



Making every drop
count since 1918

Coachella Valley Water District

2010-11 Annual Review

Inside:

2010 was a good year
for groundwater
replenishment.

Page 2

District offers new
landscape and toilet
rebate programs.

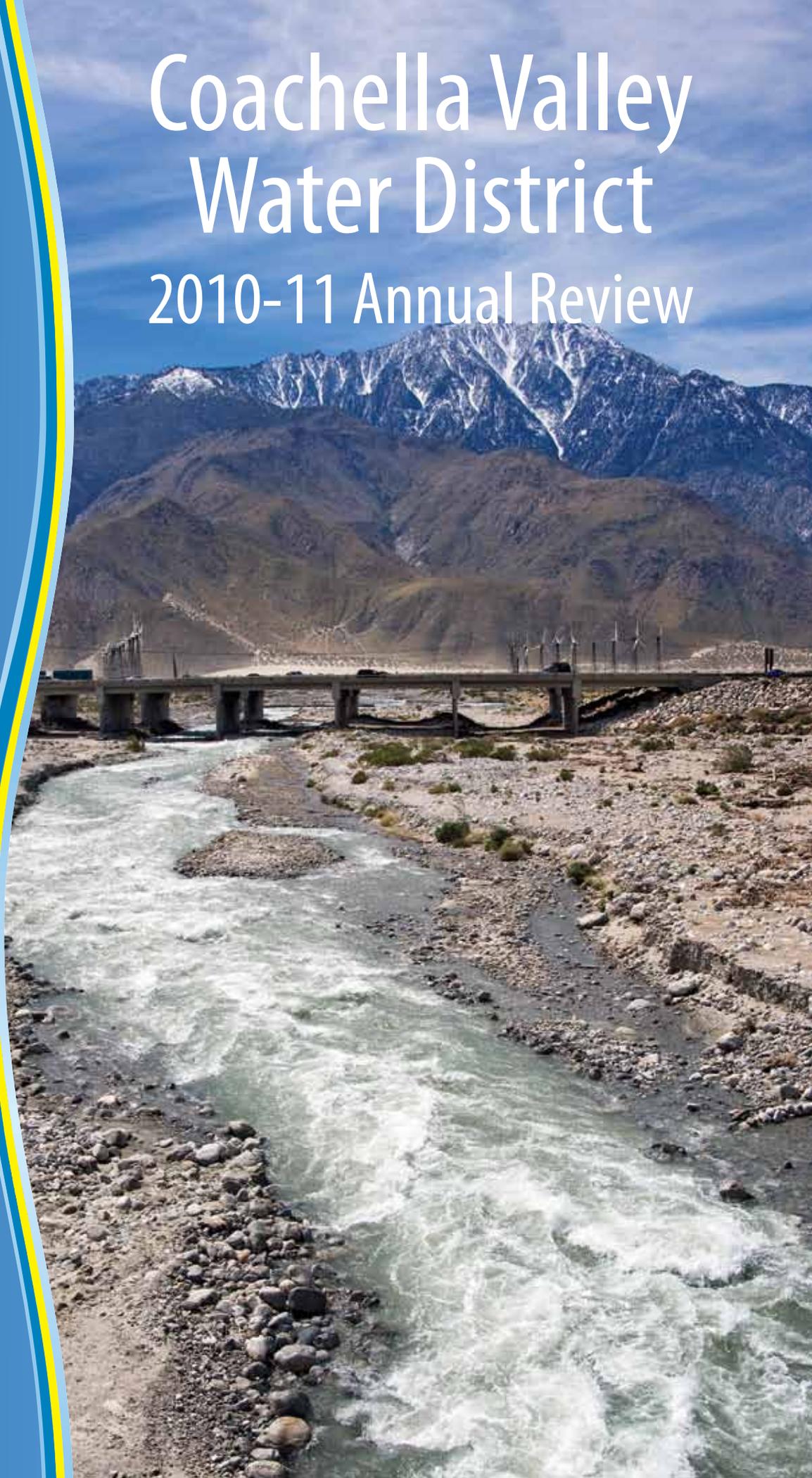
Pages 4-5

Water Quality
Report details
valley's drinking
water.

Pages 6-9

Coachella Canal's
distribution system
expanded to alleviate
demand on the aquifer.

Page 15



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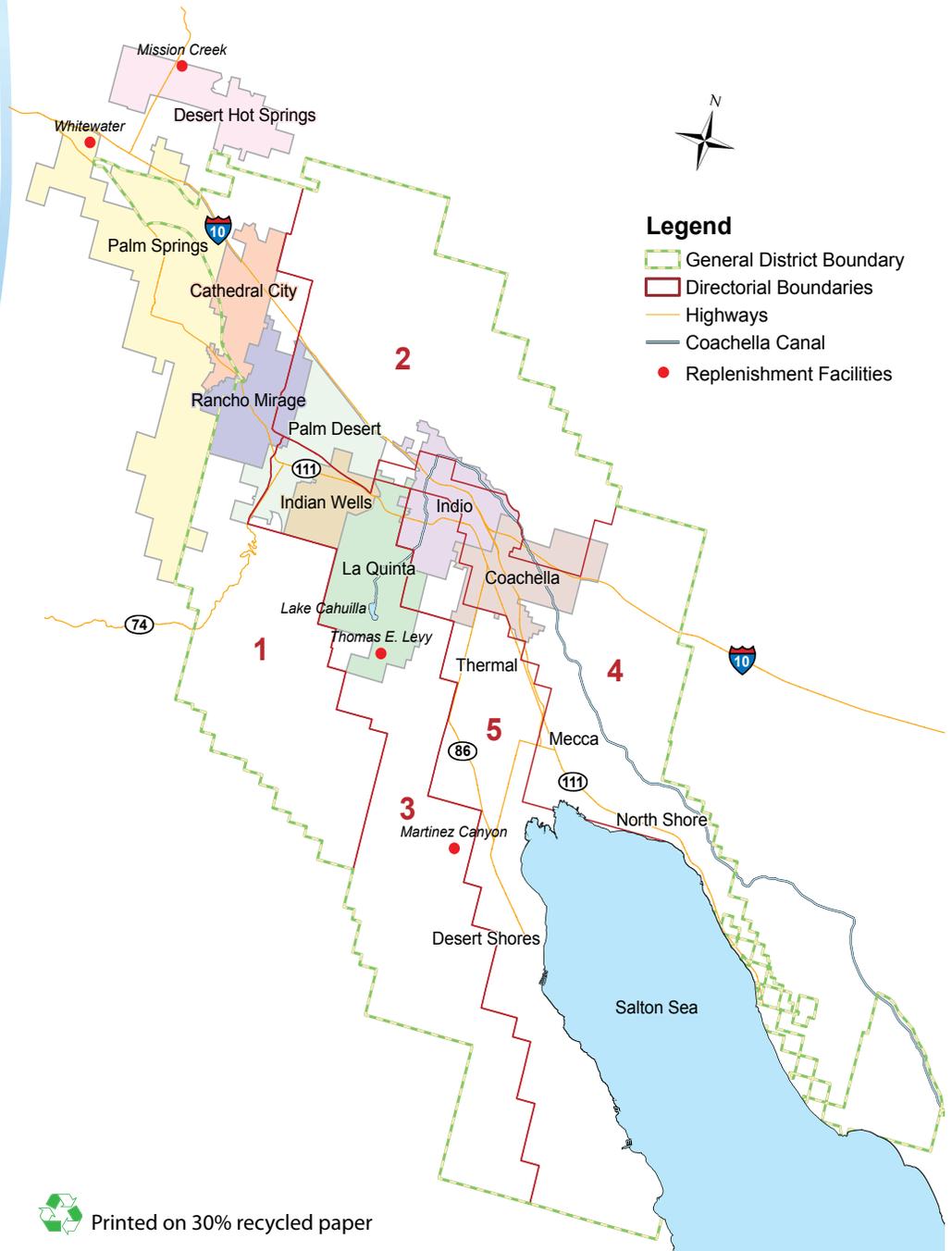
Fax (760) 398-3711

Web sites www.cvwd.org
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. Call the district or visit online to confirm actual dates, times and location.

The Water Quality Report on pages 6-9 is mailed to all bill payers and registered voters within the district's domestic water boundary, in accordance with state law. The 2010-11 Annual Review costs approximately 50 cents per issue to print and mail.



Printed on 30% recycled paper

Cover Photo: When rain and snow melt pour out of the San Bernardino mountains, it awakens the Whitewater River. The river water is sometimes mixed with imported water (as seen here) and as much of the water as possible is diverted into CVWD replenishment ponds to help supplement the aquifer. The remainder flows down the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, built along the river's natural path. Because the river is often dry, local residents sometimes forget it exists and are reminded only when the river disrupts traffic where roads are built inside the river bed/channel.

To Coachella Valley Water District customers:

CVWD is responsible for ensuring quality drinking water is delivered to your home 24 hours a day. But our commitment to meeting the various water-related needs of the Coachella valley doesn't end there. We also import water for irrigation and groundwater replenishment, collect and treat wastewater, deliver recycled water and manage the regional flood stormwater system.

Thanks to above-average rainfall and full reservoirs across the state, Gov. Jerry Brown this spring declared the end of the state's three-year drought. While this was welcome news, it should not be used as an excuse to return to wasteful water use. In the Coachella valley, we rely on the vast aquifer and, unfortunately, that aquifer remains in a state of overdraft regardless of drought status. Overdraft occurs when we use more water from the aquifer than is returned by natural and artificial means, such as rain and imported water.

As a responsible steward of the valley's groundwater resources, the district imports water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project for agricultural and golf course irrigation and to replenish the aquifer. Increased use of imported water is among the future goals outlined in the district's Water Management Plan, the draft update of which was released at the end of 2010 and is available to review online at www.cvwd.org.

The long-term planning document identifies a range of actions needed to eliminate overdraft of the aquifer while maintaining the quality of life in the valley. Other objectives include expanding groundwater replenishment efforts and increasing the use of recycled water for irrigating golf courses.

The plan also outlines water conservation goals for all types of water users, including agriculture, golf, homes and businesses. Water use by homes and businesses decreased in 2010, in part due to tiered rates and increased awareness about the need to change wasteful water practices. We have not yet met the state's mandate of reducing water use by 20 percent by the year 2020, but are well on our way.

In these difficult economic times, CVWD has taken a number of steps to reduce costs and keep rates among the lowest in the state. At the time this publication was printed, the Board of Directors had not yet approved the 2011-12 fiscal year budget. However, the budget proposal reflected increased power and fuel costs coupled with reduced revenue and some reserve funds remaining depleted.

Reduced spending, including across-the-board departmental cuts and another year of postponing maintenance projects, helped create a budget that anticipates no increases for sewer and domestic water rates and minimal increases for canal water rates.

Despite budget challenges, I assure you we will strive to provide the highest quality service to all our customers in all these water-related areas.

Sincerely,



Steve Robbins,
General Manager-Chief Engineer



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 needed 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.

345,136 af — Amount of groundwater used in the Coachella Valley in 2010

298,941 af — Amount of imported water replenished by CVWD and DWA in 2010

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

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



Groundwater replenishment program has successful year

In 2010, the Coachella Valley Water District and Desert Water Agency jointly replenished almost as much imported water into the aquifer than was taken out by area residents and businesses, helping to close the gap on the overdrafted aquifer.

Imported water supplies reached near-record breaking levels in 2010, with nearly 300,000 acre-feet put into the groundwater basin. That is enough water to meet the annual needs of approximately 300,000 homes and businesses.

When you add the estimated annual average of 62,700 acre-feet of natural groundwater replenishment through captured rain and snow melt, the total replenished amount was greater than what was taken out. That was the first time the amount replenished exceeded the amount taken out since 1986.

CVWD and DWA are State Water Project contractors. Combined, the two agencies are the third largest contractor in the state. In 2010, the agencies replenished approximately 228,000 acre-feet of water into the Whitewater Replenishment Facility near Windy Point and more than 33,000 acre-feet into the Mission Creek spreading basins.

In addition, CVWD operates the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility in south La

Quinta and the Martinez Canyon Pilot Facility in Oasis. In 2010, more than 37,400 acre-feet of water was replenished at these two facilities combined.

All of CVWD's drinking water comes from the groundwater basin, with an estimated capacity in excess of 39 million acre-feet. Overdraft of the aquifer can have serious consequences, including increased pumping costs, land subsidence and water quality issues. Imported water is used to replenish the basins to ensure adequate water supplies and maintenance of groundwater levels.

While it is critical that we import water to replenish the aquifer, it is an expensive undertaking. CVWD and DWA's imported water costs are \$76 million per year.

Groundwater replenishment programs are partially funded by the Replenishment Assessment Charge, commonly called the RAC, which is paid by all large water users with private wells that pump more than 25 acre-feet of groundwater per year, including CVWD.

Groundwater replenishment is just one way in which the district is working to protect the aquifer. In addition, the district looks for means to provide alternative water sources to non-potable users, such as recycled water for golf courses.

Year	Natural replenishment average	Artificial replenishment actual	Total replenishment	Valleywide pumped *	Difference
2010	62,700	298,941	361,641	345,136	16,505
2009	62,700	82,849	145,549	373,869	(228,320)
2008	62,700	15,984	78,684	395,207	(316,523)
2007	62,700	22,795	85,495	396,331	(310,836)
2006	62,700	121,508	184,208	349,990	(165,782)
2005	62,700	195,020	257,720	395,920	(138,200)
2004	62,700	22,258	84,958	388,275	(303,317)
2003	62,700	2,614	65,314	412,846	(347,532)
2002	62,700	40,528	103,228	389,566	(286,338)
2001	62,700	4,279	66,979	382,766	(315,787)
Average	62,700	80,678	143,378	382,991	(239,613)

* Excludes private well pumpers of less than 25 acre-feet annually.

All numbers in 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.



The Whitewater River and Coachella Valley stormwater channels convey flood waters from rain and snow melt safely through the valley to the Salton Sea. Concrete lining, sometimes hidden underneath golf courses, landscaping or earthen material, helps prevent erosion and protect adjacent properties.

Stormwater channels keep flows away from homes

With the general scarcity of rain in the Coachella Valley, it might be easy to think that flooding is something desert residents don't need to worry about.

"People don't realize that huge storms do happen," said Dan Charlton, engineering manager.

When heavy rains occur, the alluvial fans surrounding the valley convey stormwater down into populated areas. Historically, such storms have been catastrophic, causing millions of dollars in property damage.

The regional stormwater system developed by the water district relies on a main channel and several smaller channels to safely convey water away from homes and businesses for 49 miles from Whitewater to the Salton Sea.

From Windy Point to about Washington Street, the main channel is called the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel because it is the naturally occurring Whitewater River riverbed. At about Washington Street, the riverbed officially turns into the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. Built separately, they form one cohesive channel fed by 15 smaller tributary channels that collect rapidly moving flood water as it pours from the adjacent mountains onto the

valley floor.

Many of these smaller facilities were built in the 1970s in cooperation with area cities. The length of all regional flood protection facilities is 134 miles.

This year, progress continued with the ongoing work to line the stormwater channel with concrete.

"It helps convey the water downstream and helps prevent lateral erosion, protecting adjacent properties from inundation," Charlton said.

Along several areas of the channel, the lining is covered with grass, earthen material or other landscaping, hiding the lining while allowing it to provide protection.

Recent work has involved lining a 4,000 foot-long section of the channel from Industrial Way to Avenue 54 in the city of Coachella.

The \$2.5 million project required dewatering the channel, which is the process of removing water from the soil. This can be difficult in the east valley, where the groundwater table is only 8-10 feet below the surface.

The project also required locating and recording a high-pressure gas line and building access ramps and storm drain outlets.

Did you know?

The 49-mile stormwater channel that conveys rain and snow melt through the valley to the Salton Sea is called the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel to the west of Washington Street and the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel to the east.

This main channel was built to withstand a Standard Project Flood, or approximately 82,000 cubic feet per second of water flow. This is greater than a 100-Year Flood.

Some development, such as roads and golf courses, is built within stormwater protection facilities. However, the main purpose of each facility is to convey water.

Residents need to be cautious when crossing stormwater channels both during and prior to a storm because deep, flowing water can appear suddenly.

Water use by the numbers

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

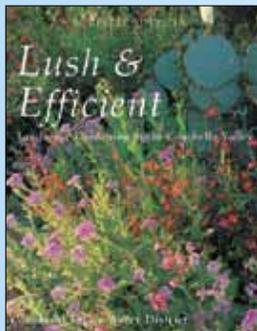
**1,370 gallons in the summer;
550 gallons in the winter** — Water an average Coachella Valley homeowner uses on outside irrigation each day

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 free, 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.

Order either publication using the postcard inside this *Annual Review*.

Landscape rebate program expands districtwide

Thousands of square-feet of landscaping have been converted from turf to desert-friendly gardens with help from the Coachella Valley Water District.

“The desert landscaping that is drip-irrigated uses 50 percent to 70 percent less water than grass. That’s very significant,” said Dave Koller, conservation coordinator for the district. “The conversion can pay itself off over the years.”

Koller points out that 70 to 80 percent of residential water is used outdoors. He said the water district’s introduction of tiered rates helped to raise awareness about conservation, even though the rates were set up so that homeowners could meet their water budget and still have turf.

The conversion projects were fueled in part this year by rebate programs developed by the district in partnership with the cities of Palm Desert and La Quinta. The agencies jointly contributed more than \$200,000 in Water Wise Landscape Rebates to participating residents and businesses.

One rebate program paid eligible CVWD customers to remove turf and replace it with lush and efficient landscaping. Eligible homeowner associations and businesses could qualify for rebates to replace grass on parkways adjacent to city streets.

A second program offered to residents and businesses provided rebates for those wanting to replace older, inefficient spray nozzles with water-saving smart nozzles.

The district is now offering a rebate program to all CVWD customers, even if there is no matching funds from the city in which you live. For qualifying participants, the district will pay \$1 for each square foot of grass replaced and \$2.50 for each new generation sprinkler nozzle installed.

Individual homeowners can qualify for rebates adding up to \$1,000. The rebates can add up to \$5,000 for a large landscape project, such as those managed by HOAs.

Those who converted landscaping during the recent rebate programs had to meet certain conditions. In return, they received professional assistance from RGA

Toilet rebates

Starting July 1, the district will offer a new program to help customers reduce their indoor water use by providing up to \$100 for replacing an old toilet with a newer, more efficient one.

Program details:

- All district customers are eligible, with a limit of one toilet replacement per household.
- Old toilets must be manufactured prior to 1992 and consume more than 3 gallons per flush.
- The customer is responsible for installing the new toilet and must provide the district with a sales receipt and deliver the old toilet, which will be recycled.
- The \$10,000 annual program will fund replacement of up to 60 toilets per year.

Visit www.cvwd.org for details.

Landscape Architects of Palm Desert, smart technology suppliers and CVWD expert staff.

“We wanted to give people as much information as we could about what it would take to create a desert landscape,” Koller said.

The district is currently conducting a study of 60 properties that converted landscaping, comparing their water use to that of similar neighborhood homes that retained their turf front lawns. So far, the ongoing analysis indicates that those who converted their landscaping are using approximately 30 percent less water than the neighbor homes, a similar statistic to that found by a landmark five-year Las Vegas study.

The study shows that in La Quinta alone, participating homeowners collectively saved a total of more than 15 million gallons of water from 2008 to 2010 because of landscape conversions.



Lake Mirage Racquet Club started making changes to save water and energy a couple years ago. Board members say the long-term savings far exceed the initial investment. Among the changes was the removal of approximately 1,000 square feet of turf, especially from along curbs and walkways.

Homeowner associations reducing water use with landscape conversions and irrigation projects

Colorful lush and efficient landscapes have become a valleywide trend among homeowner associations that are now paying more attention to water usage and making changes to become more water-efficient.

HOAs are also getting smarter about proper irrigation techniques and how to communicate with their landscape professionals to understand and set common water conservation goals.

Lake Mirage, a 26-year-old country club located in Rancho Mirage recently made significant upgrades in order to save water, energy and money. The upgrades included fixing all pool leaks, which resulted in saving nearly 18,000 gallons of water each month, and installing new energy efficient pool and spa pumps.

Lake Mirage also worked closely with its landscape contractor for irrigation and landscaping recommendations. Approximately 1,000 square feet of turf was removed from Lake Mirage's curb side and replaced with desert-friendly landscaping, decomposed granite, large

boulders and cobblestones.

In addition, 19 smart controllers were installed through CVWD's Large Landscape Smart Controller Rebate Program, resulting in even more water savings. In addition to rebate and incentive programs, CVWD offers workshops and free efficiency evaluations for homeowner associations with specific suggestions tailored to the association.

"It is encouraging to see more and more HOAs taking the initiative to become better water managers. By reducing water waste and better managing water usage, we are collectively making a difference in the Coachella Valley's future groundwater supply," said David Koller, CVWD conservation coordinator.

Another homeowner association that recently made changes is the Palm Desert Resorter. The association converted a tract with 40 double-unit homes to desert landscaping.

Turf was also removed from curb sides, back patios, several walk-ways in between homes, and the pool area. It was

Did you know?

CVWD's Water Management staff will provide a free evaluation of your homeowner association's irrigation and landscaping, including specific suggestions to increase your efficiency and reduce water bills. Call (760) 398-2651.

replaced with desert-friendly plants, a drip irrigation system and decomposed granite. The HOA has eliminated water run-off on its streets and sidewalks and cut its water consumption in half.

Additionally, more than 10 years ago the water-conscious community installed its very own weather station that measures outdoor temperature, wind, rain and humidity. The weather station helps the Resorter to irrigate its landscaping more accurately, improving overall efficiency. Such systems are getting more and more popular with HOAs.

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.

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.

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.

2011 Domestic Water Quality Report



Local students tour the CVWD Water Quality Laboratory to learn about water quality issues and testing procedures.

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.

The following report is written and provided in accordance with California Department of Public Health requirements:

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. All drinking water delivered by CVWD last year complies with 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 40 mg/L, which is 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 runoff 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. 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**."

—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). One mg/L is equivalent to 1 second in 11.6 days.

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. The government has not set a Public Health Goal, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level for this substance.

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 containment levels (MCLs) as stated by CDPH.

NTU — Nephelometric turbidity units (measurement of suspended material)

pCi/L — picoCuries per liter. For uranium, one pCi/L is equivalent to one second in 21.1 years.

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). One ug/L is equivalent to 1 second in 31.7 years.

uS/cm — Microsiemens per centimeter

CVWD 2011 Domestic Water Quality Summary

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2010)

CVWD analyzed more than 15,000 water samples last year to ensure that your drinking water meets the 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 2002 and 2010, shows

that CVWD continues to meet the state and federal standards. To read this table, look at the column, corresponding to the Health Goal, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or Notification Level. For example, if the value in the area, you would

1 Detected parameter, units	2 PHG or (MCLG)	3 Primary or (secondary) MCL	4 Cove Communities ⁽¹⁾ Range (Average)
Aluminum, ug/L	600	1,000 (200)	ND-140 (ND)
Arsenic, ug/L	0.004	10	ND-5.7 (ND)
Boron, mg/L ⁽²⁾	N/A	NL=1.0	
Chloride, mg/L	N/A	(500, 600) ⁽⁸⁾	6.5-115 (16)
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), mg/L ⁽³⁾	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4.0	ND-1.4 (0.3)
Chromium, ug/L	(100)	50	ND-22 (ND)
Chromium VI, ug/L ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A	2.4-18 (8.4)
Copper, mg/L ⁽⁴⁾ [homes tested/ sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.12 [53/ 0]
Copper, mg/L	N/A	(1.0)	ND-0.2 (ND)
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	0.1-1.0 (0.6)
Gross alpha particle activity, pCi/L	(0)	15	ND-11 (3.6)
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), mg/L	N/A	N/A	23-300 (120)
Haloacetic acids, ug/L ⁽³⁾	N/A	60	
Iron, ug/L	N/A	(300)	ND-230 (ND)
Foaming Agents (MBAS), mg/L	N/A	(0.5)	ND-0.09 (ND)
Nitrate (as NO ₃), mg/L	45	45	ND-40 (7.0)
pH, units	N/A	N/A	7.3-8.4 (7.8)
Sodium, mg/L	N/A	N/A	17-86 (28)
Specific conductance, uS/cm	N/A	(1,600, 2,200) ⁽⁸⁾	240-920 (380)
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	(500, 600) ⁽⁸⁾	13-190 (40)
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), ug/L	0.06	5	ND-0.6 (ND)
Total Coliform bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	more than 5% ⁽⁵⁾ or more than 1 ⁽⁶⁾	ND-1% (ND)
Total dissolved solids, mg/L	N/A	(1,000, 1,500) ⁽⁸⁾	150-550 (230)
Total trihalomethanes, ug/L ⁽³⁾	N/A	80	1.8-3.6 (4.0)
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	(5)	ND-2.6 (ND)
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-12 (4.5)
Vanadium, ug/L ⁽²⁾	N/A	NL=50	6.2-39 (15)

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

(2) 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. (3) The reported average value. (4) Reported value. (5) Systems that do not have a public health goal. (6) Systems that do not have a notification level.

Summary

continues to deliver drinking water that meets state and federal water quality standards.
Table: First, determine in which service area you live (columns 4-8). Then move down comparing the detection level of each chemical or other contaminant with the Public Maximum Contaminant Level Goal and Maximum Contaminant Level (columns 2-3).
 If you live in La Quinta and want to know the level of fluoride detected in your service area, 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 0.1 mg/L 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.

5 Indio Hills, Sky Valley & areas around Desert Hot Springs Range (Average)	6 Mecca, Bombay Beach, North Shore & Hot Mineral Spa Range (Average)	7 Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach & Salton City Range (Average)	8 Thermal, Valerie Jean & Oasis Range (Average)	9 Major Source(s)
				Erosion of natural deposits
	ND-30 (3.7) ⁽⁷⁾		ND-5.1 (ND)	Erosion of natural deposits
		0.3-0.4 (0.4)		Erosion of natural deposits
13-25 (18)	40-55 (46)	230-350 (280)	20-43 (28)	Leaching from natural deposits
0.1-0.7 (0.3)	ND-1.3 (0.3)	ND-1.1 (0.4)	ND-0.3 (0.2)	Result of drinking water chlorination
15-19 (17)			ND-24 (12)	Erosion of natural deposits
9.1-19 (15)			ND-21 (10)	Erosion of natural deposits
0.14 [21/ 0]		0.11 [23/ 0]		Internal corrosion of household plumbing
				Erosion of natural deposits
0.4-0.8 (0.6)	0.9-1.2 (1.0)	0.7-1.6 (1.2)	0.6-0.9 (0.7)	Erosion of natural deposits
3.5-14 (7.5)	ND-3.0 (ND)	ND-3.9 (ND)	ND-4.2 (ND)	Erosion of natural deposits
120-200 (170)	15-17 (16)	200-290 (240)	11-57 (35)	Erosion of natural deposits
1.4				By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Leaching from natural deposits
				Municipal and industrial waste discharges
ND-5.0 (3.6)		4.7-6.6 (5.3)	ND-3.0 (ND)	Leaching of fertilizer, animal waste, natural deposits
7.6-8.0 (7.8)	6.9-8.7(8.0)	7.6-8.0 (7.8)	7.0-7.8 (7.5)	Physical characteristic
58-86 (69)	46-53 (48)	220-260 (230)	42-45 (44)	Erosion of natural deposits
570-820 (680)	270-290 (280)	1,500-2,000 (1,700)	240-340 (290)	Substances that form ions when in water
150-220 (170)	ND-1.9 (0.6)	200-280 (250)	1.4-43 (22)	Leaching from natural deposits
				Discharge from dry cleaners and auto shops
				Naturally present in the environment
360-540 (440)	140-170 (150)	850-1,200 (1,000)	130-210 (180)	Leaching from natural deposits
12	0.8	7.1	5.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
	ND-0.2 (ND)	ND-0.6 (0.2)	ND-0.3 (0.2)	Leaching from natural deposits
5.4-11 (7.5)	2.0	2.4-4.2 (3.0)	2.6-5.0 (3.8)	Erosion of natural deposits
9.8-26 (15)		5.8-24 (17)	ND-29 (14)	Erosion of natural deposits

is warranted.

Average represents the highest running annual average based on distribution system monitoring.

Values are 90th percentile levels for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.

Collect 40 or more samples per month.

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

(7) Although an individual sample may exceed the MCL, compliance is based on a running annual average. The average reported is the highest running annual average for distributed water.

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

Keep medications out of the water system

Everything CVWD customers flush down their toilets and rinse down drains travels to a wastewater treatment plant and, in some cases, is reclaimed and sent to golf courses for irrigation use. Not all compounds and drugs are removed from this treatment process and trace amounts can still be detected.

While there is no evidence that trace amounts from medications pose a risk to human health, it's prudent to control what we put into the wastewater system. Limiting what you put down the drain is the easiest way to start!

What you can do to help

Throw medicines in the trash after grinding them up and mixing with an undesirable substance, such as coffee grounds or kitty litter, so they are unrecognizable to children or anyone intentionally searching your trash.

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.

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.



CVWD's new trunk sewer line installation is approximately 6.5 miles long. The line will allow for the connection of future and existing homes and businesses.

Sewer projects assist Thermal

CVWD has continued to focus this year on improving wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure in the east valley, to accommodate future development.

Construction is underway on the Avenue 62 Trunk Sewer Project, which will provide gravity sewer service. The work involves installing 34,300 feet of 33-inch and 42-inch diameter gravity sewer pipeline.

"The Avenue 62 trunk sewer is definitely a project that will help the east valley," said Mark Johnson, director of engineering.

"The project will intercept sewage from sub-regional sewer pipelines and eliminate several district sewage lift stations."

Using gravity instead of pumping to move wastewater is more energy-efficient and cost-effective. The project is scheduled

for completion at the end of this year.

Another large project in Thermal is the Polk Street Sewer Project which consists of a gravity sewer line along Polk Street from Avenue 56 (Airport Boulevard) to Avenue 62. This will improve sewer service to the Thermal area and tie it in to the Avenue 62 Trunk Sewer. The Polk Street Sewer Project is scheduled to be completed this fall.

CVWD also is seeking grant funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development to provide sewer collection facilities to serve the existing and proposed expansion of three communities made up of mobile home parks: Mountain View Estates, St. Anthony, and Pierce Street Community.

The proposed facilities will replace failing and aging on-site sewer systems currently being used by the mobile home parks.

Domestic projects expand service area

CVWD domestic water engineers teamed up with Riverside County this year on several projects in the east valley that improved infrastructure in areas traditionally lacking those resources. These projects will improve drinking water service to existing and future district customers.

Thermal

CVWD worked with the county Economic Development Agency (EDA) to provide water and sewer to the new Thermal Sheriff's station, a 77,000-square-foot facility that will serve the eastern Coachella Valley, and the new Thermal Fire Station, a 8,900 square-foot facility that replaces one built in the 1950s.

EDA paid for most of the water and sewer work, with the district contributing additional funds to upsize the sewer work to account for projected growth in the area. The work for both the fire and sheriff's stations came to about \$12.4 million, with EDA responsible for about \$10.9 million of that cost.

CVWD also worked in conjunction with the county EDA when it was implementing a series of street improvements in Thermal. CVWD went in ahead of that work, replacing some water mains and relocating them away from sidewalks and curbs so that

they would be under the streets instead, making them more accessible for future maintenance.

Mecca

CVWD worked with the Riverside County Department of Transportation on a street revitalization project for the community of Mecca, relocating water mains that otherwise would end up under the sidewalk and gutter improvement areas.

Salton City

A new \$1.7 million reservoir under construction in Salton City will provide additional storage capacity for daily, emergency and fire flow demands.

The reservoir is a 2.5 million gallon, steel welded tank. By adding the reservoir to the system, the district will be able to remove an existing 1 million gallon tank from service for inspection and repair, without disrupting service to area customers.



(Above) In spring 2011, work was underway to install a 50,000 foot waterline adjacent to Polk Street in Thermal to provide drinking water to the new sheriff's station and fire station.

(Left) Construction is currently underway of a 2.5 million gallon domestic reservoir in Salton City. Construction on the \$1.7 million project began in January 2011 and is expected to be completed in August.

Paying your bill

Online with a credit card

Customers can now view bills and pay them online using a credit card. Visit the Manage My Account section of the website at www.cvwd.org/service/payment.php.

Automatic electronic payment

The district also 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 website at www.cvwd.org/service/payment.php.

In person

Drop boxes are 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.

By mail

Mailed payments should be sent to P.O. Box 5000, Coachella, CA 92236. For more information, contact customer service at (760) 391-9600.

Rate Summary

As of August 1, 2010 ⁽¹⁾

Domestic Water Base Rate

Area of service	Monthly charge per 100 cubic feet	Monthly charge 3/4" meter
Rate Area 1 — Majority of the district, except areas noted below	\$1.12	\$7.00
Rate Area 2 — Includes Sky Valley & Indio Hills	\$1.35	\$7.50
Rate Area 3 — Includes east Salton Sea areas of North Shore and Bombay Beach	\$1.64	\$7.50
Rate Area 4 — Includes Salton City, Desert Beach and Desert Shores	\$1.42	\$7.50
Rate Area 5 — Areas outside boundaries of the district, but served by the improvement district	\$1.69	\$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
Service Area 80 (includes ID 53, 54, 57, the cities of Palm Desert, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage and City of Indian Wells)	\$24.50
Service Area 81 (includes area along I-10 from Thousand Palms to Indio)	\$27.65
Service Area 41 (bounded generally by Jackson, Calhoun and Avenues 52 and 56)	\$28.05
La Quinta, PGA West and Mecca	\$29.05
Bombay Beach	\$31.85
North Shore Beach	\$32.40

Irrigation Water

User category	Charge per acre-foot
Agriculture	\$24.95
Golf courses & other non-agriculture	\$33.20
Groundwater recharge	\$91.58
Construction	\$140.00
Quagga mussel mitigation surcharge	\$5.75
Gate charge, per day	\$11.50

⁽¹⁾ This table represents water rates for the 2010-11 fiscal year. At the time this publication was printed, the water district's Board of Directors had not yet approved the 2011-2012 rate structure, pending a public meeting. For confirmation of the most up-to-date rates, call CVWD at (760) 398-2651 or visit www.cvwd.org/service/rates.php.

Comparative Condensed Balance Sheet

Assets	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009 ⁽¹⁾
Current assets:		
Cash and investments	\$201,555,763	\$194,118,289
Accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses & other	43,268,761	36,444,243
	244,824,524	230,562,532
Property, plant & equipment:		
Land, facilities & equipment	1,307,973,903	1,272,190,757
All-American Canal & distribution system (participating equity)	34,874,505	34,874,505
State Water Project (participating equity)	152,688,182	138,452,930
Construction work in progress	13,120,345	11,618,928
Accumulated amortization & depreciation	(441,714,265)	(402,276,506)
	1,066,942,670	1,054,860,614
Assets restricted for development & other purposes	153,476,898	125,404,271
Total Assets	\$1,465,244,092	\$1,410,827,417
Liabilities & Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$6,647,504	\$8,447,522
Customer advances & deposits	3,766,733	4,970,700
Accrued salaries, interest, deferral & other expenses	7,632,454	4,915,244
	18,046,691	18,333,466
Long-term liabilities:		
State Water Project & other	5,405,191	4,054,970
Bonds payable & certificates of participation	9,965,000	12,250,000
	15,370,191	16,304,970
Total liabilities	33,416,882	34,638,436
⁽²⁾ Taxpayers' equity in assets	1,431,827,210	1,376,188,981
Total Liabilities & Equity	\$1,465,244,092	\$1,410,827,417

⁽¹⁾ Adjustments were made to the 2009 Balance Sheet in the 2010 audited financial statements. Those adjustments are reflected here.

⁽²⁾ 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).

⁽³⁾ Represents the consolidation of the General and Fleet Funds into the Enterprise Funds for Generally Accepted Accounting Principals reporting purposes.

⁽⁴⁾ 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, 2010

	Canal water	Domestic	Sanitation	Stormwater	Recharge	Other ⁽³⁾	Total
Revenues							
Water sales	\$10,042,162	\$68,433,204	\$695,157	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$79,170,523
Service charges	1,079,279	1,126,558	33,147,614	0	18,151,571	0	53,505,022
Availability charges	814,443	593,545	106,481	0	0	0	1,514,469
Taxes	1,974,927	223,300	2,460,973	14,106,823	35,195,201	10,151,195	64,112,419
Interest	341,318	852,518	2,104,771	983,683	856,259	1,378,878	6,517,427
Other revenues	3,594,026	(4,383,954)	1,296,926	459,526	84,380	3,143,798	4,194,702
Total	\$17,846,155	\$66,845,171	\$39,811,922	\$15,550,032	\$54,287,411	\$14,673,871	\$209,014,562
Expenses							
Operation & maintenance	\$11,339,564	\$49,899,454	\$23,689,242	\$5,691,064	\$40,019,162	(\$1,727,040)	\$128,911,446
General & administration	2,248,052	9,672,796	3,655,828	876,861	0	(4,190,840)	12,262,697
Other	(4,464,869)	7,455,114	1,609,268	1,591,745	201,532	(1,249,897)	5,142,893
Depreciation	807,292	13,593,705	10,526,981	2,338,012	415,576	11,077,416	38,758,982
Reserves	7,916,116	⁽⁴⁾ (13,775,898)	330,603	5,052,350	13,651,141	10,764,232	23,938,544
Total	\$17,846,155	\$66,845,171	\$39,811,922	\$15,550,032	\$54,287,411	\$14,673,871	\$209,014,562

California agriculture by the numbers

81,500 — Number of farms and ranches in California

25.3 million — Acres of farmland in California

7.5 million — Acres of irrigated farmland in California

312 acres — Average size of California farm

418 acres — Average size of U.S. farm

400 — Number of farm commodities grown in California

41% — Amount of California's total water supply that goes toward agriculture

50% — Amount of Coachella Valley's total water supply that goes toward agriculture. Primary supply is Colorado River water, brought to the valley via the 122-mile Coachella Canal

30% — Amount of California's farms producing more than \$100,000 in products

Source: California Farm Water Coalition,
www.farmwater.org



2010 Crop Report

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2010)

Crop production on Coachella Valley land
irrigated with Colorado River water

Crop	Acreage	Yield in tons	Value per acre	Total value
Fruit	25,548	176,119	\$11,079	\$283,039,337
Dates	8,503	28,655	\$5,800	\$49,317,400
Figs	126	529	\$7,493	\$944,118
Grapes (table)	8,387	53,006	\$12,141	\$101,826,567
Grapefruit	989	12,536	\$4,917	\$4,862,913
Lemons & limes	4,191	64,139	\$8,934	\$37,442,394
Mangos	134	11,122	\$7,404	\$992,136
Olives	88	365	\$7,404	\$651,552
Oranges & tangerines	2,769	2,431	\$29,712	\$82,272,528
Peaches	43	155	\$5,527	\$237,661
Strawberries	318	3,180	\$14,126	\$4,492,068
Vegetables	26,024	452,412	\$9,005	\$234,345,504
Asparagus	10	120	\$5,700	\$57,000
Beans	1,071	6,105	\$7,410	\$7,936,110
Broccoli	1,240	7,440	\$4,200	\$5,208,000
Cabbage	40	546	\$4,450	\$178,000
Carrots	1,879	90,192	\$6,432	\$12,085,728
Cauliflower	1,284	10,786	\$6,979	\$8,961,036
Celery	391	13,646	\$14,253	\$5,572,923
Corn (sweet)	3,105	1,244	\$4,069	\$12,634,245
Cucumbers	40	480	\$5,760	\$230,400
Greens (kale, etc.)	2,603	33,839	\$8,580	\$22,333,740
Lettuce	3,449	71,739	\$8,857	\$37,304,384
Melons	734	24,956	\$10,816	\$6,688,208
Onions (dry)	211	1,113	\$1,346	\$284,006
Other vegetables ⁽¹⁾	3,505	43,942	\$8,841	\$30,987,705
Peppers	5,037	89,792	\$15,930	\$80,239,410
Potatoes	1,109	7,236	\$1,543	\$1,711,187
Squash	191	1,146	\$4,842	\$924,822
Tomatoes	125	2,225	\$14,464	\$1,808,000
Forage	2,763	22,933	\$488	\$1,347,069
Alfalfa hay	580	4,930	\$935	\$542,300
Sudan grass	1,075	5,438	\$627	\$674,025
Irrigated pasture ⁽²⁾	1,108	12,520	\$118	\$130,744
Nursery	1,415	—	\$23,763	\$33,624,645
Fish Farms	162	470	\$16,820	\$2,724,840
Golf Courses	5,299	459,817	\$9,847	\$52,179,253
Polo Fields	484	42,007	\$9,847	\$4,765,948
Turf Grass	903	78,387	\$9,847	\$8,891,841
Total	62,744⁽³⁾		\$9,896	\$620,918,437

All financial figures are rounded off to the nearest dollar. Crop categories are as established by the Bureau of Reclamation.

⁽¹⁾ Other vegetables include artichokes, eggplant, okra, radishes and spices

⁽²⁾ Yield is in animal units per month (AUM)

⁽³⁾ Includes double cropping

Expansion project alleviates groundwater demand

CVWD completed a significant project this year that connected four water customers to the irrigation distribution system, allowing them to irrigate their land with Colorado River water, rather than pumping groundwater from the aquifer.

As a result of the Irrigation System Expansion Project, 3,840 acre-feet per year of water will not need to be pumped from the aquifer, which is in a state of overdraft. This accomplishment is in line with the district's goal of finding ways to reduce demand on the aquifer.

"As part of the Water Management Plan, we have identified a need to convert people from groundwater to canal water," said Dan Charlton, engineering manager.

"Meanwhile farmers are doing their own cost-benefit analysis. With increased costs associated with pumping groundwater, it's getting easier to convert these people."

The \$2.5 million project connected Ocean Mist Farms, Artesian Acres, Sunrise Marsh and CalSun Gold (Castro family trust) to canal water.

An assessment district was formed and bonds were sold to allow the landowners to pay off their costs over time. For the landowners, together representing 753 acres of land, the



In April 2010, the water district and property owners celebrated the completion of the Irrigation System Expansion Project, which provides Colorado River water to four property owners who previously relied on groundwater.

conversion allows them to avoid the costs of pumping groundwater. This includes the power required for the pumping and the maintenance and depreciation of the wells.

In addition, the large groundwater users in that area pay a Replenishment Assessment Charge (RAC) to the district that partially funds the district's costs to

replenish the aquifer with imported water.

The landowners now will pay the canal water rate which includes an added surcharge for quagga mussel control.

The project benefits the eastern Coachella Valley because it helps reduce demand on the aquifer and provides additional customers for the district's imported water.

Golf courses explore alternative water sources

An increasing number of Coachella Valley golf courses will be using recycled water and Colorado River water to maintain their landscaping, thanks to the availability of these water sources from the Mid-Valley Pipeline Project.

This is one of the key ways that the district is working to reduce demand on the aquifer, which is in a state of overdraft. Overdraft has serious consequences, including increased pumping costs for all water users, land subsidence and increased groundwater salinity.

Although the recent economic downturn slowed the pace of the project, CVWD is working with the Indian Wells Golf Resort and the Berger Foundation's Classic Club to connect them to the pipeline.

Future plans call for at least four golf courses along the pipeline to get canal water directly from it. In addition, at least 10 other courses can be hooked up for the mix of recycled and canal water with future connection work. These additions would reduce groundwater pumping by another 15,700 acre-feet per year.

The district has a goal to complete the construction of the remaining phases of the project by 2020. That would provide up

to 37,000 acre-feet per year of canal water and 15,000 acre-feet of recycled waste water to golf courses in the West Valley and reduce groundwater overdraft by at least 25 percent.

The first phase of the pipeline project, completed in 2009, brought Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal in Indio to the district's Water Reclamation Plant 10. The blend of recycled and canal water currently is delivered to eight golf courses and five other users. If these users reach 90 percent of their irrigation needs with non-potable water, 2,700 acre-feet per year of groundwater pumping will be eliminated.

The pipeline has been especially effective because it brings the option of source substitution to the middle part of the valley that has seen the greatest growth.

"The Mid-Valley Pipeline targets the area where groundwater demand is the highest," said Patti Reyes, planning and special programs manager for the district.

Increasingly the district is finding that large irrigators like golf courses want to use recycled water.

"We know the customers understand the need for this," Reyes said.

Responding to a boil order notice:

Bottled water

In the unlikely event that CVWD's water system is compromised, you could be advised to not use tap water. 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.

Boiled water

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.

Bleached water

If you are unable to boil water, your 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 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 and remain in place until the problem is located and solved, and the water system tests are acceptable. Notification will be made through the media or direct contact and door hangers. CVWD's web site (www.cvwd.org) and posted fliers in public spaces may also be used.

Is boiled tap water always safe to use?

It is possible that following a natural disaster, you will be notified that 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 unlikely event, you will receive specific 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). Your 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 faucet 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 sprinklers

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, cooking and other emergency purposes, such as fire suppression.

Please turn off your irrigation sprinklers so you aren't wasting what may be a limited supply on non-essential uses.



By the Numbers

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2010)

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 2010 of \$54,432,958,000 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	497
Total service area	639,857 acres

Domestic Water

Service information

Population served	286,192
Active accounts	107,997
Average daily demand	94 mgd
Total water delivered	105,001 af

System information

Active wells	102
Total well capacity	244 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	1,120
Total water delivered	251,249 af
Average daily demand	688 af
Maximum daily demand	1,207 af

System information

Reservoirs	2
Storage capacity	1,301 af
Distribution system	485 miles
Pumping plants	17
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	266,823
Active accounts	100,688
Average daily flow	17.1 mgd

System information

Wastewater reclamation plants	6
Total daily plant capacity	33.5 mgd
Collection piping system	1,083 miles

Recycled Water

Service information

Active accounts	16
Average daily flow	8.7 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	298,941 af
Imported supply since 1973	2,562,640 af

Stormwater Protection

Service area 381,479 acres

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
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

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Irrigation Guide

If you don't have a self-adjusting irrigation timer, use this guide to determine the approximate amount of water your landscaping needs each month. Individual watering times will vary due to soil and other conditions.

Gradually reduce the amount of water to find an adequate amount for your situation without being wasteful.

January

Water-efficient shrubs
.7 gal./day ♦ 2 days/week

Grass spray system
4 min./day ♦ 7 days/week

March

Water-efficient shrubs
.9 gal./day ♦ 4 days/week

Grass spray system
9 min./day ♦ 7 days/week

May

Water-efficient shrubs
.9 gal./day ♦ 6 days/week

Grass spray system
15 min./day ♦ 7 days/week

July

Water-efficient shrubs
.9 gal./day ♦ 7 days/week

Grass spray system
16 min./day ♦ 7 days/week

September

Water-efficient shrubs
1 gal./day ♦ 5 days/week

Grass spray system
12 min./day ♦ 7 days/week

November

Water-efficient shrubs
.7 gal./day ♦ 3 days/week

Grass spray system
5 min./day ♦ 7 days/week

When there's measurable rain, turn your sprinkler system off and keep it off until the surface of the ground has dried !