



Coachella Valley Water District

2012-13 Annual Review

Making every drop
count since 1918.



Inside:
Groundwater
Replenishment program
reduces aquifer overdraft

Pages 2-3

Water Quality Report
provides details about
CVWD's drinking water

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District puts added
emphasis on Customer
Service programs

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Board of Directors

John Powell, Jr.
President, Division 3

Franz De Klotz
Vice President, Division 1

Ed Pack
Director, Division 2

Peter Nelson
Director, Division 4

Debi Livesay
Director, Division 5

Senior Administration

Jim Barrett
General Manager

Julia Fernandez
Board Secretary

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Director of Service

Heather Engel
Director of Communication &
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Director of Operations

Kay Godbey
Director of Finance

Mark Johnson
Director of Engineering

Heidi Keeran
Director of Human Resources

Luis Maciel
Director of Information Systems

Javier Miranda
Director of Trades & Support

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Main switchboard
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Customer Service
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Job hotline
(760) 398-2661 ext. 2103

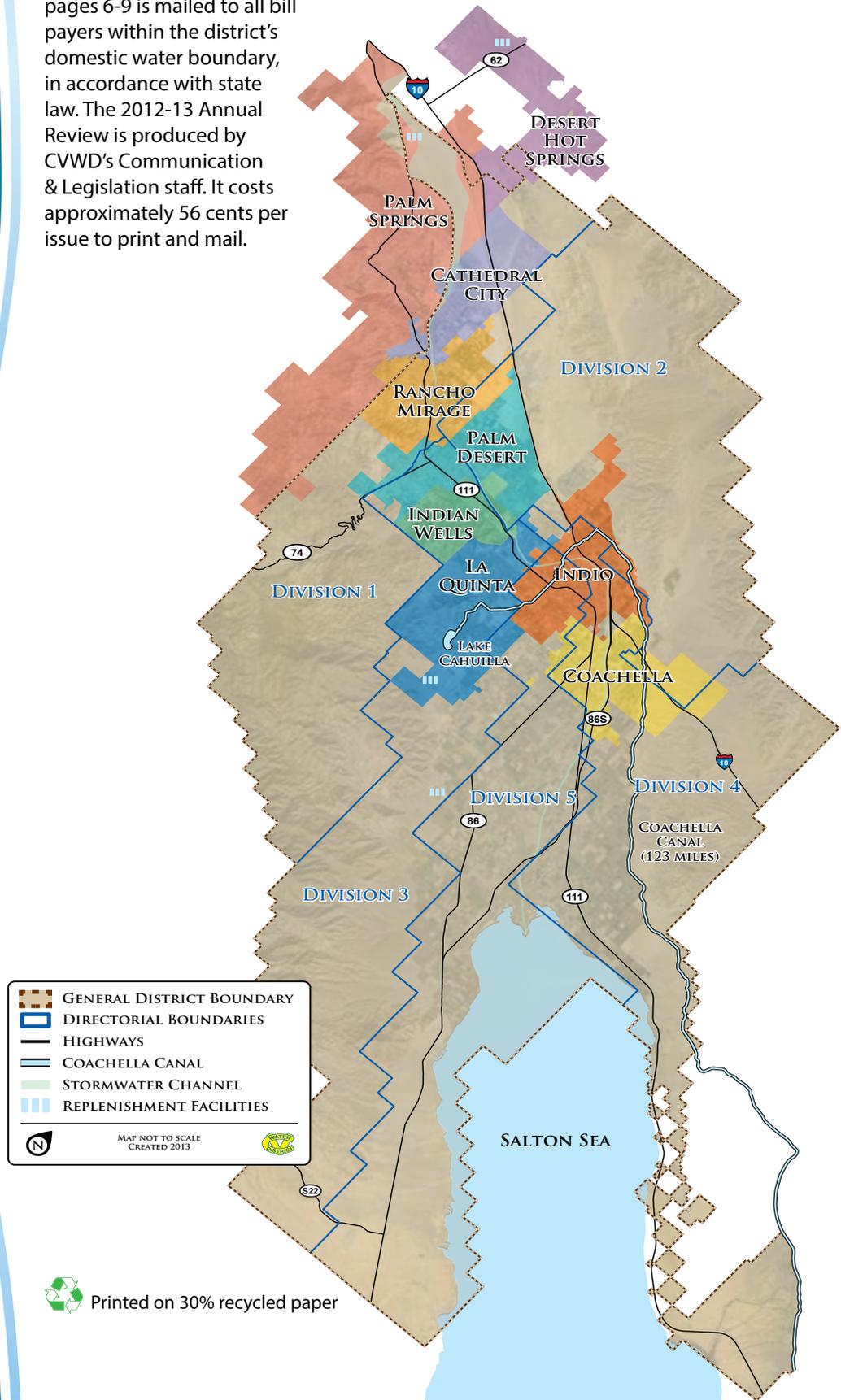
Fax
(760) 398-3711

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. 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 water district or view the meeting agenda on the website.

The Water Quality Report on pages 6-9 is mailed to all bill payers within the district's domestic water boundary, in accordance with state law. The 2012-13 Annual Review is produced by CVWD's Communication & Legislation staff. It costs approximately 56 cents per issue to print and mail.



Message from the General Manager



Dear CVWD water customer,

From a personal perspective, 2012 was a difficult year for the Coachella Valley Water District. General Manager Steve Robbins passed away in September after a battle with leukemia. Shortly after, CVWD's Board of Directors voted unanimously to name the new Palm Desert administration building in his honor.

In March 2013, after serving 10 months as acting general manager, I was named to the position permanently. It's been an honor to continue the legacy of my predecessors in helping the district provide high quality drinking water, secure a long-term water supply and meet the various water-related needs of the community.

There have also been many accomplishments over the past year that we want to share with customers, which you will find within the pages of this 2012-13 Annual Review. In May 2013, we hosted a Toast to Tap Water community event to celebrate the high quality drinking water we enjoy in the Coachella Valley and answer questions about drinking water. You can find detailed water quality information in our annual Water Quality Report on pages 6-9.

Other highlights include improvements to the domestic and sanitation system (page 10) and another successful year for our groundwater replenishment program (page 2).

You may have heard that the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians is suing CVWD and the Desert Water Agency, claiming senior rights to the groundwater supply and essentially taking away the public's water rights. The tribe doesn't say how much water it wants or what it would do with that water. It has no pipes, pumps or other infrastructure to deliver the water to customers. It has no expertise in water management.

For nearly a century, CVWD has provided a safe, affordable and reliable supply of water to our customers. The lawsuit, filed on May 14, 2013, seeks to prevent both agencies from pumping groundwater to deliver to their customers and from using Colorado River water to replenish the groundwater basin. If successful, this litigation would significantly increase water rates and be harmful to our recovering local economy.

Please know that we are fighting this irresponsible lawsuit to protect our customers, the region's water supply and the area's economy. For more information about the lawsuit or CVWD in general, visit our website at www.cvwd.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Barrett". The signature is stylized and written in cursive.

Jim Barrett
General Manager

CVWD Mission Statement

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

Connect with your mobile device

We continue to make changes that support our efforts to provide fast and friendly customer service.

CVWD has launched a mobile version of its website, placing an emphasis on making the most popular features and current information easy to access.

Anyone using a smartphone, tablet or other handheld device to access CVWD's web pages will do so using the same Internet address as the more traditional desktop website — www.cvwd.org — but will be automatically linked to the mobile version's web pages.

The mobile version includes access to news releases, employment opportunities, methods for contacting CVWD and tools that enable customers to manage their accounts. Customers are encouraged, however, to enroll in website account management — which requires knowledge of one's account number and the due date and amount due from the most recent bill, and creation of a password — using the desktop website.

Groundwater facts

Aquifer overdraft occurs when more water is used each year than can be replaced by natural or artificial means.

The district is expanding its replenishment program using imported water to reduce overdraft and protect the aquifer.

317,247 af — Amount of reported groundwater used in the Coachella Valley in 2012. All drinking water supplied by CVWD comes from the aquifer.

313,840 af — Amount of imported water replenished by CVWD and DWA in 2012

62,000 af — Average annual amount of water naturally replenished by rain and snow melt

3.16 million af — Water replenished by CVWD and DWA since 1973

5.3 million af — Estimated cumulative overdraft

39 million af — Estimated capacity of Coachella Valley's groundwater basin (first 1,000 feet)

4 — Number of groundwater replenishment facilities in the Coachella Valley.

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

Groundwater replenishment supports health of aquifer



Water from the Colorado River is diverted into the Whitewater River, where it flows to a groundwater replenishment facility.

For the third year in a row, the total of artificial replenishment plus natural replenishment was greater than the amount of groundwater extracted from the Coachella Valley's aquifer, providing a reduction in cumulative overdraft.

Collaborative efforts by Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and Desert Water Agency (DWA) resulted in 313,840 acre-feet of imported water being replenished into the aquifer in 2012. Both agencies are State Water Contractors and jointly replenish the aquifer at two locations in the west valley. CVWD also operates two replenishment facilities in the east valley.

As State Water Contractors, the agencies have a joint entitlement of 194,100 acre-feet per year of state water project (SWP) water. However, statewide drought and legal battles often restrict the amount of entitlement that is actually received.

Because there is no physical connection from the State Water Project to the Coachella Valley, the SWP water is exchanged with Metropolitan Water District for an equal amount of Colorado River water delivered through MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct.

In addition to the imported water to the Coachella Valley in 2012, there was an estimated (annual average) 62,000 acre-feet of natural replenishment

captured through rain and snow melt. The reported groundwater use throughout the valley was 317,247 acre-feet.

All of the drinking water supplied by CVWD comes from the aquifer, which has an estimated capacity in excess of 39 million acre-feet within 1,000 feet of land surface. Overdraft of the aquifer can have negative consequences, including increased pumping costs, land subsidence and water quality issues.

CVWD's Groundwater Replenishment Program is a key component to combating overdraft and ensuring a long-term, reliable water supply. To date, CVWD and DWA have replenished more than 3.1 million acre-feet at the four facilities.

In the eastern valley, a combination of ongoing replenishment and reduced water use through conservation and changing business practices has resulted in some wells returning to artesian conditions.

These conditions reduce well pumping costs and help prevent salt water intrusion into the aquifer.

The program is funded through property tax and a Replenishment Assessment Charge paid by large water users who pump more than 25 acre-feet per year. These users include CVWD, other water agencies, golf courses and farms using wells.

District celebrates 50 years as State Water Project contractor

The year 2013 marks the 50th anniversary of when Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) became a State Water Project contractor, an agreement that has been a significant factor in the efficient management of the region's water supply portfolio.

"The ability to replenish the aquifer with State Water Project water enables us to combat overdraft. This, in turn, helps us protect water quality and minimize land subsidence caused by the permanent, long-term removal of groundwater," said CVWD General Manager Jim Barrett.

The State Water Project (SWP) delivers water from supply and storage facilities in Northern California to service areas as far north as Plumas County and as far south as the border with Mexico, representing more than 25 million residents and 750,000 acres of agricultural land.

Two-thirds of California residents receive at least a portion of their water from the SWP, which annually delivers on average 2.5 million acre-feet of water via the California Aqueduct system. It includes 20 pumping plants, four pumping-generating plants, five hydroelectric power plants, 34 storage facilities and about 700 miles of

aqueducts and pipelines.

A direct connection from the California Aqueduct to the Coachella Valley was not constructed because it came with a \$150 million price tag in 1963 (\$1.75 billion in 2012 dollars). Instead, CVWD and Desert Water Agency (DWA), also a SWP Contractor, negotiated an agreement with the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California for a "bucket-for-bucket" exchange of SWP water for Colorado River water.

Exchange water is delivered to the Whitewater River and Mission Creek groundwater replenishment facilities via turnouts off MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct, which traverses the Coachella Valley.

The exchange accord was amended to enable MWD to bank their Colorado River water in the valley's aquifer during years of above average precipitation and make exchange withdrawals in years of drought.

This arrangement benefits the valley since the storage of additional groundwater aids in overdraft reduction.

To date, 3 million acre-feet of SWP water has been delivered, replenishing the aquifer.

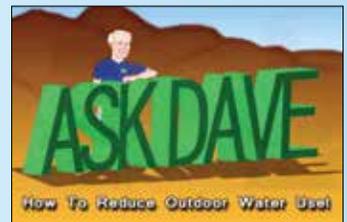


Annual maintenance is performed on the Colorado River aqueduct at Whitewater. Exchange water is delivered to groundwater replenishment facilities via turnouts from the aqueduct.

Conservation resources

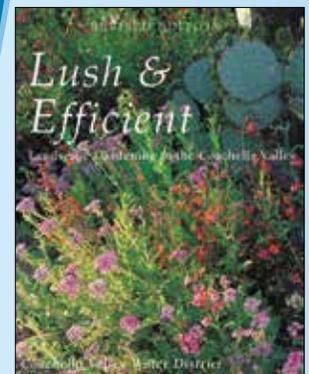
CVWD offers a variety of resources to help you manage your water use. The resources include guides to gardening with desert-friendly plants and tips on finding and fixing leaks at your home. New this year are six videos on the district's website that provide a quick and fun way to learn about water conservation.

The "Ask Dave" conservation videos feature CVWD Conservation Coordinator Dave Koller. The videos are available at the district's website at www.cvwd.org.



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.

You can order publications using the postcard inside this *Annual Review*.



Recycled Water facts

CVWD owns and operates six wastewater reclamation plants that receive a combined average of 18 million gallons of wastewater per day.

At three of the district's six wastewater reclamation plants, the treated water is delivered to 18 customers, mostly golf courses, for irrigation.

8,773 af — Amount of recycled water delivered for irrigation in 2012.

13,368 af — Amount of blended recycled water and Colorado River water delivered for irrigation in 2012.

Is recycled water regulated? — Yes. The treatment, delivery and use of recycled water is strictly regulated by state agencies.

What are the benefits of recycled water? — Using recycled water for irrigation reduces demand on our precious aquifer. In addition, the supply of wastewater isn't affected by drought.

Award winning work — The California Water Environment Association's regional chapter named CVWD's Collection Systems Department as the Collection System of the Year for a system over 500 miles. Other awards were given for Collection Systems Person of the Year, Laboratory Person of the Year and Plant Operator of the Year.

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

Nonpotable water program attracts additional irrigation customers



The Indian Wells Golf Resort features 36 holes of golf. The Celebrity Course has several water features, including streams, brooks and split-level lakes connected by waterfalls.

Coachella Valley Water District continues to explore opportunities to add new customers for recycled water and imported water for irrigation purposes.

The City of Indian Wells this year became the first customer to utilize a direct hook-up to the district's Mid-Valley Pipeline, enabling it to irrigate two municipal golf courses and various highway medians with imported Colorado River water in lieu of groundwater.

The groundwater saved is equal to about half of what Indian Wells' residents utilize annually for domestic purposes.

Twenty-six golf courses in the eastern valley use canal water. Valley-wide, 14 courses use a blend of both recycled and canal water provided by CVWD.

"Each golf course that switches from groundwater to recycled or imported water represents 1,000 acre-feet of groundwater, enough for a thousand homes each year," said Olivia Bennett, nonpotable water operations manager.

Water from the Coachella Canal has been in use for eastern valley golf course

irrigation since 1988. The amount of imported water used by golf courses has doubled since 2000.

CVWD constructed the pipeline and other facilities in 2007-08 as part of its comprehensive efforts to reduce consumption of potable groundwater by providing an increased supply of alternative sources such as recycled and canal water.

To draw Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal, a pumping station was built adjacent to the waterway.

About seven miles of pipe was laid an average of 20 feet below the surface of the Whitewater River-Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, connecting the pumping facility to one of CVWD's reclamation plants.

From there, a blend of canal and recycled water, canal water only or recycled water only can be sent to area irrigators already equipped to receive recycled water.

The pipeline also was built so that customers can connect to it directly and obtain river water.

Workshops educate landscape professionals, home gardeners

In the Coachella Valley, about 80 percent of water is used outside the home, making outdoor conservation programs associated with landscaping, a top priority for the district.

Last year, a free Water Wise Landscape Workshop series was implemented for home gardeners who want to learn more about desert-friendly plants, efficient irrigation practices and desert horticulture.

Workshop classes feature presentations by experts in desert vegetable gardening, citrus trees, proper irrigation techniques, pruning and plant selection.

These evening workshops are offered four to six times a year at the district's Steve Robbins Administration Building in Palm Desert.

Space is limited and reservations are required. Workshops are generally posted in advance on the district's website at www.cvwd.org.

In addition, the district continues to offer free Water Management Seminars for Landscape Professionals in English and Spanish at its administration building

in Palm Desert.

These seminars are designed to help local landscapers learn to properly irrigate and manage their clients' lawns and gardens in this arid, hot climate. Seminar curriculum provides technical and practical information to help landscape professionals achieve those goals without wasting water.

Presentations are given by certified water conservation managers and turf soil and irrigation experts on subjects including sprinkler distribution uniformity, physical soil properties, leak detection and meter logs and how to meet your water budget.

Students can take an optional exam to test comprehension. The majority of students score from 85 to 100 percent.

To date, more than 350 landscape professionals from more than 40 local landscaping companies, homeowners' associations, nurseries and cities have attended one of these seminars.

For more information about the workshop series for home gardeners or the seminars for professionals visit www.cvwd.org or call (760) 398-2651.

Easy changes lead to water savings

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a difference. Try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers. A 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They can save you up to 750 gallons per month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair or shaving to save up to 500 gallons a month.

• Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

• Are you watering the driveway or sidewalk instead of your yard? Redirect sprinklers to apply water only to the landscape.

Visit the website, www.epa.gov/watersense for additional tips and more information.



A water management technician demonstrates how to do a "catch test." One of the most important parts of efficient irrigation practices is uniform distribution of your water. A catch test can tell the irrigator where there may be problems in distribution.

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.

For answers to common drinking water questions

CVWD's brochure, *Tap Water You Can Trust*, answers common questions about tap water including fluoridation, water softening and more.

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



2013 Domestic Water Quality Report

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 (California Department of Public Health) and federal (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) drinking water quality standards.

CVWD is tasked with ensuring that drinking water standards are met. 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 that are not detected during this monitoring.

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. Meeting locations rotate between the district's Coachella office at Avenue 52 & Highway 111 and the Steve Robbins Administration Building at 75-515 Hovley Lane East in Palm Desert. Call the district to confirm meeting time, date and location.

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 microgram per liter (ug/L) maximum contaminant level (MCL).

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 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 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 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 42 mg/L, which is below the maximum contaminant 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 customer 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 California 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 Safety 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.

Chromium-6 in tap water

CVWD’s tap water contains chromium-6, which comes from naturally occurring minerals dissolved in local groundwater at levels that meet all state and federal drinking water standards.

Scientific studies conflict over whether chromium-6 poses a health risk when consumed in low levels. CVWD encourages its water users to consider the following facts:

- The current national standard for all forms of chromium in tap water and bottled water is 100 parts per billion (ppb). One ppb is equivalent to a single drop in 10,000 gallons.
- California’s current drinking water standard is twice as strict at 50 ppb.
- CVWD’s drinking water averages 9 ppb of chromium-6.
- Experts used by federal agencies to review health risks have identified recent rodent studies that indicate chromium-6 is unlikely to pose a health risk when consumed in the low levels found in tap water.
- California risk assessors have been encouraged to consider this new research before regulators adopt a new standard specific to chromium-6 sometime in 2014.
- CVWD is co-funding two nationally supported studies to test various technologies to remove chromium-6 from water, in the event a standard is set below levels found in the valley’s groundwater.

Summary

ues to deliver drinking water that meets state and federal water quality standards.
able: First, determine in which service area you live (columns 4-7). Then move down
 comparing the detection level of each chemical or other contaminant with the Public
 imum 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
 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 0.2 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	6	7	8
Indio Hills, Sky Valley & areas adjacent to Desert Hot Springs Range (Average)	Mecca, Bombay Beach, North Shore & Hot Mineral Spa Range (Average)	Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach & Salton City Range (Average)	Major source(s)
	ND-13 (5.6) ⁽⁵⁾		Erosion of natural deposits
10-25 (16)	39-50 (44)	250-460 (330)	Leaching from natural deposits
0.1-0.5 (0.4)	ND-1.0 (0.4)	ND-1.0 (0.3)	Result of drinking water chlorination
16-22 (18)			Erosion of natural deposits
9.1-19 (15)			Erosion of natural deposits
0.14 [21/0]		0.11 [23/0]	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
			Leaching from natural deposits
0.4-0.6 (0.5)	0.9-1.5 (1.2)	0.6-1.5 (1.1)	Erosion of natural deposits
ND-14 (6.8)		ND-3.9 (ND)	Erosion of natural deposits
1.1			By-product of drinking water chlorination
66-200 (140)	12-19 (16)	220-400 (300)	Erosion of natural deposits
			Municipal and industrial waste discharges
ND-7.0 (4.0)		7.0-12 (10)	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
7.6-8.2 (7.9)	7.2-9.0 (8.1)	7.3-8.0 (7.6)	Physical characteristic
57-86 (72)	43-44 (44)	230-290 (250)	Erosion of natural deposits
530-820 (640)	260	1,600-2,300 (1,800)	Substances that form ions when in water
150-230 (180)	ND-3.0 (1.5)	210-330 (290)	Leaching from natural deposits
			Discharge from dry cleaners and auto shops
330-540 (410)	140-150 (150)	1,000-1,400 (1,100)	Leaching from natural deposits
7.3	0.8	16	By-product of drinking water chlorination
ND-0.3 (ND)	ND-1.8 (0.9)		Leaching from natural deposits
1.9-11 (5.1)	2.0	2.4-4.2 (3.0)	Erosion of natural deposits
9.8-28 (18)		24	Erosion of natural deposits

“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 (a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States) and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/drink/**”

— California Department of Public Health

la Dunes,
 standards.
 contaminants in

(3) The reported average represents the highest running annual average based on distribution system monitoring.
 (4) Reported values are 90th percentile levels for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.
 (5) 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.
 (6) Values listed are the upper and short-term consumer acceptance contaminant levels.

New reservoirs increase domestic water storage, fire protection

Two new reservoirs are increasing the valley's long-term storage of domestic water and increasing reliable fire protection for area residents.



One of the new reservoirs will serve about 3,100 Salton City residents. The area previously was dependent on a single 1 million gallon reservoir for storage. During hotter months, the amount the district has been able to keep in reserve — a crucial component of firefighting capabilities — would drop to less than desired levels.

The new 2.5 million reservoir more than doubles the water storage capacity.

Another new reservoir in the North Shore and Bombay Beach areas adds an additional .5 million gallons in water storage capacity. The areas previously were dependent on a single .5 million gallon reservoir.

The new reservoir will provide essential daily, emergency and fire flow storage for the North Shore and Bombay Beach areas.

Domestic and sewer improvements continue throughout valley

CVWD has worked with county, state and federal partners to improve domestic water and sewer infrastructure, especially in rural unincorporated areas of the east valley.

In one significant project in 2012, nearly 100 additional Coachella Valley families were provided access to safe drinking water by connecting the Sunbird Mobile Home Park to the CVWD domestic water system.

The families had been relying on water from a private well that had naturally occurring arsenic levels exceeding standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency.

A grant from the state Department of Public Health covered the \$497,000 cost of the project, which added 1,100 feet of pipeline to connect the mobile home park to an existing domestic water pipeline on Harrison Street. Fire hydrants and water meters are also being installed.

CVWD also installed approximately 10,000 linear feet of domestic water transmission pipeline in Avenue 60 from Polk Street east to Pierce Street in Thermal.

The transmission main will provide a backup source of water in the event that the Ion Exchange Treatment Plant

at the Avenue 60/Pierce Street location fails or needs to be taken out of service for maintenance or repair. The pipeline also will allow the district to expand its service area east of Polk Street and south of Airport Boulevard.

“We are committed to ensuring that all area residents will have access to safe drinking water and identifying funds to provide the infrastructure needed in these rural areas is a high priority for CVWD,” said Mark Johnson, director of engineering for CVWD.

All domestic water delivered by CVWD meets state and federal drinking water standards.

Another project currently ongoing is the construction and rehabilitation of the Avenue 62 Trunk Sewer on Avenue 62 between Monroe Street and CVWD's wastewater reclamation plant in Thermal.

The project will reduce the load on the two existing Mid-Valley force main pipelines and allow the expansion of the sanitation collection system to serve new customers in the area.

The Avenue 62 sewer will allow for the abandonment of the two force mains and several corresponding lift stations, which will reduce operation and maintenance costs.



A cross connection serviceworker adjusts a latching bar that will be used on a backflow protection lock he installed at the Sunbird Mobile Home Park in Thermal.

District puts added focus on Customer Service programs



A customer service representative hands out welcome packets to customers.

A series of new customer service programs is helping to put a friendlier face on the district, making it easier for customers to manage their accounts with the district and obtain assistance when needed.

New domestic water customers now receive informational packets that include a letter of welcome from the district, free publications and an order form for many other district publications.

A removable magnet on the cover provides room for the customer's account number to facilitate interaction with customer services representatives or when using the voice-automated system.

The district has continued to add new ways for customers to manage their accounts. In 2012, the district launched a mobile version of its website, allowing

customers to access information from their smart phones and other mobile devices.

In addition, customers can now set up first-time accounts without having to come into the office. A requirement that customers put down a deposit when opening an account also has been eliminated.

The district created a new staff position, the quality assurance coordinator, to help ensure that customers have a good, consistent interaction with customer service representatives.

"Our goal is to provide customers with the information they need to manage their accounts and to provide additional help to them in a consistent, friendly way whenever needed," said Raul Aguirre, director of service for the district.

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.

Paying your bill

Pay 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.

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.

Pay by phone

Using what is known as an interactive voice response (IVR) system, you can make a payment and review account information over the phone. You will need your 12-digit account number, located in the upper right-hand corner of your paper billing statement. Call (760) 391-9600

Pay by mail

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

Pay 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.

Rate Summary

As of July 1, 2012⁽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	\$28.95
Golf courses & other non-agriculture	\$42.15
Groundwater recharge	\$86.25
Construction	\$140.00
Quagga mussel mitigation surcharge	\$5.00
Gate charge, per day	\$11.50

⁽¹⁾ This table represents water rates for the 2012-13 fiscal year. At the time this publication was printed, the water district's Board of Directors had not yet approved the 2013-14 budget. However, no rate increases were being proposed.

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, 2012	June 30, 2011
Current assets:		
Cash and investments	\$380,514,504	\$264,757,846
Accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses & other	46,107,664	34,762,840
	<u>426,622,168</u>	<u>299,520,686</u>
Property, plant & equipment:		
Participating Equity -		
All-American Canal & distribution system	34,874,502	34,874,502
State Water Project	185,830,811	169,998,032
Land, facilities & equipment	<u>1,363,655,148</u>	<u>1,335,833,032</u>
	1,584,360,461	1,540,705,566
Accumulated amortization & depreciation	(511,511,161)	(481,046,307)
Construction work in progress	29,977,145	44,529,463
	<u>1,102,826,445</u>	<u>1,104,188,722</u>
Assets restricted for development & other purposes	<u>69,787,880</u>	<u>140,626,929</u>
Total Assets	\$1,599,236,493	\$ 1,544,336,337
Liabilities & Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$9,106,163	\$13,276,584
Customer advances & deposits	2,743,810	3,347,920
Accrued salaries, interest, deferral & other expenses	<u>7,349,930</u>	<u>5,334,415</u>
	<u>19,199,903</u>	<u>21,958,919</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
State Water Project & other	23,351,806	8,833,064
Bonds payable & certificates of participation	<u>209,420</u>	<u>1,706,289</u>
	<u>23,561,226</u>	<u>10,539,353</u>
Total liabilities	<u>42,761,129</u>	<u>32,498,272</u>
⁽¹⁾ Taxpayers' equity in assets	<u>1,556,475,364</u>	<u>1,511,838,065</u>
Total Liabilities & Equity	\$1,599,236,493	\$1,544,336,337

⁽¹⁾ 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).

⁽²⁾ Represents the consolidation of the Internal Service Funds into the statements for Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) reporting purposes.

For a comprehensive look at the district's budget, visit www.cvwd.org

Condensed Statement of Revenues & Expenses

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2012

	Canal Water	Domestic	Sanitation	Stormwater	Recharge	Other ⁽²⁾	Total
Revenues							
Water sales	\$11,690,817	\$57,825,498	\$189,012	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,705,327
Service charges	1,283,974	14,085,191	37,453,656	10,106	19,152,429	0	71,985,356
Availability charges	1,745,911	641,172	134,869	0	0	0	2,521,952
Taxes	7,511,911	11,297,448	5,045,706	15,244,335	42,304,934	0	81,404,334
Interest	400,693	940,549	1,621,664	1,060,826	1,054,498	129,616	5,207,846
Other revenues	5,379,133	2,171,852	953,290	4,188,560	331,684	9,162,110	22,186,629
Total	\$28,012,439	\$86,961,710	\$45,398,197	\$20,503,827	\$62,843,545	\$9,291,726	\$253,011,444
Expenses							
Operation & maintenance	\$5,640,835	\$28,201,584	\$12,627,929	\$3,033,172	\$58,809,963	\$305,083	\$108,618,566
General & administration	7,581,720	25,354,812	15,012,254	1,200,823	2,168,538	1,976,372	53,294,519
Other	7,529,252	3,076,017	2,312,294	3,456,728	1,532,270	6,370,826	24,277,387
Depreciation	1,507,355	15,202,630	11,319,545	2,649,841	2,284,523	1,609,683	34,573,577
Reserves	5,753,277	^{15,126,667}	4,126,175	10,163,263	(1,951,749)	(970,238)	32,247,395
Total	\$28,012,439	\$86,961,710	\$45,398,197	\$20,503,827	\$62,843,545	\$9,291,726	\$253,011,444

California agriculture

California produces more than 400 agriculture commodities. The state produces nearly half of U.S. grown fruits, nuts and vegetables.

California agriculture experienced a 15 percent increase in the sales value of its products in 2011.

Source: California Department of Food & Agriculture



Agricultural exports

California continues to set the pace for the rest of the nation as the country's largest agricultural producer and exporter.

In 2010, California's farmers and ranchers exported more than 24 percent of the state's agricultural production.

In dollar terms, California's agricultural exports reached a record-breaking \$14.72 billion for 2010.

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Review 2011-2012

Crop Report

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2012)

Crop production on Coachella Valley land irrigated with Colorado River water

Value of year's production: \$576,276,970

Total acreage irrigation (includes double cropping): 65,581

Average gross value per acre: \$9,084

Crop	Acreage	Yield in tons	Value per acre	Total value
Fruit	23,657	199,417	\$11,151	263,805,682
Dates	7,600	23,560	\$5,270	\$40,052,000
Figs	155	577	\$15,810	\$2,450,550
Grapes (table)	7,497	52,104	\$15,649	\$117,321,351
Grapefruit	933	14,046	\$8,524	\$7,952,759
Lemons & Limes	3,983	59,396	\$13,538	\$53,920,131
Mangos	118	885	\$16,500	\$1,947,000
Olives	89	439	\$12,567	\$1,118,425
Oranges & Tangerines	2,235	15,690	\$6,484	\$14,492,105
Peaches	85	757	\$20,253	\$1,721,498
Strawberries	430	9,619	\$37,504	\$16,126,662
Watermelon	532	22,344	\$12,600	\$6,703,200
Vegetables	27,165	412,258	\$7,782	\$211,399,952
Artichokes	558	4,884	\$11,522	\$6,429,527
Basil	223	4,684	\$5,624	\$1,254,257
Green Beans	948	4,647	\$7,349	\$6,966,926
Bok Choy	220	1,389	\$4,050	\$891,097
Broccoli	1,451	10,563	\$4,823	\$6,998,749
Carrots	2,587	108,654	\$6,510	\$16,841,370
Cauliflower	1,195	9,881	\$6,709	\$8,017,328
Celery	522	18,455	\$14,177	\$7,400,370
Corn (sweet)	2,795	23,310	\$3,747	\$10,474,017
Eggplant	349	4,066	\$12,104	\$4,224,418
Greens (kale & parsley)	115	1,689	\$8,772	\$1,008,807
Lettuce	3,999	51,019	\$6,211	\$24,836,167
Misc. vegetables	80	624	\$4,290	\$343,200
Okra	923	7,199	\$4,290	\$3,959,670
Onions (dry)	119	4,463	\$15,000	\$1,785,000
Onions (green)	190	1,482	\$4,290	\$815,100
Oriental Vegetables	2,064	13,034	\$4,050	\$8,360,110
Peppers (bell & chili)	5,021	82,496	\$14,620	\$73,408,472
Potatoes	1,168	9,052	\$2,536	\$2,961,814
Radishes	233	4,282	\$5,355	\$1,247,661
Spices	1,156	24,279	\$5,264	\$6,501,887
Spinach	837	14,264	\$10,521	\$8,806,430
Squash	183	2,928	\$12,432	\$2,275,056
Tomatoes	229	4,914	\$24,421	\$5,592,519
Forage	3,329	275,339	\$649	\$2,159,542
Alfalfa hay	643	5,787	\$1,800	\$1,157,400
Irrigated pasture ⁽¹⁾	1,553	13,589	\$120	\$186,302
Sorghum	790	252,800	\$720	\$568,800
Sudan grass	173	865	\$650	\$112,450
Other ⁽²⁾	170	2,298	\$792	\$134,591
Nursery	1,544	--	\$23,503	\$36,289,157
Fish Farms	701	739	\$6,203	\$4,348,504
Golf Courses	5,775	698,775	\$8,276	\$47,796,210
Polo Fields	467	56,507	\$8,276	\$3,865,079
Turf Grass	799	96,679	\$8,276	\$6,612,844

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

⁽¹⁾Yield is in animal units per month (AUM)

⁽²⁾Includes corn and wheat.

Whitewater project improves groundwater replenishment capability

The Whitewater Groundwater Replenishment Facility west of Palm Springs is unique, enabling Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and Desert Water Agency (DWA) to receive Colorado River water that has been released upstream into the Whitewater River by Metropolitan Water District (MWD), and capture natural runoff from nearby mountain ranges.

A series of improvements will allow the agencies to skim silt-free water off the top, with Colorado River/Whitewater River water flowing into the 19 replenishment ponds while harmful sand, gravel and other debris is left behind.

A new intake structure replaces the two previously in the Whitewater River, and consists of a radial gate and two intake gates. The radial gate will cause the water to collect, sluicing out sediment back into the Whitewater River. During a storm, the intake sluice gates will be closed and the radial gate fully open, enabling all of the water to stay in the Whitewater River/Storm Channel. This

protects the diversion channel and the ponds from storm damage.

The new intake directs water to a concrete-lined diversion channel, capable of bringing as much as 800 cubic feet per second to the recharge basins.

The project has four main purposes: improve the reliability of groundwater replenishment at the site; decrease the cost (primarily silt removal from the ponds) of operating and maintaining the ponds; protect facilities from flood damage; and allow fluvial sand to move downstream within the river.

The improvement project is expected to be complete in September.

The Colorado River water is received from MWD in exchange for CVWD's and DWA's entitlements to State Water Project water.

As a result, more than 3 million acre feet of water has been replenished into the valley's west basin aquifer.

This has enabled the local water agencies to combat groundwater overdraft in the west valley.

Did you know?

Coachella Valley Water District provides regional flood control across nearly 600 square miles within the Coachella Valley.

The district's goal is to ensure safe conveyance of floodwater through its stormwater system. Rain coming down directly onto a city or an unincorporated area is the responsibility of either the city or county.

The district's stormwater system is composed of 134 miles of flood protection facilities throughout the Coachella Valley.

The backbone is the 49-mile stormwater channel that conveys rain and snow melt from Whitewater to the Salton Sea. This channel, often referred to as "the wash," is actually the Whitewater River's riverbed. It isn't often thought of as a riverbed, because it's dry most days of the year.

This channel is named 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.

It is not uncommon for development, such as golf courses or roads, to be built within storm protection facilities. However, developers and cities do so knowing that they are building in a river bed and that the facility's main purpose is to carry stormwater away from mountains, homes and businesses.



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

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.

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.



CVWD's brochure, *Emergency Preparedness & Drinking Water*, is an excellent reference for preparing and responding to an emergency. It is printed in both English and Spanish.

A free copy can be printed from the website at www.cvwd.org/news/publications.php. You also can order a copy by using the postcard inside this *Annual Review*.

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. Store this brochure with your emergency preparedness supplies to help guide you during such an event.

By the Numbers

(covering the reporting period January - December 2012)

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 2012 of \$49,296,585,164 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	492
Total service area	639,857 acres

Domestic Water

Service information

Population served	303,846
Active accounts	107,747
Average daily demand	92.1 mgd
Total water delivered	103,429 af

System information

Active wells	100
Total well capacity	245 mgd
Distribution reservoirs	59
Storage capacity	134 mg
Distribution piping system	1,986 miles

Canal Water

Service information

Irrigable acres for service	66,227
Active accounts	1,145
Total water delivered	278,398 af
Average daily demand	777 af
Maximum daily demand	1,361 af

System information

Reservoirs	2
Storage capacity	1,301 af
Distribution system	485 miles
Pumping plants	16
Length of canal	123 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	264,316
Active accounts	90,344
Average daily flow	18.27 mgd

System information

Wastewater reclamation plants	6
Total daily plant capacity	33.5 mgd
Collection piping system	1,088 miles

Recycled Water

Service information

Active accounts	17
Average daily flow	7.8 mgd

System information

Wastewater reclamation plants producing recycled water	3
Total daily capacity	18 mgd
Distribution piping system	26.5 miles

Groundwater Management

(In cooperation with Desert Water Agency)

Replenishment facilities	4
Replenishment from imported water	313,389 af
Imported supply since 1973	3,163,108 af

Stormwater Protection

Service area	381,479 acres
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System information

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

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

mgd = million gallons per day.



Coachella Valley Water District
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

Presort Standard
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 104
Palm Desert, CA 92260

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!