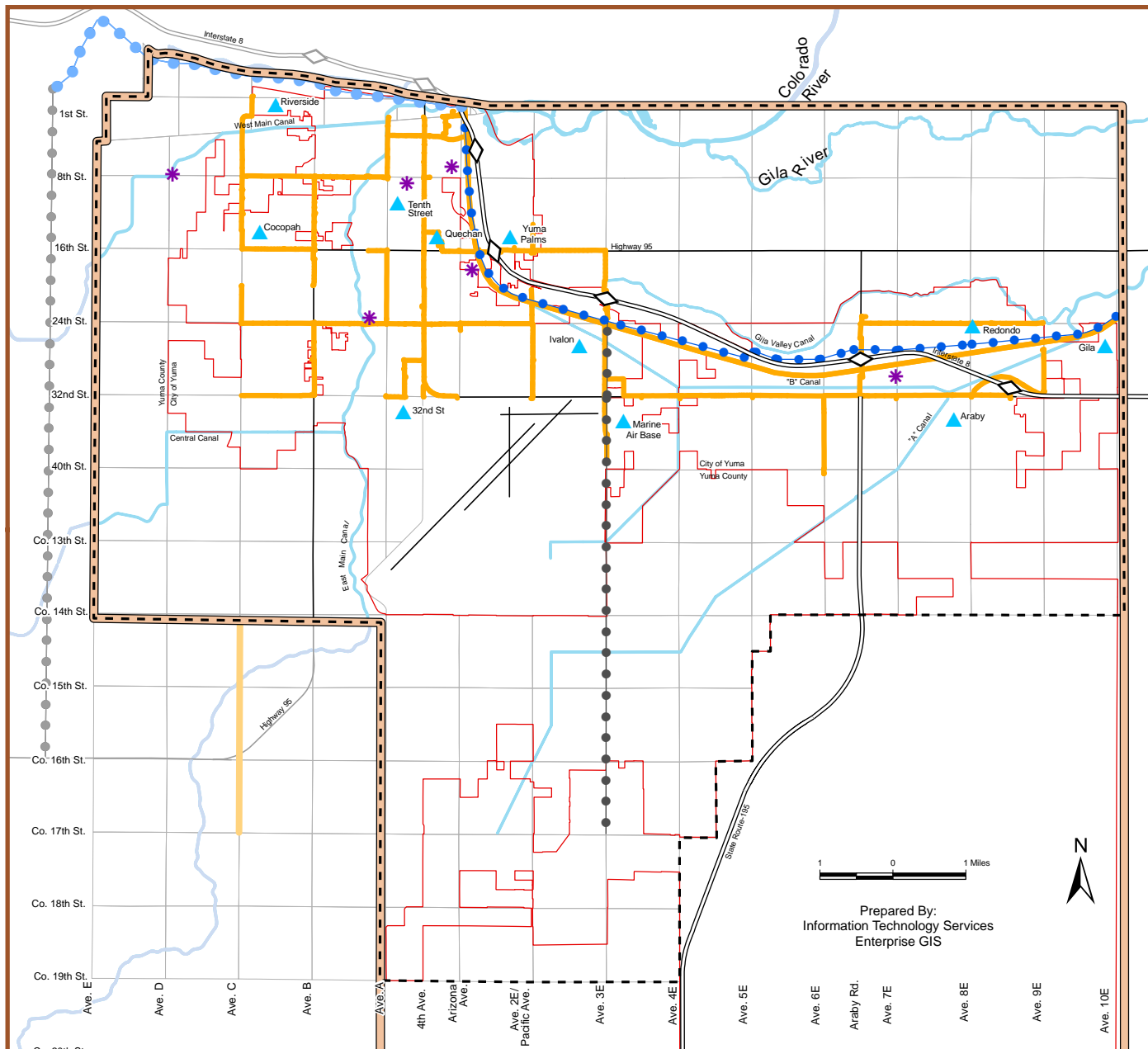


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### Private Utilities

- Arizona Public Service Substations ▲
- Cellular Towers \*
- El Paso Natural Gas Line ●—●
- SW Gas Natural Gas Line ●—●
- Qwest Communications Trunk Line —
- Focus Area - - - - -
- Planning Area Boundary —



Prepared By:  
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