



COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

2023-24

ANNUAL REVIEW

Water Quality Report Provides Details about CVWD's Drinking Water

Pages 2 – 5

CVWD's Seven Areas of Service

Pages 6 – 7

Capital Improvement Projects

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Your water is our promise.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1918, Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) is a government agency run by a five-member Board of Directors elected 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 8 a.m. at District offices. The first meeting of the month is typically held in Palm Desert and the second is held in Coachella. To confirm meeting details, call the District or view the meeting agenda on the website at cvwd.org/BoardAgendas.

THE WATER QUALITY REPORT on pages 2 – 5 is mailed to all bill payers who request it (payers within the District's domestic water boundary who request it in accordance with state law). The Annual Review is produced by CVWD's Communications staff.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- John Powell Jr.
Board President | Division Three
- Cástulo R. Estrada
Board Vice President | Division Five
- John Aguilar | Division One
- Anthony Bianco | Division Two
- Peter Nelson | Division Four

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION

- Jim Barrett
General Manager
- Robert Cheng
Assistant General Manager
- Dan Charlton
Assistant General Manager
- Sylvia Bermudez
Clerk of the Board

DEPARTMENT HEADS

- Scott Burritt
Director of Public Affairs and Customer Experience
- Scott Hunter
Director of Human Resources
- Joanne Le
Director of Environmental Services
- Luis Maciel
Director of Information Systems
- Carrie Oliphant
Director of Engineering
- Karla Romero
Director of Finance

MAIN SWITCHBOARD

(760) 398-2651

CUSTOMER SERVICE

(760) 391-9600

PAYMENT ADDRESS

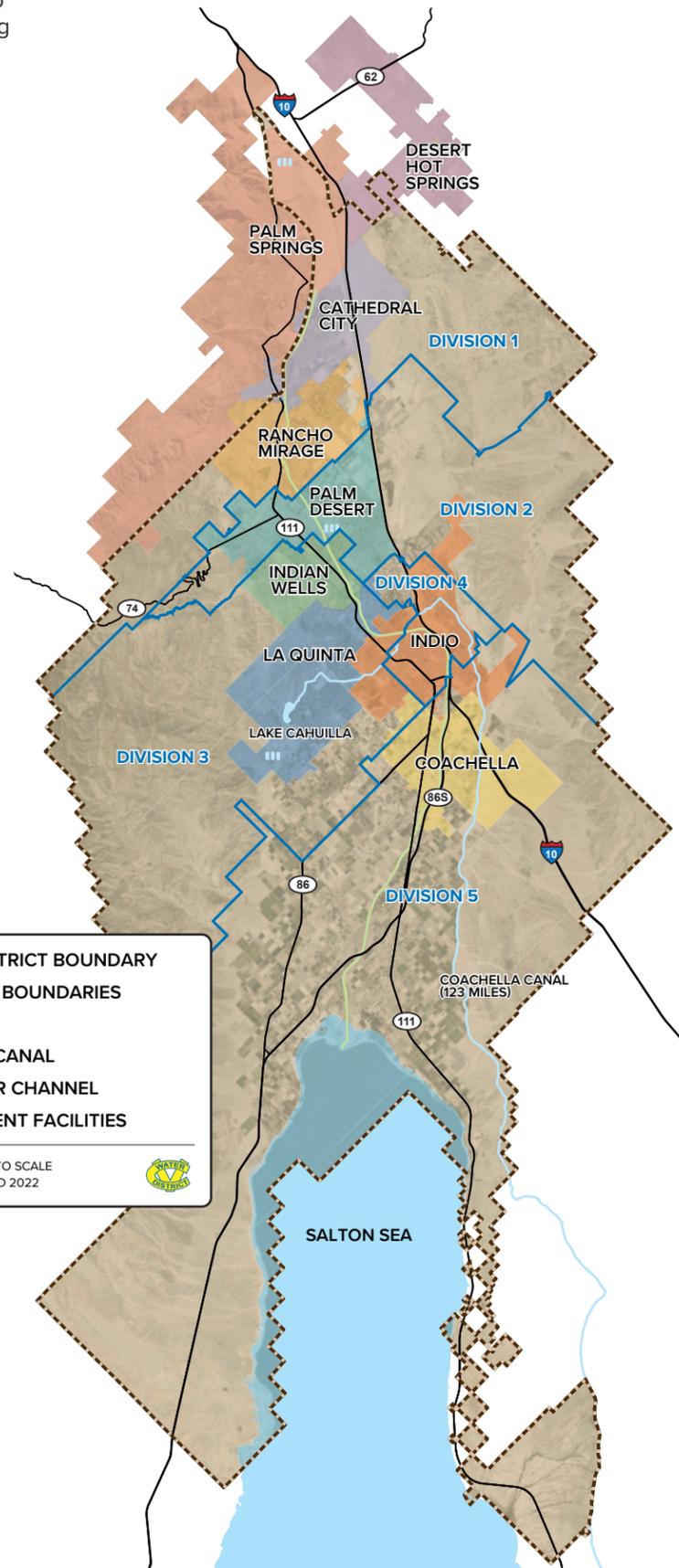
P.O. Box 5000
Coachella, CA 92236

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

OFFICES

75-515 & 75-525 Hovley Lane East | Palm Desert
51-501 Tyler St. | Coachella



A MESSAGE FROM CVWD'S
GENERAL MANAGER

It's been an eventful and productive year at Coachella Valley Water District, with two severe rainstorms, several capital improvement projects, and milestone grant funding for underserved communities.

In late summer 2023, the Coachella Valley faced an unprecedented challenge as two 1,000-year storms descended upon the Coachella Valley a week apart, causing flash flooding from the surrounding

mountains and canyons. Several CVWD facilities sustained costly damage, including a portion of the Coachella Canal in Thermal and the Whitewater Groundwater Replenishment Facility near Palm Springs. Our dedicated employees worked tirelessly during and after the storms to perform emergency repairs, understanding the importance of our work for the community and the local economy.

Our ongoing work on the North Indio Regional Flood Control Project will safeguard properties in North Indio from

regional flooding, eliminating a flood insurance requirement for some area residents. When completed, the North Indio project will allow the construction and connection of other stormwater facilities to provide regional flood protection to Thousand Palms, which have neighborhoods built in at-risk flood zones, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

A significant milestone was the celebration of \$100 million in grant funding from local, state, and federal partners. This substantial funding will bring clean water and reliable sewer services to underserved communities in the Eastern Coachella Valley and stand as a testament to nearly a decade of CVWD's persistent efforts to connect these residents to CVWD's system.

The Domestic Water Quality Summary on pages 2 – 5 provides essential information about the high quality of your drinking water.

Pages 6 – 12 offer an overview of our services, capital improvement projects, and milestones.

CVWD remains committed to providing reliable and high-quality water services to our customers.

Jim Barrett



MISSION STATEMENT

To meet the water-related needs of the people through dedicated employees, providing high-quality water at a reasonable cost.

This annual report communicates the results of CVWD's water quality monitoring. The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) require routine and comprehensive monitoring of CVWD's drinking water supply.

CVWD'S COMMITMENT

Coachella Valley Water District is committed to delivering high quality drinking water. Water is delivered to customers from wells drilled into the Coachella Valley's groundwater basin.

Highly trained employees routinely monitor CVWD's public water systems and collect drinking water samples that are tested at CVWD'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 4 – 5, CVWD's Water Quality staff monitors for more than 100 regulated and unregulated chemicals that are not detected during this routine monitoring.

CVWD is governed by a locally elected, five-member board of directors who generally meet in public session at 8 a.m., on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Meeting locations rotate between CVWD's Coachella office at 51-501 Tyler St. and the Steve Robbins Administration Building at 75-515 Hovley Lane East in Palm Desert. Call CVWD to confirm meeting time, date, and location.

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

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, as well as 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 (a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States) and other microbial contaminants are available from the

Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water. Call the Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline to obtain an updated link, if needed.

NATURALLY OCCURRING ELEMENTS

Arsenic

While all of CVWD's domestic water supply meets state and federal standards for arsenic, 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. USEPA 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 complied with the 10 microgram per liter (µg/L) maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring, radioactive gas — a byproduct 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 USEPA has determined that breathing radon gas increases an individual's chances of developing lung cancer, and has proposed an MCL 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 CVWD wells ranges from none detected to 400 pCi/L, significantly lower than that found in the air you breathe.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS

About Nitrate

Nitrate (as nitrogen) in drinking water at levels above 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) is a health risk for infants younger than six months. 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 (as nitrogen) in drinking water levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of 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.

Wells with nitrate (as nitrogen) levels above 10 mg/L are removed from service.

ABOUT LEAD

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.

Responsibility

CVWD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in customer plumbing components.

Tip

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.

Resource Information

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 Information Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/lead.

As noted, all drinking water served by CVWD comes from groundwater wells. DDW requires water agencies to state: "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 byproducts 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 DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 Information Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the National Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236)."

Additionally, the USEPA's health advisory tables are available at epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/2018-drinking-water-standards-and-advisory-tables.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS:

CVWD has conducted source water assessments that provide information about the vulnerability of CVWD wells to contamination. In 2002, CVWD completed a comprehensive source water assessment that evaluated all groundwater wells supplying the CVWD's six public water systems. An assessment is performed on each new well added to CVWD's system.

Groundwater from these CVWD wells is 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.

CVWD is committed to supplying high-quality drinking water from CVWD's wells to our communities.

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 or ppm)

One mg/L is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 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

ng/L — Nanograms per liter (parts per trillion or ppt)

One ng/L is equivalent to 1 second in 32,000 years.

NL or Notification Level

Health based advisory level established by the DDW for chemicals in drinking water that lack maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) as stated by DDW.

NTU — Nephelometric turbidity units

Measurement of suspended material

pCi/L — picoCuries per liter

For uranium, one pCi/L is equivalent to 1 second in 21 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.

µg/L — Micrograms per liter (parts per billion or ppm)

One µg/L is equivalent to 1 second in 32 years.

µS/cm — Microsiemens per centimeter

CVWD 2024 Domestic Water Quality Summary

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2023)

DETECTED PARAMETER, UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL ⁽¹⁾	COVE COMMUNITIES ⁽²⁾ RANGE (AVERAGE)	ID NO. 8 ⁽³⁾ RANGE (AVERAGE)	MCL VIOLATION? (YES/NO)	MAJOR SOURCE(S)
Aluminum, mg/L	0.6	1	ND-0.06 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic, µg/L	0.004	10	ND-5.4 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, mg/L	2	1	ND-0.1 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride, mg/L	N/A	500;600 ^(1,4)	6.3-120 (21)	11-31 (17)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl ₂), mg/L ⁽⁵⁾	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	ND-3.0 (0.7)	ND-1.2 (0.8)	No	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, µg/L	(100)	50	ND-20 (ND)	13-22 (17)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6, µg/L ⁽⁶⁾	0.02	N/A	ND-20 (8.3)	14-23 (18)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L ⁽⁷⁾ [homes tested/sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.11 [55/0]	0.10 [21/0]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), ng/L	3	200	ND-48 (ND)		No	Leaching of banned nematocide which may still be present in soils
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	ND-0.9 (0.6)	0.4-0.6 (0.5)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (excluding Uranium), pCi/L	(0)	15	ND-5.4 (ND)	ND-4.6 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (as CaCO ₃), mg/L		N/A	8.4-310 (120)	72-240 (150)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), mg/L	10	10	ND-9.0 (1.2)	0.5-1.1 (0.7)	No	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
Perchlorate, µg/L	1	6	ND-4.7 (ND)		No	Leaching from fertilizer, industrial or natural sources
pH, units		N/A	6.8-8.3 (7.8)	7.6-8.1 (7.8)	No	Physical characteristic
Radium 228, pCi/L	0.019	5	ND-2.1 (ND)	ND-1.2 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium, µg/L	30	50	ND-5.3 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, mg/L		N/A	19-110 (31)	54-89 (70)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance, µS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200 ^(1,4)	240-1,100 (400)	530-880 (640)	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	500;600 ^(1,4)	ND-260 (52)	140-260 (180)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	5% or 1 ^(9,10)	ND-1.3% (ND)		No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	N/A	1,000;1,500 ^(1,4)	110-680 (250)	340-610 (430)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L ⁽⁸⁾	N/A	80	ND-19 (13)	ND-21 (21)	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	5 ⁽¹⁾	ND-0.5 (ND)	ND-0.1 (ND)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-13 (4.4)	2.1-6.1 (4.1)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc, mg/L	N/A	5.0 ⁽¹⁾	ND-0.4 (ND)		No	Leaching from natural deposits
2020 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING⁽¹¹⁾						
Bromide, µg/L ⁽¹²⁾		N/A	25-160 (58)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Germanium, µg/L ⁽¹²⁾		N/A	ND-0.35 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br), µg/L ^(12, 13)		N/A	ND-9.4 (1.7)		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9), µg/L ^(12, 14)		N/A	ND-18 (2.9)		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Manganese, µg/L	N/A	50 ⁽¹⁾	ND-1.6 (ND)		No	Erosion of natural deposits

FOOTNOTES:

- (1)** Values with this footnote have fixed Secondary MCLs, remaining values are Primary MCLs unless identified otherwise.
- (2)** Cove Communities includes the communities of Rancho Mirage, Thousand Palms, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Mecca, Bombay Beach, North Shore, Hot Mineral Spa; and portions of Bermuda Dunes, Cathedral City, Indio, Oasis, Riverside County, Thermal, Valerie Jean, Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach and Salton City.
- (3)** ID No. 8 includes the communities of Indio Hills, Sky Valley; and select areas within and adjacent to Desert Hot Springs.
- (4)** This constituent is monitored for aesthetics such as taste and odor. A fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has not been established for this constituent.
- (5)** The reported average represents the highest running annual average based on distribution monitoring.
- (6)** California's Chromium-6 (Cr-6) drinking water MCL became effective on July 1, 2014. The Cr-6 MCL was invalidated and withdrawn in 2017.
- (7)** The reported values are 90th percentile levels for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.
- (8)** The reported average represents the highest locational running annual average (LRAA) based on distribution system monitoring.
- (9)** Systems that collect 40 or more samples per month (Cove Communities): 5.0% of monthly samples are positive. Systems that collect less than 40 samples per month (ID No. 8): 1 positive monthly sample.
- (10)** All water systems are required to comply with the California Total Coliform Rule and the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems.
- (11)** In 2020, USEPA required unregulated contaminant monitoring (identified as UCMR4) for select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.
- (12)** Unregulated contaminants are those for which USEPA and DDW 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 further regulation is warranted.
- (13)** Results from 2020 unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR4) testing for six Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br). CVWD performed this monitoring at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.
- (14)** Results from 2020 unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR4) testing for nine Haloacetic Acids (HAA9). CVWD performed this monitoring at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.
- MORE INFORMATION:**
- To receive a summary of CVWD's source water assessments or additional water quality data or clarification, call CVWD's Water Quality Division at (760) 398-2651.
- Complete copies of source water assessments may be viewed at CVWD's office at 75-525 Hovley Lane East, Palm Desert, CA 92211.
- Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. También puede llamar al CVWD al número de teléfono (760) 398-2651 ó vaya a cvwd.org/CCR/Spanish2024.
- Note: Above statement fulfills California Code of Regulations' requirement in section 64481(I).**

TO READ THIS TABLE: First, determine your service area by referring to footnotes 2 and 3 on the opposite page. Then move down the corresponding column, comparing the detection level of each chemical or other contaminant with the Public Health Goal (PHG), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) and MCL.

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 from ND to 0.9 mg/L.

Compare these values to the MCL in the third column. Fluoride levels in this water comply with the MCL of 2.0 mg/L. The range can show a level above the MCL and still comply with the drinking water standard when compliance is based on average levels found in each water source or water system.

WHAT'S IN MY WATER? CVWD analyzed more than 17,000 water samples last year to monitor the water quality of drinking water delivered to its customers. Every year, CVWD 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 CVWD's two service areas. Dark brown boxes indicate the substance was not detected (ND), existing data is no longer reportable, or there is no available data. The data on the chart summarizes results of the most recent monitoring completed between 2014 and 2023. CVWD did not have any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations in 2023.



SEVEN AREAS OF SERVICE

AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION

The Coachella Valley's farmland is the second largest contributor to the local economy. CVWD delivers about 247,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water to 77,174 acres of farmland, including double cropping. CVWD imports water through the 123-mile-long Coachella Canal, a branch of the All-American Canal.

FAST FACTS:

Contributes **\$575 million annually** to the local economy

Creates roughly **12,000 jobs**

137,416 acres in CVWD's service area

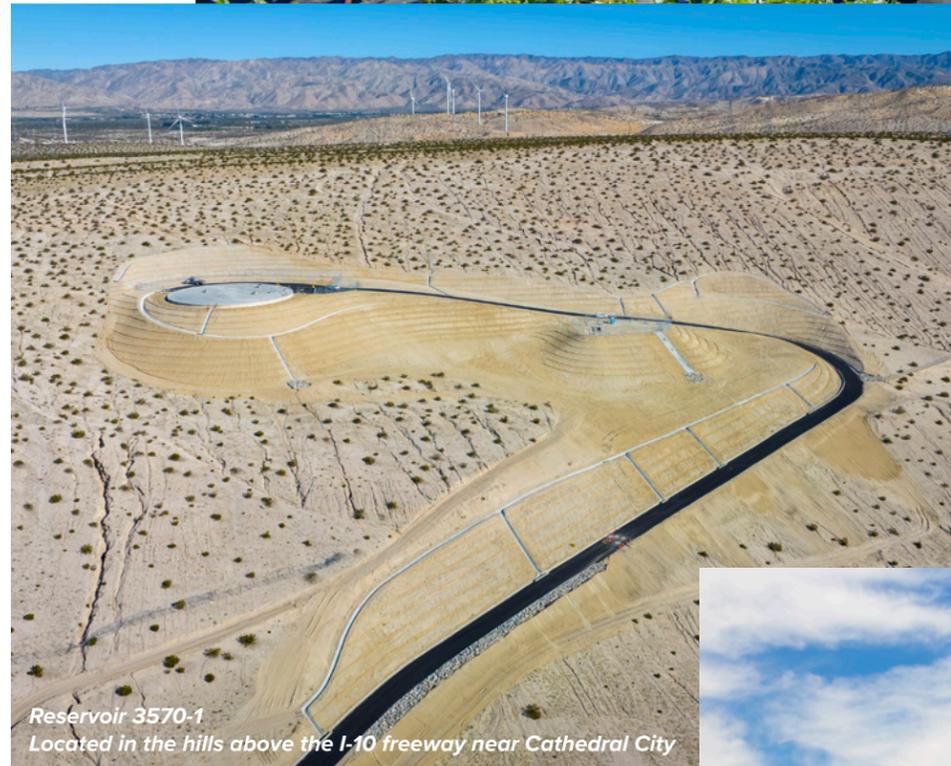
Total federal contract supply of Colorado River water in 2023 was **444,000 acre-feet**



Strawberry harvest in Coachella, CA

CONSERVATION

With a steadfast commitment to local water-efficient practices, CVWD's decades of water management efforts have led to increased groundwater levels. Since 2002, the District's comprehensive planning documents address key issues including water demand projections, drought risk assessment, seismic risks, and a water shortage contingency plan. The Water Management team collaborates closely with customers to enhance water efficiency, particularly outdoors. Programs offer rebates for landscape and irrigation, smart irrigation controller installations, and free conservation kits. On-site reviews help evaluate water use and suggest improvements to meet water budgets.



Reservoir 3570-1
Located in the hills above the I-10 freeway near Cathedral City

DOMESTIC WATER

CVWD first began providing drinking water to Coachella Valley residents in 1961, when it took over the operations of two privately held water companies. At the time it served only 1,100 active water meters. Today, the District is the largest provider of drinking water in the Coachella Valley serving a population of 270,000 via 114,196 active accounts.

CVWD delivers domestic water to thousands of homes and businesses from wells drilled into natural aquifers or groundwater basins that lie underneath the valley floor. Domestic rates paid by customers offset the costs of providing customer service, operating wells and reservoirs, maintaining pipelines and replenishing aquifers. As a public water provider, CVWD can only charge its customers for the costs associated with providing water service. The District cannot earn a profit.

GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT & IMPORTED WATER

CVWD and Desert Water Agency (DWA) have been working for decades to eliminate overdraft of the groundwater basin through a successful groundwater replenishment program and by implementing water management practices that protect supplies for future generations. The water sources used to replenish the groundwater basin are:

Colorado River water via the 123-mile Coachella Canal

State Water Project (SWP) water (from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta) is exchanged for Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Colorado River water

FAST FACTS:

4.8 million acre-feet of imported water has been replenished into the aquifer at four facilities since 1973.

99% of the Coachella Valley's domestic water supply is groundwater.

400,000 people in the Coachella Valley use groundwater.

1% natural run off from local mountain streams.

FLOOD CONTROL & STORMWATER PROTECTION

CVWD safeguards 590 square miles of the Coachella Valley from regional flooding. The Stormwater team maintains and operates channels, like the Whitewater River Storm Channel, that carry floodwaters. CVWD manages 18 stormwater protection facilities and the 50-mile stormwater channel stretching from Palm Springs to the Salton Sea. This system, covering approximately 169 miles of channels, efficiently redirects floodwaters from mountain runoff and local drainage.

NONPOTABLE & RECYCLED WATER

CVWD collects wastewater from homes and businesses for an advanced multi-step treatment process at two wastewater reclamation plants. About 3.4 billion gallons of wastewater are recycled every year using a process that disinfects and filters solids, organic materials, chemicals, and germs. The treated water is approved for 43 beneficial uses including golf course, landscape, and agricultural irrigation.

Employees collect and test recycled water samples every day to ensure a safe and beneficial water source.



Water Reclamation Plant 10 in Palm Desert, CA

FAST FACTS:

The **Mid-Valley Pipeline** delivers **Coachella Canal** water to CVWD's wastewater reclamation plant in Palm Desert.

Two Wastewater Reclamation Plants recycle an **average flow of 11.36 Million Gallons per Day (MGD)**

54.5 golf courses out of 106 use a nonpotable water source

SEWER SERVICE OR WASTEWATER

Most CVWD domestic water customers also receive sewer services from the District.

The District owns and operates 1,173 miles of pipeline that conveys wastewater to one of five wastewater reclamation plants for treatment. Two of those plants treat wastewater to meet state standards for nonpotable water, which is used by customers for irrigation.

Every gallon of recycled water used for outdoor irrigation saves groundwater.

EMBRACING THE FUTURE: CVWD STARTS USING ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES



CVWD Employees check out the new EV fleet



CVWD has taken its first steps to transition to zero-emission vehicles as mandated by the California Air Resources Board Advanced Clean Fleet Rule.

The District purchased 25 Chevy Bolt EUV electric battery vehicles and placed them in service on Jan. 15, 2024. Based at the Palm Desert campus, they replace 19 trucks used by the meter readers and six pool vehicles used by other departments.

The four-door EVs have front wheel drive, an estimated range of around 235 miles, and are similar to small SUVs on the road today. The replaced vehicles went to auction and were the highest-mile vehicles eliminated from the fleet.

Auto Shop technicians prepared the vehicles for service by adding safety equipment such as light bars and configuring the vehicles to accommodate tools used by the meter readers. The technicians perform regular maintenance. While they are under warranty, the dealership will perform covered repairs.

“We will train CVWD technicians on the new technologies as we have always done,” says Fleet Manager Stewart Taylor.

The EVs charge at stations in the Operations parking lot that were installed by the Electrical Department with assistance from the Carpenter Shop and Construction Crew.

“I am very proud of the CVWD electrical staff for taking on and coordinating a project of this scale,” says Electrical Supervisor Angel Herrera.

The EV fleet needs more driving time before establishing a definite pattern of cost savings. However, Taylor tracked the period from Jan. 15 to May 10 when the EVs drove 45,170 miles. The electrical charging costs were \$2,311. Gasoline would have cost around \$9,553.

This is a positive result. However, Taylor says, “The unanswered question is do we realize long-term gains if the battery life is shortened due to the severe desert climate? Those costs could far outweigh the short-term benefits.”

Plus, there’s the question of electrical grid capacity.

“We were only able to meet the electrical demands for this number of vehicles due to the load-sharing capability of the charging stations,” Taylor says. “There is no more capacity at the campus unless we upgrade infrastructure to meet additional power requirements at this point.”

How will CVWD continue a clean, zero emission fleet transition?

In February, the Board of Directors approved a Zero Emission Fleet Study. It will:

- Help CVWD comply with State and local government regulations for transitioning to medium and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles.
- Evaluate the District’s needs, compliance plans, and funding opportunities.
- Analyze and recommend improvements to existing charging and fueling infrastructure at both campuses, present grant and funding opportunities, and mechanisms.
- Suggest how CVWD can reorganize operations to accommodate a clean fleet.

CVWD will continue transitioning its fleet to zero-emission vehicles, which will more than likely include hydrogen fuel cell vehicles as well.

STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS PROVIDE NORTH INDIO NEEDED PROTECTION FROM REGIONAL FLOODING

CVWD will provide area flood protection for up to 100-year storm events from the surrounding mountains as CVWD completes the North Indio Regional Flood Control Project in the fall of 2024.

Spanning a distance of 2.5 miles, the North Indio Regional Flood Control Project, once constructed, will be comprised of a series of concrete flood control channels. The beginning of these channels will connect to the existing channels in Sun City Palm Desert, and then will traverse through North Indio, and connect with the existing channels in Sun City Shadow Hills. The newly built flood control channels, in conjunction with the existing channels, will ultimately carry stormwater flows to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel.

The project will remove approximately 2,700 acres of land in the North Indio area from a FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Area and eliminate an existing statutory flood insurance requirement for some area residents.

The largest project in CVWD history, at \$110 million, will allow for the construction and connection of future stormwater facilities, providing regional flood control and stormwater protection in Thousand Palms, which has neighborhoods built in at-risk flood zones, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

During the two and a half years of construction, CVWD followed a comprehensive plan to notify residents and property owners about road closures, detours, and any effects of the project on their property via postcards, notices, newsletters, door hangers, and by logging onto the project website, cvwd.org/NorthIndio.

** A 100-year storm is a storm event with a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.*



North Indio Regional Flood Control Project Construction



IN-LINE RESERVOIR HELPS MITIGATE OPERATION, MAINTENANCE CHALLENGES

A new reservoir constructed in the Coachella Canal adds water storage to help manage large volume and rapid delivery flow changes that affect Coachella Canal operations during high demand.

Before construction of the Mid-Canal Storage Project, Coachella Canal operations faced challenges due to lengthy delays to get flow changes downstream. Canal operation along this reach has strict drawdown restrictions, making operational storage difficult to obtain throughout the middle third of the canal.

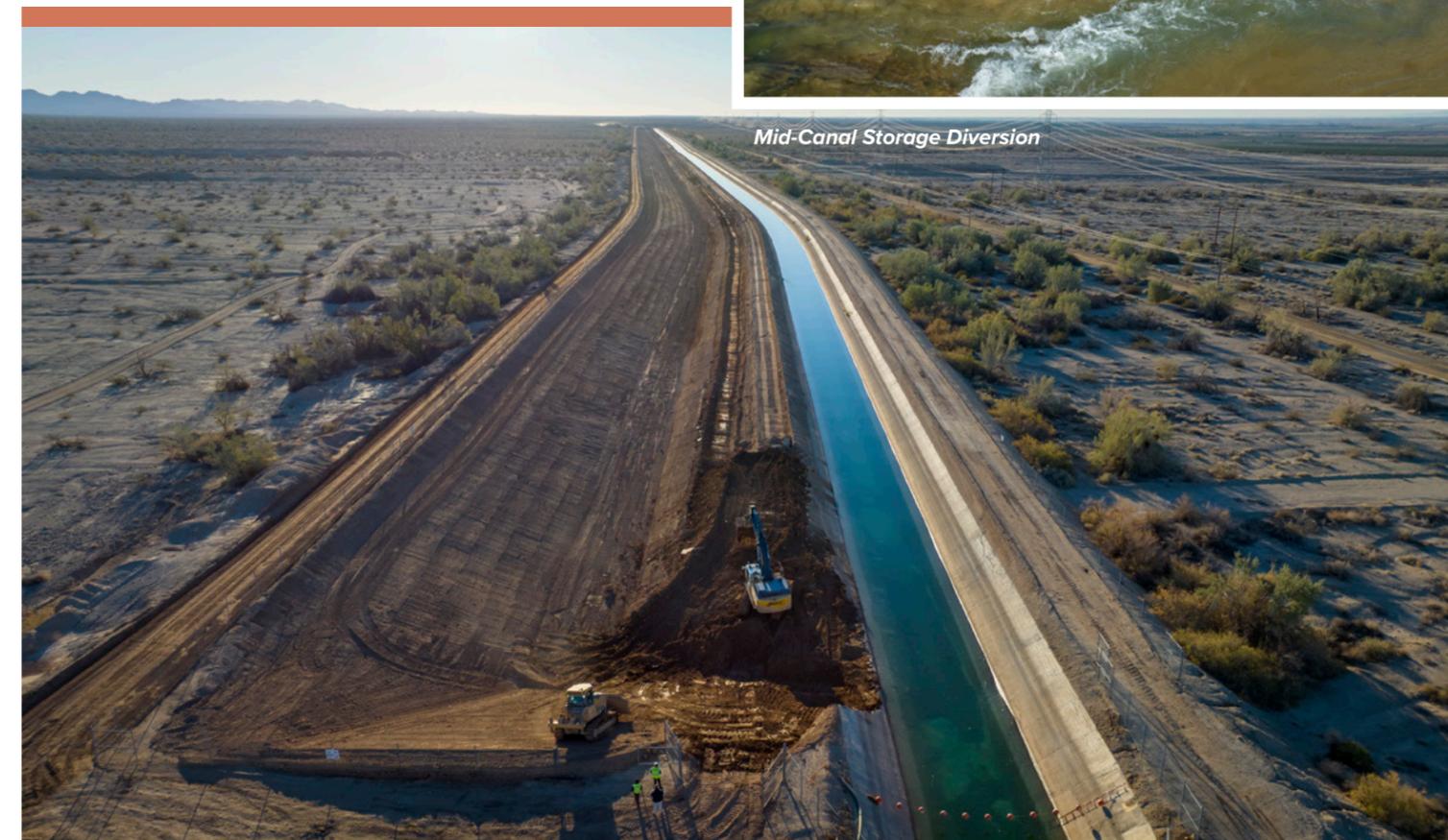
In addition, this reach of the canal crosses impermeable clay soils that shrink and swell depending on moisture content. This causes the existing concrete panels to expand and crack to the extent that over \$4 million has been spent since 2007 to repair and replace cracked panels.

To address these challenges, the Mid-Canal Storage Project created a 4.9-mile long reservoir by removing the berm between two parallel canals – the original earthen canal built in the 1940s and the second concrete-lined canal constructed in 2005 as part of the Coachella Canal Lining Project. The average width of the in-line reservoir is approximately 220 feet.

The project construction used the existing clay material to establish a 2.8-foot-thick liner, which removed the need for concrete. The in-line reservoir, built between Mile Posts 54.6 and 59.5, stores up to 728 acre-feet of water. This storage provides for operational flexibility in water deliveries, reduced maintenance, improved water management and canal operations, and increased water management resiliency.



Mid-Canal Storage Diversion

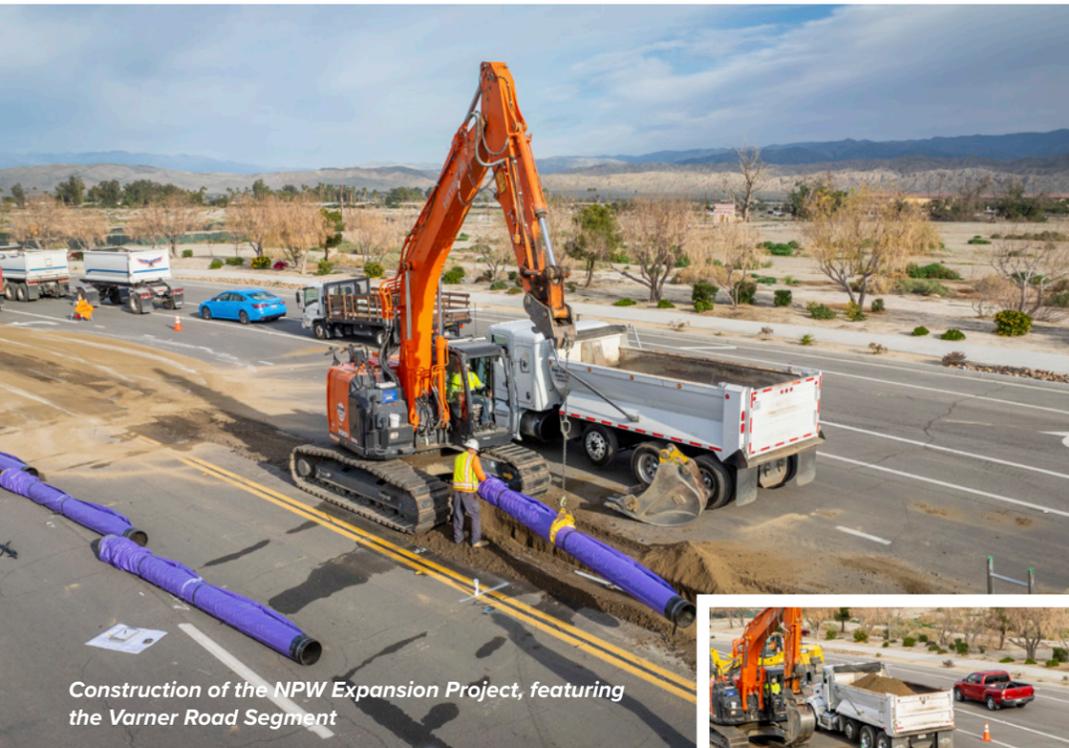


NONPOTABLE WATER EXPANSION PROJECT

CVWD continues to expand its nonpotable water (NPW) system to maximize the use of recycled water, instead of pumping groundwater for irrigation on larger landscapes.

Once completed in January 2025, this project will install approximately 8.5 miles of pipeline, connecting eight new customers to CVWD's nonpotable water system. The system will deliver blended recycled water to customers' on-site storage facilities from CVWD's Palm Desert Water Reclamation Plant No. 10.

About 4,850 acre-feet of canal and recycled water will be delivered for landscape irrigation in Palm Desert, Thousand Palms, Rancho Mirage, La Quinta, Indian Wells, and Riverside County. This project is part of CVWD's long-term water management goals to reduce reliance on groundwater for irrigation and safeguard the Coachella Valley groundwater basin for future generations.



Construction of the NPW Expansion Project, featuring the Varner Road Segment

Varner Road Segment

The Varner Road Segment will connect Tri-Palms Estates & Country Club and Jack Ivey Ranch.

The overall cost of current projects is \$21,057,581. Project funding is provided by a grant and loan from the State Water Resources Control Board Clean Water State Revolving Fund and a grant from the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) program.



CURRENT NPW CONNECTIONS IN PROGRESS:

Frank Sinatra Drive Segment

The Frank Sinatra Drive Segment will connect Tamarisk Country Club, Sunnylands, Rancho Mirage Country Club, and Suncrest Country Club.

Warner Trail Segment

The Warner Trail Segment will connect Palm Royale Country Club, Indian Wells Tennis Garden, and Southwest Community Church.

FUTURE NPW CONNECTIONS SUPPORTED BY THIS PROJECT:

The Nonpotable Water Expansion Project will allow for future connections, including Cotino by Disney Community, Desert Island County Club, and The Springs along the Frank Sinatra Drive Segment in Rancho Mirage. In addition, the Warner Trail Segment will connect Gerald Ford Elementary School in Indian Wells. These future connections will collectively serve approximately 2,800 acre-feet of canal and recycled water for landscape irrigation instead of groundwater.

2023 by the NUMBERS

MG: Million gallons | MGD: Million gallons per day | AF: Acre-feet

570 full-time & **2** part-time employees budgeted as of 6/30/2024

\$85,407,828,938 Combined assessed valuation for property within the CVWD service boundaries as of 6/30/2024

DOMESTIC (DRINKING) WATER SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	270,000
Active Accounts ¹	114,196
Average Daily Demand	75.9 MGD
Total Water Delivered	85,014 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Active Wells	93
Total Daily Well Pumping Capacity	234 MGD
Distribution Reservoirs	68
Storage Capacity	174.2 MG
Distribution Piping System	2,052 Miles

AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE

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

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

In cooperation with Desert Water Agency

Replenishment facilities	4
Replenishment from imported water	238,275 AF
Imported supply since 1973 through 2023	4,800,758 AF

CANAL WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Irrigable Acres for Service	77,174
Active Accounts	1,381
Total Water Delivered	278,030 AF
Average Daily Demand	872 AF
Maximum Daily Demand	1,510 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Reservoirs	6
Storage Capacity	1,386 AF
Distribution System	503 Miles
Pumping Plants	20
Length of Canal	123 Miles

BLENDED, MVP, RECYCLED WATER² SERVICE INFORMATION

Active Accounts	24
Average Daily Flow	11.36 MGD
Total Blended & MVP Water Supplied:	20 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	2
Total Daily Tertiary Capacity	17.5 MGD
Distribution Piping System	38.5 Miles



STORMWATER PROTECTION

SERVICE INFORMATION

Service Area	381,479 acres
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SYSTEM INFORMATION

Stormwater Channels	18
Length of Whitewater River/Coachella Stormwater Channel	50 Miles
Length of all Regional Flood Protection Facilities	169 Miles

WASTEWATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	250,000
Active Accounts	105,203
Average Daily Flow	17.11 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	5
Total Daily Plant Capacity	33.1 MGD
Collection Piping System	1,173 Miles

¹ The number of active service connections excludes fire service.

² **Blended:** Recycled water blended with Colorado River water
MVP: Colorado River water accessed from the Mid-Valley Pipeline
Recycled: Reclaimed wastewater from Wastewater Reclamation Plants 7 and 10



COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

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PAYING YOUR BILL

Payment methods: Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover, checking/savings accounts, Amazon Pay, PayPal, and Venmo payments are accepted.

Electronic notification when bill is due: Save paper by enrolling in our electronic notification program and be notified by e-mail when your new bill is available to view online. To submit your request online, please visit the Pay My Bill section at CVWD.org.

Automatic electronic payment: Your monthly payment can be automatically deducted from your checking account or debit card or charged to your credit card. To submit your request online, please visit the Pay My Bill section at CVWD.org. Should you have any questions, call Customer Service at (760) 391-9600.

Online with a credit card: Customers can view bills and pay them online. Visit the Pay My Bill section at CVWD.org.

Pay by mail: Mailed payments should be sent to:
P.O. Box 5000, Coachella, CA 92236.

Pay by phone: To pay by phone, call the CVWD automated system 24/7 at (844) 309-5917 or (760) 391-9600. Customer Service Representatives are available Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Pay in person: Payment with a customer service representative is available in both our Palm Desert and Coachella locations during business hours: **8 a.m. to 4 p.m.**
Palm Desert: 75-525 Hovley Lane East and
Coachella: 51-501 Tyler St. Drop boxes are also available 24 hours a day at offices in Palm Desert and Coachella.