



Making every drop  
count since 1918.

# Coachella Valley Water District

## 2009-10 Annual Review

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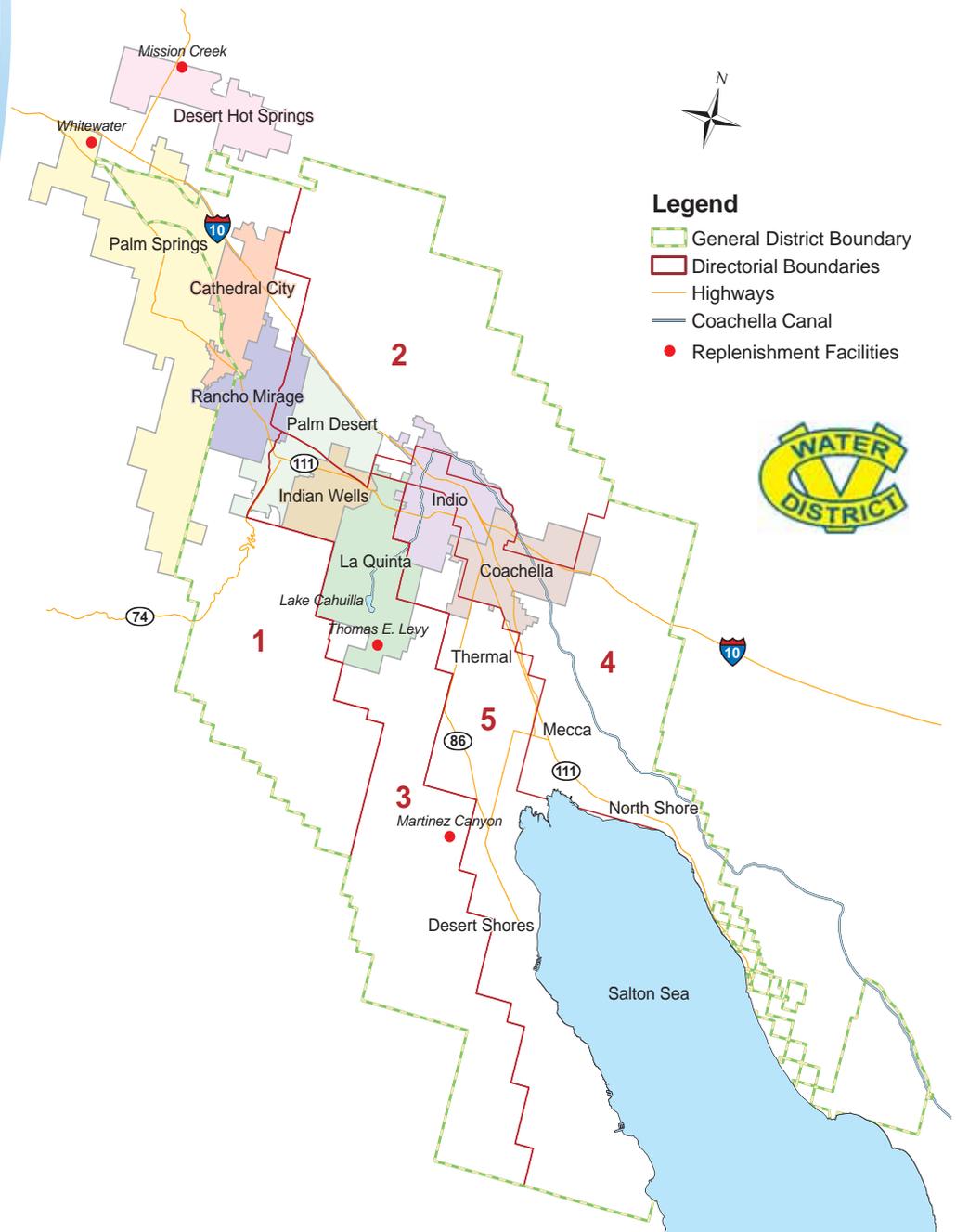
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[www.waterfun4kids.org](http://www.waterfun4kids.org)

Established in 1918, the Coachella Valley Water District is a government agency run by a five-member Board of Directors, elected at-large to represent the five divisions within CVWD's service area. The directors serve four-year terms.

Board meetings are open to the public and generally held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 9 a.m. in Forbes Auditorium, at CVWD's Coachella office.

The 2009-10 Annual Review is produced by CVWD's Communication & Legislation staff. The Water Quality Report on pages 6-9 is mailed to all bill payers and registered voters within the general district boundary in accordance with state law. This publication costs approximately 40 cents per issue to print and mail.



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# Imported water & conservation key to preserving Coachella Valley's aquifer

With all the rain California received last winter, a lot of people were asking whether it signaled the end of the statewide drought. The winter rains were a welcome relief, but unfortunately they couldn't wash away the statewide water crisis.

Many of the state's above ground reservoirs remain historically low. In the desert, where for all practical purposes we are always in a drought, our underground aquifer remains in a state of overdraft. Whether it rains or not, Coachella Valley residents must understand two important factors that affect the future water supply.

First, residents and businesses are using more water from the aquifer every year than is replenished. Second, the statewide water crisis centered in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta has a direct impact on the Coachella Valley.

Let's start with the first point. The underground aquifer is our source of drinking water and therefore vital to the future of the Coachella Valley. In 2009, Coachella Valley water users pumped approximately 374,000 acre-feet of water out of the aquifer.

Natural replenishment, which occurs when rain and snow melt is soaked into the ground, is difficult to measure, but we estimate the average annual amount is approximately 60,000 acre-feet. Certainly, a rainy winter in the valley helps the aquifer. However, only in some areas will the natural geology allow water to percolate to the aquifer. With heavy rains, much of the water is carried away to the Salton Sea by our flood protection facilities before it has a chance to percolate.

That brings us to our second point. To supplement natural replenishment, CVWD and Desert Water Agency are State Water Project contractors with a combined entitlement of 194,100 acre-feet of imported water. In 2009, nearly 83,000 acre-feet was returned to the aquifer.

However, the state has projected that we will receive only 45 percent



CVWD General Manager-Chief Engineer Steve Robbins talks to the media about water-related issues at the sixth annual Riverside County Water Symposium, held in May 2009.

of our entitlement in 2010. The dramatic reduction can be blamed on the statewide drought conditions and burdensome regulatory restrictions in the Delta. There's no end in sight to this severe restriction on our ability to import water for replenishment.

In the face of such unprecedented water supply challenges, California voters will be asked to decide on Nov. 2, whether to approve The Safe, Clean and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2010. An \$11.14 billion general obligation bond, the measure seeks to improve the reliability and safety of California's aging water system. Originally built to serve 16 million, the state's water system is operating beyond its capacity by serving more than 38 million Californians today.

Without a reliable supply of imported water, economic recovery will be slowed significantly, if not prevented, across California, including the Coachella Valley.

As statewide supplies become more costly and difficult to obtain, there will likely be increased demand from Sacramento for greater regulation of water consumption. We have already seen this with the new legislation requiring water agencies to reduce

overall water use by 20% by 2020.

CVWD has been able to avoid mandatory watering restrictions so far, but there's no guarantee that will last.

The Coachella Valley's future water supply requires a multi-pronged strategy to reduce water use and increase the amount being replenished. Such an approach is outlined in the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan (see page 3 for more information).

All water users need to do their part to conserve water. CVWD must increase its imported water supply and help non-potable water users convert away from groundwater by offering other alternatives, such as recycled or Colorado River water.

The statewide water crisis is real and no single solution is going to solve it, including rain or conservation. We must all work together to solve the issue on several fronts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Robbins".

Steve Robbins,  
General Manager-Chief Engineer  
Coachella Valley Water District

## Groundwater facts

The Coachella Valley is blessed with a natural groundwater basin. In the early days of the valley, the aquifer was so full you need only to dig a shallow hole to find water.

Today, our aquifer is in a state of overdraft, meaning more water is used each year than can be replaced by natural or artificial means.

The district is protecting its imported water supply to eliminate overdraft by expanding its replenishment program.

**373,869 af** — Amount of groundwater used in the Coachella Valley in 2009

**62,700 af** — Average annual amount of water naturally replenished by rain and snow melt

**62,000 af** — Average annual amount of imported water replenished by CVWD and DWA

**82,849 af** — Amount of imported water replenished by CVWD and DWA in 2009

**2.26 million af** — Water replenished by CVWD and DWA since 1973

**5.5 million af** — Estimated cumulative overdraft

**39 million af** — Estimated capacity of Coachella Valley's groundwater basin

*af = acre-feet; 1 acre-foot equals 325,851 gallons*



The Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility went into full-scale operation in June 2009. Four vertical turbine pumps have a combined capacity of pushing 119 acre-feet of water per day from Lake Cahuilla to the replenishment ponds.

## New replenishment facility improving groundwater levels

Groundwater monitoring shows water levels in the east valley are rising, thanks in part to replenishment efforts at the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility.

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) started operating the facility on a full-scale basis in June 2009, followed by a public dedication and opening in October.

Monitoring indicates groundwater levels rose an average of six feet in eastern Coachella Valley wells during 2009, when the facility went into full operation.

Replenishment is among the most effective methods available for preserving local groundwater supplies and reversing aquifer overdraft.

The district operates two other full-scale replenishment facilities in the west valley through a partnership with Desert Water Agency, as well as a pilot replenishment facility in the east valley.

Named after a former CVWD general manager, the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility is designed to percolate 40,000 acre-feet of water annually into the eastern

Coachella Valley's aquifer. This amount of water is approximately what is used each year by 40,000 households.

Most of the eastern Coachella Valley has a layer of clay that forms an aquitard. Because water cannot percolate directly through this clay layer into the lower aquifer, conventional groundwater replenishment techniques are limited to locations where this aquitard does not occur.

CVWD conducted scientific modeling and a pilot program to locate replenishment sites. Initial testing of the potential for effective replenishment at the south La Quinta site began in 1994.

The Levy facility, located on 163 acres, uses Colorado River water delivered to the valley via the 123-mile Coachella Canal to Lake Cahuilla. From the lake, the water flows by gravity through an existing irrigation pipeline to two 422,000-gallon reservoirs at the Levy Facility's pump station. Water is then pumped up to 41 percolation basins, which are configured in a series of cascading cells.

The project was built in less than one year with costs totaling \$44 million.

# Strategic plan guides future actions

In June 2010, CVWD is expected to release the draft 2010 update to the *Coachella Valley Water Management Plan*.

The plan is a 35-year blueprint for wise water management and the basis for all of the water district's efforts to preserve the valley's groundwater source. First adopted by the Board of Directors in 2002, the plan calls for a multi-faceted approach including:

- Increased water conservation by all types of water users.
- Increasing the imported water supply from the Coachella Canal and State Water Project.
- Increasing the use of the imported supply and recycled water, instead of groundwater, for irrigation.
- Expanding groundwater replenishment efforts, especially in the east valley.

Since 2002, the water district has achieved several specific objectives identified in the plan and set new targets for the 2010 document. However, the overall goal of eliminating overdraft of the aquifer remains the same.

Accomplishments to date include reduced water use by all groups of water users and increased groundwater replenishment.

## 2010 update

The updated version of the plan emphasizes cooperation with municipalities, local water agencies, and tribes in regional planning and implementation.

The following are among some of the recommended activities outlined in the updated version of the plan for the board of directors to consider over the next 35 years:

- Provide incentives and support to agricultural customers to conserve water, such as through converting from flood/sprinkler irrigation to more efficient micro-sprinkler/drip systems.
- Encourage existing golf courses to convert landscaping to meet the 2007 Landscape Ordinance, requiring no more than four acres of grass per hole and 10 acres of grass per practice area.
- Expand landscape conversion

rebates for domestic customers to encourage less grass and more desert-appropriate landscaping.

- Complete construction on subsequent phases of the Mid-Valley Pipeline system to provide a blend of recycled and Colorado River water to up to 50 golf courses in lieu of groundwater.

- Turn the pilot Martinez Canyon replenishment facility into a full-scale facility with a capacity of up to 40,000 acre-feet of replenishment annually.

- Recover, treat and distribute desalinated drain water and shallow groundwater for irrigation and drinking water use in the east valley.

- Require installation of dual source plumbing systems for new development in the east valley for outdoor use of untreated canal water.

## Public input

The public is invited to review and comment on the draft plan, which is scheduled to be made available during summer or fall 2010. It is expected to go to the Board of Directors for approval in early 2011.

To read a complete version of the plan, visit the CVWD website at [www.cvwd.org](http://www.cvwd.org) or call (760) 398-2651.

## Among the accomplishments

CVWD made significant progress in all four key areas of the 2002 Water Management Plan thanks to new programs and cooperation with all water users.

- Goal: Increase water conservation
- ✓ Residential customers met goal of reducing water use by 10%
  - ✓ Golf courses met goal of reducing water use by 5%
  - ✓ Agricultural met goal of reducing water use by 7%

- Goal: Increase amount of imported water to the valley
- ✓ State Water Project entitlement increased to 194,100 annually (when combined with Desert Water Agency)

- Goal: Expand groundwater replenishment efforts
- ✓ Thomas E. Levy facility went into full-scale operation

- Goal: Use more recycled and imported water for irrigation
- ✓ Phase I of the Mid-Valley Pipeline was completed



Imported water from the California Aqueduct is released near Windy Point, where it follows the natural path of the Whitewater River into a large replenishment facility to help maintain groundwater levels in the Coachella Valley. Increasing the imported supply of water was among the original objectives in the *Coachella Valley Water Management Plan*.

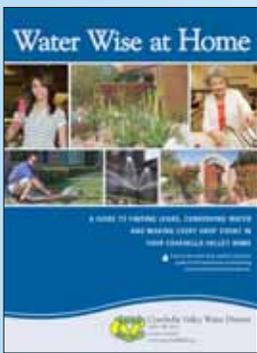
## Water use by the numbers

**60 gallons** — Water an average person uses inside the home each day

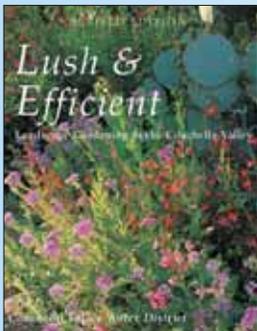
**1,370 gallons in the summer; 550 gallons in the winter** — Water an average Coachella Valley homeowner uses on outside irrigation each day

**200-800 gallons per day** — Water saved by fixing a leaky toilet

**12 gallons** — Water saved by reducing shower time from 10 to 5 minutes



This 12-page booklet will guide you to finding hidden and wasteful leaks inside and outside your home.



At 160 pages, *Lush & Efficient Landscape Gardening in the Coachella Valley* is packed with photos and information on hundreds of desert-friendly plants and trees. Cost is \$15 and includes an interactive CD-ROM.

To purchase, use the postcard inside this publication.

# Landscape rebates and discounts offered to *Water Wise* customers

Checks are in the mail for local homeowners and businesses who qualified for Coachella Valley Water District's landscape rebates this year. The newest water conservation program offers a cash incentive to customers who adopted water-efficient technologies and removed all or part of their water-thirsty lawns.

"Nearly 80 percent of the water used by Coachella Valley residents is outdoors. Encouraging customers to take water-saving measures in their yards, gardens and green spaces is one more way the Coachella Valley can reduce overdraft of the groundwater basin," said David Koller, CVWD conservation coordinator.

CVWD partnered with the cities of Palm Desert and La Quinta in early 2010 to offer more than \$200,000 in Water Wise Landscape Rebates to residents and businesses.

The first of two rebates pays eligible CVWD customers who remove turf grass and replace it with lush and

efficient landscaping. Residential customers are eligible for up to \$2,000 for removing up to 1,000 square feet of grass from their front yards and installing weather-based irrigation controllers.

Eligible homeowner associations and businesses can qualify for rebates up to \$5,000 for replacing grass on parkways adjacent to city streets, or up to \$10,000 for making full turf conversions adjacent to perimeter walls.

Residents and businesses that wish to be more water-efficient but are not ready to convert their turf may be eligible for the second rebate offered this year if they replace older, inefficient spray nozzles with water-saving smart nozzles. Rebates of up to \$5 per nozzle are offered.

Water Wise Landscape Rebates are scheduled to continue throughout 2010-11 with plans for additional desert cities to join. Program requirements vary by city. Rebate applications are available at a CVWD office or at [www.cvwd.org](http://www.cvwd.org).



## Homeowner Irrigation Guide

This table shows the approximate amount of water that different types of landscaping typically need each month. Individual watering times will vary due to soil and other conditions. Gradually reduce the amount of water you're using to find an adequate amount for your situation without being wasteful. When there's measurable rain, turn your sprinkler system off and keep it off until the surface of the ground has dried.

	Water-efficient shrubs	Water-efficient trees	Turf grass
January	.7 gal./day 2 days/week	14 gal./day 2 days/week	Spray system: 4 min./day; 7 days/week Rotor system: 9 min./day; 7 days/week
March	.9 gal./day 4 days/week	16 gal./day 4 days/week	Spray system: 9 min./day; 7 days/week Rotor system: 21 min./day; 7 days/week
May	.9 gal./day 6 days/week	18 gal./day 6 days/week	Spray system: 15 min./day; 7 days/week Rotor system: 33 min./day; 7 days/week
July	.9 gal./day 7 days/week	18 gal./day 7 days/week	Spray system: 16 min./day; 7 days/week Rotor system: 38 min./day; 7 days/week
September	1 gal./day 5 days/week	18 gal./day 5 days/week	Spray system: 12 min./day; 7 days/week Rotor system: 28 min./day; 7 days/week
November	.7 gal./day 3 days/week	14 gal./day 3 days/week	Spray system: 5 min./day; 7 days/week Rotor system: 13 min./day; 7 days/week



Jeff Place, College of the Desert professor of turfgrass management and ornamental horticulture, explains the benefits of using drip irrigation and multiple stream nozzles during a *Water Management for Landscape Professionals* seminar.

## Professional landscapers learn to maintain *Lush & Efficient* gardens and be smarter irrigators

Beautiful lawns and gardens in our desert are the handiwork of hundreds of local gardeners and landscapers, but overdraft of the Coachella Valley's aquifer and a growing awareness of the state water crisis have challenged the landscaping industry to be more water-efficient.

This year, the Coachella Valley Water District took an innovative approach to water conservation by engaging directly with large-scale landscapers, irrigation suppliers and professional gardeners to teach them the best water management practices.

"As the largest water agency in the Coachella Valley, we know that homeowners and community associations rely on landscaping professionals to control sprinkler systems, choose desert-friendly plants and pick the best irrigation products," said David Koller, CVWD conservation coordinator.

"Sharing the area's expert knowledge on the best water management practices with local professionals is an excellent way of increasing water efficiency

throughout the Coachella Valley."

CVWD teamed up in 2009-10 with experts at the City of Palm Desert, College of the Desert and local irrigation businesses to develop and present the *Water Management for Landscape Professionals* seminar.

To date, five seminars have been held at the University of California, Riverside's Palm Desert Graduate Center. The seminars — held in English and Spanish — have been attended by approximately 300 landscape professionals from more than 100 landscaping companies, homeowner associations, nurseries and cities.

"Those who control outdoor water use can make the biggest contribution to conservation," Koller said.

Certified water conservation managers, turf management experts and water management specialists made presentations on managing desert soils, using drip irrigation technologies, regulating water pressure and proper irrigation scheduling. These proven techniques reduce water usage and often lower monthly bills.

As more and more landscapers learn to incorporate water efficient methods into their daily work, the district has noticed an increase in lawn conversions and applications to the district's landscape rebate program.

Additionally, domestic water consumption for 2009 was approximately 8% less than 2008, which can be attributed in part to smarter irrigation, tiered rates and a rainy winter.

"The district plans to continue to host these seminars and develop new curriculum to help local landscape professionals stay up-to-date with the newest technologies and practices," Koller said.

Cost to attend is \$50. Attendees receive a binder of information and Certificate of Completion. A list of landscapers who have completed the training is available on the district's web site at [www.cvwd.org](http://www.cvwd.org).

Together, CVWD and local landscapers are transforming the look of the Coachella Valley to a lush and colorful, but more water-efficient destination.

# 2010 Domestic Water Quality Report

## Do I need a water softener?

No. CVWD tap water meets all drinking water standards and does not need to be conditioned or filtered. CVWD does not prohibit the use of water softeners, but district ordinance does prohibit the discharge of excess salt down the drain.

Discharged salt can harm the groundwater and may require additional treatment, which would increase future costs of providing sewer and water services. If you choose to soften your water, please check with your local water conditioning expert or the Pacific Water Quality Association to avoid installing a system that discharges excess salt down the drain.

## Does CVWD fluoridate the drinking water?

CVWD does not add fluoride to the water. However, fluoride is a naturally occurring element found in local groundwater.

## For more detailed information:

To receive a summary of the district's source water assessments, or for additional water quality data or clarification, call the district's Water Quality Section at (760) 398-2651.

Complete copies of source water assessments may be viewed at the Coachella Valley Water District, 85-995 Avenue 52, Coachella, CA 92236.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. También puede llamar al distrito de agua al número de teléfono (760) 398-2651.



Last year, CVWD staff analyzed more than 16,000 water samples to ensure that drinking water met all water quality standards.

Coachella Valley Water District is committed to delivering high quality drinking water that meets stringent government standards. This annual report documents that the water served to all CVWD water users (obtained from wells drilled into the Coachella Valley's vast groundwater basin) meets state and federal drinking water quality standards.

The district is tasked with ensuring that CVWD drinking water meets these standards. Highly trained employees monitor the water systems and collect drinking water samples that are tested at the district's state-certified laboratory. A few specialized tests are performed by other certified laboratories. In addition to the detected constituents listed in the table on pages 8-9, CVWD's Water Quality staff monitors for more than 100 other regulated and unregulated chemicals.

CVWD is governed by a locally elected, five-member board of directors who normally meet in public session at 9 a.m., on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the district's Coachella office at Avenue 52 & Highway 111.

While all of CVWD's domestic water supply meets state and federal standards, drinking water supplied to some service areas does contain low levels of naturally occurring arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the

costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

With respect to the presence of arsenic in drinking water in excess of 10 micrograms per liter but less than 50 ug/L — the state Department of Public Health warns that some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) over many years may experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

All drinking water delivered by CVWD last year meets the 10 ug/L MCL.

Radon is a naturally occurring, radioactive gas — a by-product of uranium — that originates underground but is found in the air. Radon moves from the ground into homes primarily through cracks and holes in their foundations. While most radon enters the home through soil, radon from tap water typically is less than two percent of the radon in indoor air.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has determined that

breathing radon gas increases an individual's chances of developing lung cancer, and has proposed a maximum contaminant level of 300 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L) for radon in drinking water. This proposed standard is far less than the 4,000 pCi/L in water that is equivalent to the radon level found in outdoor air. The radon level in district wells ranges from none detected to 460 pCi/L, significantly lower than that found in the air you breathe.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 milligrams per liter (mg/L) is a health risk for infants younger than six months old. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Nitrate levels in district wells ranges from no detection to 39 mg/L, which is well below the maximum containment level.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Coachella Valley Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds before using water for drinking or cooking. You can capture this flushed water in a container

and use it for watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

As noted, all drinking water served by CVWD comes from wells. The California Department of Public Health requires water agencies to state, however, "the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity."

"Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run off and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

"In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems."

Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. "Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the National Safe Council Radon Hotline (1-800-SOS-RADON)."

Drinking Water Source Water Assessments:

The district has conducted source water assessments that provide information about the vulnerability of district wells to contamination. In 2002, CVWD completed a comprehensive source water assessment that evaluated all groundwater wells supplying the district's six public water systems. An assessment is performed on each new well added to CVWD's system and on existing wells approximately every five years. Groundwater from these district wells are considered vulnerable to activities associated with urban and agricultural uses.

Urban land uses include the following activities: known contaminant plumes, dry cleaners, underground storage tanks, septic systems, automobile gas stations (including historic), automobile repair shops, historic waste dumps/landfills, illegal/unauthorized dumping, sewer collection systems and utility stations' maintenance areas.

Agricultural land uses include the following activities: irrigation/agricultural wells, irrigated crops, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum and transfer areas. The following activities have been associated with detected contaminants: known contaminant plumes, dry cleaners and irrigated crops.

Drinking water supplied by CVWD's wells to our communities complies with state and federal drinking water quality standards.

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791** or [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)."

—California Department of Public Health

## Definitions & Abbreviations

**AL or Regulatory Action Level** — The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**MCL or Maximum Contaminant Level** — The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to public health goals or maximum contaminant level goals as economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

**MCLG or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** — Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**mg/L** — Milligrams per liter (parts per million)

**MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** — The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**MRDLG or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** — The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**N/A** — Not applicable

**NA** — Not analyzed

**ND** — None detected

**NL or Notification Level** — Health based advisory level established by the California Department of Public Health for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) as stated by CDPH.

**None** — The government has not set a Public Health Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level for this substance.

**NTU** — Nephelometric turbidity units (measurement of suspended material)

**pCi/L** — picoCuries per liter

**PDWS or Primary Drinking Water Standard** — MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirement.

**PHG or Public Health Goal** — Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public Health Goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standard** — Based on aesthetics, these secondary maximum contaminant levels have monitoring and reporting requirements specified in regulations.

**ug/L** — Micrograms per liter (parts per billion)

**uS/cm** — Microsiemens per centimeter

# CVWD 2010 Domestic Water Quality Table

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2009)

CVWD analyzed more than 16,000 water samples last year to ensure that your drinking water meets state and federal standards. Every year, the district is required to analyze a select number of these samples for more than 100 regulated and unregulated substances.

This table lists those substances that were detected in the district's five service areas. Gray boxes indicate no substance was detected or existing data is no longer reportable. The data on the chart, which summarizes results of the most recent monitoring completed between 2001 and 2009, shows

that CVWD continues to deliver drinking water that meets state and federal water quality standards.

**To read this table:** First, determine in which service area you live (columns 4-8). Then move down the column, comparing the detection level of each chemical or other contaminant with the Public Health Goal, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal and Maximum Contaminant Level (columns 2-3).

For example, if you live in La Quinta and want to know the level of fluoride detected in your service area, you would look down the Cove Communities column and stop at the fluoride row. The average

fluoride level in that service area is 0.6 mg/L with the range of results varying between no detection and 1.0 mg/L.

Compare these values to the Maximum Contaminant Level in Column 3. Fluoride levels in this water comply with the Maximum Contaminant Level of 2.0 [mg/L]. The range can show a level above the Maximum Contaminant Level and still comply with the drinking water standard when compliance is based on average levels found in each water source.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Detected parameter, units	PHG or (MCLG)	Primary or (secondary) MCL	Cove Communities <sup>(1)</sup> Range (Average)	Indio Hills, Sky Valley & areas around Desert Hot Springs Range (Average)	Mecca, Bombay Beach, North Shore & Hot Mineral Spa Range (Average)	Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach & Salton City Range (Average)	Thermal & Valerie Jean <sup>(2)</sup> Range (Average)	Major Source(s)
Arsenic, ug/L	0.004	10	ND-5.7 (ND)		ND-18 (7.7) <sup>(8)</sup>		ND-5.3 (ND)	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron, mg/L <sup>(3)</sup>	None	NL=1.0				0.3-0.4 (0.4)		Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride, mg/L	None	(500, 600) <sup>(9)</sup>	6.5-120 (16)	12-22 (17)	40-55 (46)	230-350 (280)	7.8-43 (22)	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ), mg/L <sup>(4)</sup>	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	ND-2.2 (0.2)	0.1-0.5 (0.3)	ND-1.3 (0.4)	ND-1.9 (0.3)	ND-1.0 (0.3)	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, ug/L	(100)	50	ND-22 (ND)	15-20 (18)			ND-24 (15)	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI, ug/L <sup>(3)</sup>	None	None	6.2-17 (9.4)					Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L <sup>(5)</sup> [homes tested/ sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.12 [50/ 0]	0.96 [20/ 0]		0.13 [22/ 0]		Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L	None	(1.0)	ND-0.1 (ND)					Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	ND-1.0 (0.6)	0.4-0.7 (0.6)	0.9-1.2 (1.0)	0.7-1.7 (1.2)	0.6-0.9 (0.8)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha particle activity, pCi/L	(Zero)	15	ND-11 (3.7)	3.5-14 (7.5)	ND-3.0 (ND)	ND-3.9 (ND)	ND-4.8 (ND)	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ), mg/L	None	None	23-290 (120)	120-200 (170)	15-17 (16)	200-290 (240)	11-57 (39)	Erosion of natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS), ug/L	None	(500)	ND-0.09 (ND)					Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> ), mg/L	45	45	ND-39 (7.1)	ND-5.2 (3.7)		5.0-6.0 (5.5)	ND-3.4 (2.1)	Leaching of fertilizer, animal waste, natural deposits
Odor threshold, units	None	(3)	ND-1.0 (ND)					Naturally occurring organic materials
pH, units	None	None	7.3-8.2 (7.8)	7.7-8.0 (7.8)	6.9-8.7(8.0)	7.6-8.0 (7.8)	7.0-7.8 (7.5)	Physical characteristic
Sodium, mg/L	None	None	17-86 (28)	58-80 (66)	46-53 (48)	220-260 (230)	36-45 (41)	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific conductance, uS/cm	None	(1,600, 2,200) <sup>(9)</sup>	240-920 (370)	570-780 (660)	270-290 (280)	1,500-2,000 (1,700)	240-340 (280)	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	None	(500, 600) <sup>(9)</sup>	13-190 (38)	150-220 (170)	ND-1.9 (0.6)	200-280 (250)	1.4-43 (22)	Leaching from natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), ug/L	0.06	5	ND-0.6 (ND)					Discharge from dry cleaners and auto shops
Total Coliform bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	more than 5% <sup>(6)</sup> or more than 1 <sup>(7)</sup>			ND-1 (ND)			Naturally present in the environment
Total dissolved solids, mg/L	None	(1,000, 1,500) <sup>(9)</sup>	130-550 (220)	370-520 (430)	140-170 (150)	850-1,200 (980)	130-210 (160)	Leaching from natural deposits
Total trihalomethanes, ug/L <sup>(4)</sup>	None	80	1.5-7.8 (3.4)	6.5	1.2	7.5	10	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	None	(5)	ND-1.0 (ND)		ND-0.5 (ND)	ND-0.6 (0.2)	ND-0.3 (ND)	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-12 (4.5)	5.4-11 (7.5)	2.0	2.4-4.2 (3.0)	2.6-5.0 (3.8)	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium, ug/L <sup>(3)</sup>	None	NL=50	6.2-39 (14)	9.8-26 (15)		6-24 (17)	ND-29 (18)	Erosion of natural deposits

## Footnotes

(1) Includes the communities of Rancho Mirage, Thousand Palms, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta and portions of Bermuda Dunes, Cathedral City and Riverside County.

(2) In 2009, the Valerie Jean and Thermal service areas were consolidated into one service area.

(3) Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA and the California Department of Public Health have not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist both

regulatory agencies in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

(4) The reported average represents the highest running annual average based on distribution system monitoring.

(5) Reported values are 90th percentile levels for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.

(6) Systems that collect 40 or more samples per month.

(7) Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month.

(8) The average reported is the highest running annual average used for determining compliance.

(9) Values listed are the upper and short-term consumer acceptance contaminant levels.

## Keep fats, oils and greases out of your pipes

Improperly disposed fats, oils and greases are a common cause of sewer overflows and backups both in the home and throughout the sewer system.

Additionally, they cause expensive damage to CVWD's wastewater reclamation facilities.

## Common culprit is in your kitchen

Grease is most commonly a by-product of cooking found in such items as meat fats, lard, shortening, cooking oil, butter and margarine.

When grease is placed into the plumbing system through the kitchen sink, it sticks to the insides of the sewer pipes (both on your property and in the streets). Home garbage disposals do not keep grease out of the plumbing system.

## What you can do to help

- Never put grease down sink drains or garbage disposals.
- Scrape hardened grease into the trash can for proper disposal.
- Speak with your friends and neighbors about the problems caused by grease in the sewer system and how to properly dispose of it.
- In the Coachella Valley, restaurants and other businesses are required to maintain a grease interceptor to keep harmful fats, oils and greases out of the sewer system. CVWD's Source Control staff inspects these grease interceptors regularly to ensure proper compliance.

# Stimulus funding makes high-quality tap water available to rural families

Families living in the La Peña Housing Facility in Mecca have access to high quality drinking water now that the 20-acre mobile home park where they live has been connected to the district's domestic water distribution system via a new, 3,700-foot pipeline.

Residents had been tapping water from two nearby private wells that were not in compliance with state drinking water health standards for arsenic levels. The California Department of Public Health asked that CVWD connect La Peña to district facilities.

The project, costing slightly less than \$1 million, was made possible by a grant from the California Department of Water Resources under the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Funds Account and federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. A local Coachella firm was awarded the construction contract; district staff provided the engineering, surveying and inspection services.

There are dozens of private wells and water systems in the eastern Coachella Valley currently not meeting government regulations.

CVWD's Board of Directors and staff are working closely with county and state elected officials to secure funding for additional water quality improvement projects in housing communities that depend on private wells and water systems.

State Assemblyman V. Manuel Perez introduced a bill this year that would provide a \$2 million grant to study the most feasible way to expand the district's delivery system to provide quality drinking water to more residents currently using private wells.

All drinking water provided by CVWD meets state and federal water quality standards. In the areas of Mecca, Thermal, Oasis, Valerie Jean and North Shore, water is treated at one of three water quality treatment facilities before delivery to customers.



In cooperation with Riverside County's Mecca Streets Revitalization Project, CVWD relocated and replaced water lines in the community. This project stabilized water pressure and increased flow to residents and businesses already hooked up to the water district's water system. Here, staff lower a water main into place.



CVWD staff install a sewer line in Palm Desert.

## Wastewater systems upgraded and expanded

District engineers and construction crews focused their attention this year on needed upgrades and system expansions to the wastewater collection and treatment systems.

The eastern Coachella Valley, in particular, is benefiting from several capital improvement projects funded in part by federal grants. Below is a re-cap by community.

### **La Quinta**

A wastewater lift station in La Quinta was upgraded this past year with an emergency bypass pump and a newly-installed back-up generator. This project improves sewer services to residents and businesses throughout La Quinta.

### **Mecca**

A four-mile, 18-inch sewer pipeline was installed in Mecca along Avenue 66 and Pierce Street to the district wastewater reclamation plant (WRP) in Thermal.

The new pipeline increases sewer capacity for the area and readies the community for future demand. At \$3.2 million, the project came in significantly under budget thanks to efficient project

management and cost savings associated with the economic slowdown.

### **Thermal**

Two sewer projects along Avenue 62 from La Quinta to Thermal are currently underway. When completed, local residents will transition off septic tanks to sewer lines that connect to the WRP in Thermal.

The district supports the transition from septic tanks to a reliable sewer system as a way of protecting the underground aquifer from contamination.

“These two sewer projects are a key component of the district’s sanitation system master plan.” said Mark Johnson, director of Engineering.

Additionally, a grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture is funding construction of an eight-inch gravity-flow pipeline, a force main line and a lift station on Avenue 62 and Pierce Street in Thermal.

Coming from the other direction, farther down Avenue 62 and across the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, construction has begun on a 42-inch gravity-flow sewer pipeline along from

Fillmore Street to Monroe Street.

Combined, these projects will reduce pressure on two existing pipelines and increase sewage flows to the WRP.

The district uses gravity-flow lines whenever feasible to reduce energy costs. If the wastewater needs to flow uphill, a lift station is built to pump it. Over time, as CVWD relies more on gravity-flow systems, it will result in significant drops in energy consumption.

### **WRP improvements**

The district is making \$10 million in upgrades to three of its six wastewater reclamation plants in 2010-11.

At the plants in Thermal and north Indio (near Del Webb Shadow Hills) new machinery will be designed and installed to increase treatment capacity and protect equipment. At the north Indio plant, this means the district will double the amount of wastewater it treats and increase the supply of recycled water for non-potable customers.

The district’s largest plant, in Palm Desert, is also undergoing upgrades that will increase its water recycling capabilities.

## QSA litigation won't interfere with water delivery

Water deliveries and other terms of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) remain in place regardless of ongoing litigation associated with the landmark series of accords.

Much is at stake for the Coachella Valley, because the QSA quantified the amount of Colorado River water to which the CVWD is legally entitled. It also provides for the purchase of additional imported water at rates more favorable than what might be available anywhere else.

CVWD, Imperial Irrigation District (IID), San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and state and federal government agencies agreed to the QSA in 2003. Imperial County, a group of farmers in that county and special interest groups subsequently filed lawsuits challenging the validity of the agreements.

In early 2010, a Sacramento Superior Court Judge invalidated one of the agreements related to the Salton Sea, but did not rule on the validity of the water transfers or other conservation measures within the QSA. A state Appellate Court in May issued a permanent stay as the cases move their way up the litigation ladder.

"CVWD and other agencies will continue to work together to find whatever solutions to the QSA are necessary to ensure the Coachella Valley receives its fair share of Colorado River water, no matter how long it takes," said General Manager-Chief Engineer Steve Robbins. "We cannot allow the special interests of a few damage what is in the best interest of everyone else."

# 2010 Crop Report

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2009)

Crop production on Coachella Valley land irrigated with Colorado River water

**Value of year's production: \$575,435,465**

**Total acreage irrigated (includes double cropping): 59,236**

**Average gross value per acre: \$9,714**

Crop	Acreage	Yield in tons	Value per acre	Total value
<b>Fruit</b>	<b>25,485</b>	<b>216,236</b>	<b>\$9,925</b>	<b>\$261,559,358</b>
Dates	8,149	32,270	\$6,154	\$50,148,946
Figs	126	1,478	\$7,878	\$779,922
Grapes (table)	8,514	61,471	\$9,631	\$81,998,334
Grapefruit	1,052	16,531	\$6,817	\$7,171,484
Lemons & limes	4,365	55,102	\$11,692	\$51,269,420
Mangos	99	10,553	\$7,878	\$779,922
Olives	98	1,478	\$7,878	\$772,044
Oranges & tangerines	2,753	2,012	\$20,336	\$55,985,008
Peaches	54	179	\$5,764	\$311,256
Strawberries	275	1,627	\$7,986	\$2,196,150
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>22,957</b>	<b>230,290</b>	<b>\$8,829</b>	<b>\$197,152,475</b>
Beans	1,025	6,304	\$7,134	\$7,312,350
Broccoli	1,205	7,313	\$4,241	\$5,110,405
Carrots	2,146	19,565	\$3,869	\$8,302,874
Cauliflower	1,237	8,929	\$5,513	\$6,819,581
Celery	310	10,432	\$10,856	\$3,365,360
Corn (sweet)	2,427	996	\$3,762	\$9,130,374
Cucumbers	43	469	\$6,595	\$283,585
Greens (kale, etc.)	1,484	16,250	\$8,252	\$12,245,968
Lettuce	4,008	48,405	\$8,857	\$35,498,856
Melons	657	32,456	\$13,140	\$8,632,980
Onions (dry)	159	1,733	\$6,595	\$1,048,605
Other vegetables*	2,442	35,479	\$13,836	\$33,690,660
Peppers	4,375	71,866	\$15,457	\$67,624,375
Potatoes	1,136	14,086	\$5,369	\$6,099,184
Squash	91	599	\$2,735	\$248,885
Tomatoes	212	1,079	\$7,141	\$1,513,892
<b>Forage</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>21,239</b>	<b>\$601</b>	<b>\$1,501,334</b>
Alfalfa hay	634	5,009	\$1,414	\$896,746
Sudan grass	718	3,303	\$662	\$475,316
Irrigated pasture**	1,144	12,927	\$113	\$129,272
<b>Nursery</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>\$28,849</b>	<b>\$42,465,728</b>
<b>Fish Farms</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>\$32,903</b>	<b>\$6,449,130</b>
<b>Golf Courses</b>	<b>5,031</b>	<b>408,014</b>	<b>\$10,380</b>	<b>\$52,221,780</b>
<b>Polo Fields</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>39,941</b>	<b>\$10,380</b>	<b>\$5,023,920</b>
<b>Turf Grass</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>70,800</b>	<b>\$10,380</b>	<b>\$9,061,740</b>

All financial figures are rounded off to the nearest dollar.

\*Other vegetables include artichokes, asparagus, eggplant, okra, radishes and spices

\*\*Yield is in animal units per month (AUM)

# Stormwater planners flooded with challenges

Geologically speaking, Coachella Valley's numerous alluvial fans are not the best locations upon which to build houses. The alluvial fans have been created over centuries as fast-moving stormwater flowed down mountain canyons to the valley floor.

Aesthetically speaking, alluvial fans are popular locations to build houses, resorts and golf courses because of the proximity of the property to nearby mountains and attractive views. Developing the land, however, does nothing to discourage the flow of water unless the proper flood control facilities are built.

When the region gets rain, the result often is flash floods roaring out of the canyons. While the water crossing over an alluvial fan may be shallow, it moves very fast in unpredictable ways and carries a lot of debris and sediment.

In some areas where homes were built on or below alluvial fans prior to

adequate flood protection facilities, the results were catastrophic, with homes destroyed and millions of dollars in property damage. Such was the case during heavy rains in 1960, 1968, 1976 and 1979, among other years.

Funding for stormwater facilities comes almost entirely from local property taxes. Many of the large facilities that protect the cove communities today were built in the 1980s.

Today, ordinances and other regulations require developments to be designed so all residences are protected against flooding.

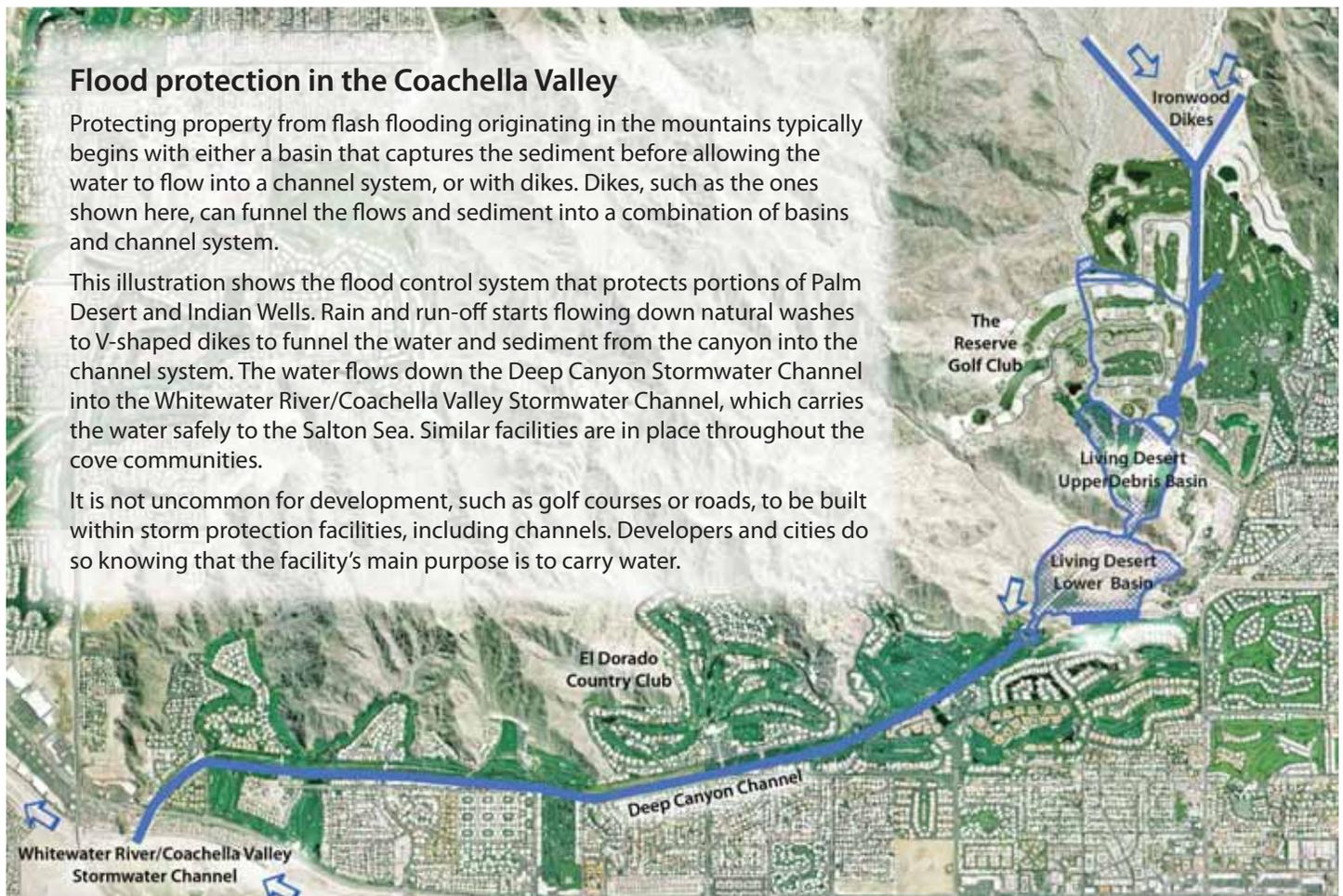
Coachella Valley Water District provides regional flood control across nearly 600 square miles within the Coachella Valley. The district's goal is to ensure safe conveyance of floodwater through its stormwater system. Rain coming down directly onto a city or an unincorporated area is the responsibility

of either the city or county.

"CVWD's primary responsibility is the protection of lives and property," said stormwater engineer Georgia Celehar Bauer. "When storms cause heavy rain flow to close roads that cross the channel, it's important for drivers to obey those closures for their own safety and remember the water is being funneled down the channel as a way to keep nearby neighborhoods safe."

Some flood control facilities are concrete channels. Others serve double duty by providing both protection and recreation, such as green belts and golf courses. In either case, flood protection remains the primary responsibility.

Flood control is a multi-agency cooperative effort. CVWD would be handicapped in its ability to protect the valley were it not for on-going relationships with the cities in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County and state and federal agencies.



## Paying your bill

• The district offers the convenience of having your monthly payment automatically deducted from your checking account. Simply complete an Automatic Payment Service Form, available at either office or on our web site at [www.cvwd.org/service/payment.php](http://www.cvwd.org/service/payment.php).

• Customers can also make electronic payments using online or telephone banking systems. Payments can't be made through CVWD's website, but can be made through separate online banking sites.

• Water users can pay bills using convenient drop boxes available at offices in Palm Desert (75-525 Hovley Lane East) and Coachella (85-995 Avenue 52). The Palm Desert drop box is open 24 hours a day.

For customers using the online method to pay their monthly water bill, it is important that your new water account number appears in your online banking provider's system in the same format as it appears on your recent water statement (with no commas, periods, spaces, dashes or alpha characters). New 12-digit account numbers were issued in spring 2010 to correspond with a new billing system. An account number in an incorrect format may result in notification from your bank or payment service that they were unable to process your payment request due to an invalid account number.

For more information, contact customer service at (760) 391-9600.

Mailed payments should be sent to P.O. Box 5000, Coachella, CA 92236.

## Rate Summary

As of July 1, 2009 <sup>(1)</sup>

Domestic Water Base Rate		
Area of service	Monthly charge per 100 cubic feet	Monthly charge 3/4" meter
Majority of the district, except areas noted below	\$1.03	\$7.00
Service Area 26 (includes Sky Valley & Indio Hills)	\$1.26	\$7.50
Improvement District 11 (includes Salton City, Desert Beach and Desert Shores)	\$1.33	\$7.50
Service Area 23 (includes east Salton Sea areas of North Shore and Bombay Beach)	\$1.55	\$7.50
Areas outside boundaries of the district or an improvement district, but served by the improvement district	\$1.60	\$17.50
Tiers		
Tier 1: Excellent	90% Base Rate	Customers pay the tier rate for all water used within that tier.
Tier 2: Efficient	Base Rate	
Tier 3: Inefficient	Base Rate x 1.5	
Tier 4: Wasteful	Base Rate x 2	
Tier 5: Excessive	Base Rate x 4	
Residential Sanitation		
Area of service	Monthly charge per dwelling unit	
Improvement District 80 (includes ID 53, 54, 57, Palm Desert Country Club and City of Indian Wells)	\$22.50	
Improvement District 81 (includes area along I-10 from Thousand Palms to Indio)	\$25.65	
Service Area 41 (bounded generally by Jackson, Calhoun and Avenues 52 and 56)	\$26.05	
La Quinta and Mecca	\$27.05	
Bombay Beach	\$29.85	
North Shore Beach	\$30.40	
Irrigation Water		
User category	Charge per acre-foot	
Agriculture	\$24.05	
Golf courses & other non-agriculture	\$28.05	
Groundwater recharge	\$82.20	
Construction	\$120.00	
Quagga mussel mitigation surcharge	\$5.00	
Gate charge, per day	\$11.50	

<sup>(1)</sup> This table represents water rates for the 2009-10 fiscal year. At the time this publication was printed, the water district's Board of Directors had not yet approved the 2010-2011 rate structure, pending a public hearing. For confirmation of the most up-to-date rates, call CVWD at (760) 398-2651 or go online at [www.cvwd.org/service/rates.php](http://www.cvwd.org/service/rates.php).

# Comparative Condensed Balance Sheet

Assets	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash and investments	\$196,892,439	\$192,792,322
<sup>(1)</sup> Accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses & other	36,444,243	35,192,802
	<b>233,336,682</b>	<b>227,985,124</b>
<b>Property, plant &amp; equipment:</b>		
All-American Canal & distribution system (participating equity)	34,874,505	34,874,505
State Water Project (participating equity)	138,452,930	117,838,963
Land, facilities & equipment	1,272,190,757	1,129,327,578
	1,445,518,192	1,282,041,046
Accumulated amortization & depreciation	(402,276,506)	(370,251,140)
Construction work in progress	11,618,928	92,075,801
	<b>1,054,860,614</b>	<b>1,003,865,707</b>
Assets restricted for development & other purposes	125,404,271	109,615,410
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$1,413,601,567</b>	<b>\$1,341,466,241</b>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>		
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$8,022,324	\$6,501,202
Customer advances & deposits	4,970,700	3,511,288
Accrued salaries, interest, deferral & other expenses	8,114,592	10,579,663
	<b>21,107,616</b>	<b>20,592,153</b>
<b>Long-term liabilities:</b>		
State Water Project & other	4,054,970	1,157,761
Bonds payable & certificates of participation	12,250,000	14,425,000
	<b>16,304,970</b>	<b>15,582,761</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>37,412,586</b>	<b>36,174,914</b>
<sup>(2)</sup> Taxpayers' equity in assets	1,376,188,981	1,305,291,327
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Equity</b>	<b>\$1,413,601,567</b>	<b>\$1,341,466,241</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Prior period results have been restated to conform to current period presentation.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes the taxpayers' equity in canal and irrigation distribution facilities, wells and reservoirs, treatment plants and stormwater facilities. This value includes facilities paid for by others and donated to the district. The value has been reduced by any outstanding debt (liabilities).

<sup>(3)</sup> Majority is groundwater replenishment assessment fees — well owners' proportionate shares of the cost of importing water to replenish the groundwater basin.

<sup>(4)</sup> One-time transfer between funds to reimburse Canal water for Palo Verde land fallowing costs.

<sup>(5)</sup> Transfers to Capital Projects Fund and Debt Service Fund.

<sup>(6)</sup> The district utilized reserves for a variety of capital projects primarily related to maintaining and increasing levels of drinking water, including bringing non-potable water to the central valley for irrigation purposes and establishing a groundwater recharge facility in the east valley.

# Condensed Statement of Revenues & Expenses

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009

	Canal water	Domestic	Sanitation	Stormwater	Recharge	Other	Total
<b>Revenues</b>							
Water sales	\$9,550,780	\$66,173,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,723,903
Service charges	0	1,498,954	32,862,622	0	<sup>(3)</sup> 16,162,433	0	50,524,009
Availability charges	892,990	619,006	117,803	0	0	0	1,629,799
Taxes	2,248,513	275,191	1,353,670	15,686,243	27,802,358	11,320,355	58,686,330
Interest	246,081	654,814	1,652,199	1,623,388	6,615,623	2,070,270	12,862,375
Reimbursements	652,892	32,261	0	0	0	0	685,153
Transfers in	<sup>(4)</sup> 6,699,096	0	0	0	0	<sup>(5)</sup> 3,540,523	10,239,619
Other revenues	59,847	2,195,871	1,098,607	759,232	0	116,333	4,229,890
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,350,199</b>	<b>\$71,449,220</b>	<b>\$37,084,901</b>	<b>\$18,068,863</b>	<b>\$50,580,414</b>	<b>\$17,047,481</b>	<b>\$214,581,078</b>
<b>Expenses</b>							
Operation & maintenance	\$9,295,697	\$51,661,590	\$20,293,999	\$3,627,645	\$16,276,179	\$9,541,443	\$110,696,553
General & administration	1,750,574	11,919,983	5,209,983	705,360		782,688	20,368,588
Other	1,261,204	0	0	982,813	15,326,577	4,200,801	21,771,395
Depreciation	798,022	12,086,459	10,236,370	2,342,813	5,054,118	2,504,254	33,022,036
Transfers out	<sup>(5)</sup> 1,313,613	0	<sup>(5)</sup> 781,997	<sup>(5)</sup> 1,444,913	<sup>(4)</sup> 6,699,096	0	10,239,619
Reserves	5,931,089	<sup>(6)</sup> (4,218,812)	562,552	8,965,319	7,224,444	18,295	18,482,887
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,350,199</b>	<b>\$71,449,220</b>	<b>\$37,084,901</b>	<b>\$18,068,863</b>	<b>\$50,580,414</b>	<b>\$17,047,481</b>	<b>\$214,581,078</b>

## Responding to a boil order notice:

**Option 1.** Your first choice for replacing tap water for drinking and cooking should be bottled water. Everyone should include in their emergency supply kit a 7-day supply of bottled water (at least 1 gallon of water per person per day, plus extra water for pets). You can purchase commercially bottled water or store your own.

**Option 2.** If you don't have bottled water, you should use boiled tap water. Boiling water will kill most types of disease-causing organisms.

If the water is unusually cloudy, murky or colored, filter it first through a clean cloth or allow it to settle and draw off the clear water for boiling. Then, bring to a rolling boil and leave for one minute.

**Option 3.** If you are unable to boil water, you're next best choice is to disinfect it with household bleach. Bleach will kill some (but not all) types of disease-causing organisms.

If the water is unusually cloudy, murky or colored, filter it first through a clean cloth or allow it to settle and draw off the clear water for disinfection.

Then, add 1/8 teaspoon (or 8 drops) of regular, unscented liquid household bleach for each gallon of water, stir well and let it stand for 30 minutes before using. Store disinfected water in clean containers with covers.

**Never use** scented, powdered or swimming pool bleach. These products may contain dangerous amounts of chemicals not intended for consumption. A faint chlorine smell is normal.

# Emergency Preparedness & Drinking Water

In the event of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or severe flooding, Coachella Valley Water District's water delivery system could be compromised and you could be advised to not use tap water for any purpose or to boil the water before using it for drinking and cooking. Remove this page and store it with your emergency preparedness supplies so that you will have the following information available to help guide you during such an emergency.

## How do I know if my tap water can be used for drinking and cooking?

In the event of a disaster, CVWD may issue a boil water notice as a precautionary measure if water quality is in doubt. CVWD will inspect and test the water system. If the test results are unacceptable, a boil water notice will be issued until the problem is located and solved, and the water system tests are acceptable. Notification will be made through the media, the district's web site ([www.cvwd.org](http://www.cvwd.org)), posted fliers in public spaces and other means.



## Is boiled tap water always safe to use?

It is likely that following a natural disaster, the tap water will need to be boiled before use for drinking and cooking. However, it is possible for tap water to be contaminated with a chemical that is not safe to consume even after boiling and may even be a risk during bathing. In this event, you will receive notification to not use the tap water for any purpose.

Your first choice for replacing tap water for drinking and cooking should be bottled water. Everyone should include in their emergency supply kit a 7-day supply of bottled water (at least 1 gallon of water per person per day, plus extra water for pets). You're next best choice is to disinfect the tap water with household bleach (see instructions in the column to the left).

## Can I use the water inside my water heater?

While bottled water is preferred, the water in your water heater can be used for drinking and cooking, provided that the water heater remains upright and you turn off the main water valve to your home immediately after the disaster occurs. To access this water, turn off the heating element and open the drain faucet at the bottom of the water heater. To start the water flowing, close the water intake valve at the top of the tank and open a hot water facet in the home.

When CVWD announces that you can resume normal use of your tap water, don't forget to refill the water heater before turning on the heating element.

## Turn off sprinkler systems

A disaster may result in reduced water pressure and limited water supply, caused by leaks in the distribution system or by wells temporarily out of service. If this happens, it will be important to restrict water use to drinking and other emergency purposes, such as fire suppression.

Please remember to turn off your irrigation sprinklers so you aren't wasting what may be a limited supply on landscaping.

# By the Numbers

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2009)

**Coachella Valley Water District** is a local government agency formed in 1918 by the registered voters within the district.

**Governing board:** Five directors, representing five divisions and elected at-large to four-year terms

**Fields of service:** Domestic water supply, treatment and distribution; wastewater collection and treatment; recycled water distribution; regional stormwater/flood protection; irrigation water importation and distribution; irrigation drainage collection; groundwater management and promotion of water conservation

**Property valuation:** Property within CVWD boundaries had a total combined assessed value in 2009 of \$55,401,982,267 as fixed by Riverside and Imperial County assessors and state officials. This figure is used to determine property tax funding for the district.

## General Information

Employees	491
Total service area	639,857 acres

## Domestic Water

### Service information

Population served	283,529
Active meters	106,992
Average daily demand	103 mgd
Total water delivered	114,911 af

### System information

Active wells	104
Total well capacity	253 mgd
Distribution reservoirs	58
Storage capacity	132 mg
Distribution piping system	1,978 miles

## Canal Water

### Service information

Total irrigable acres	78,530
Active accounts	1,082
Total water delivered	269,243 af
Average daily demand	738 af
Maximum daily demand	1,207 af

### System information

Reservoirs	2
Storage capacity	1,301 af
Distribution system	485 miles
Pumping plants	20
Length of canal	122 miles

## Agricultural Drainage

Total on-farm drains	2,298 miles
Acreage with farm drains	37,425
District open drains	21 miles
District pipe drains	166 miles

## Wastewater

### Service information

Population served	267,260
Active accounts	100,853
Average daily flow	17.3 mgd

### System information

Wastewater reclamation plants	6
Total daily capacity	33.5 mgd
Collection piping system	1,079 miles

## Recycled Water

### Service information

Active accounts	16
Average daily flow	7.4 mgd

### System information

Wastewater reclamation plants producing recycled water	3
Total daily capacity	18 mgd
Distribution piping system	15 miles

## Groundwater Management

(In cooperation with Desert Water Agency)

Recharge facilities	4
Recharge from imported water	82,849 af
Imported supply since 1973	2,263,699 af

## Stormwater Protection

Service area	381,479 acres
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### System information

Number of stormwater channels	16
Length of Whitewater River/ Coachella Stormwater Channel	49 miles
Length of all regional flood protection facilities	134 miles

**af** = acre-feet. An acre-foot of water is equal to 325,851 gallons, or enough water to cover one acre of land one foot deep.

**mgd** = million gallons per day.



Coachella Valley Water District  
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