2020–21 COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT ANNUAL REVIEW

Your water is our promise.

CVWD.org

ESTABLISHED IN 1918, the Coachella Valley Water District 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 ***www.cvwd.org***.

THE WATER QUALITY REPORT on pages 4 – 7 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 Outreach & Education staff.

Cover photo courtesy of Ferguson Pape Baldwin Architects.

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Coachella, CA 92236

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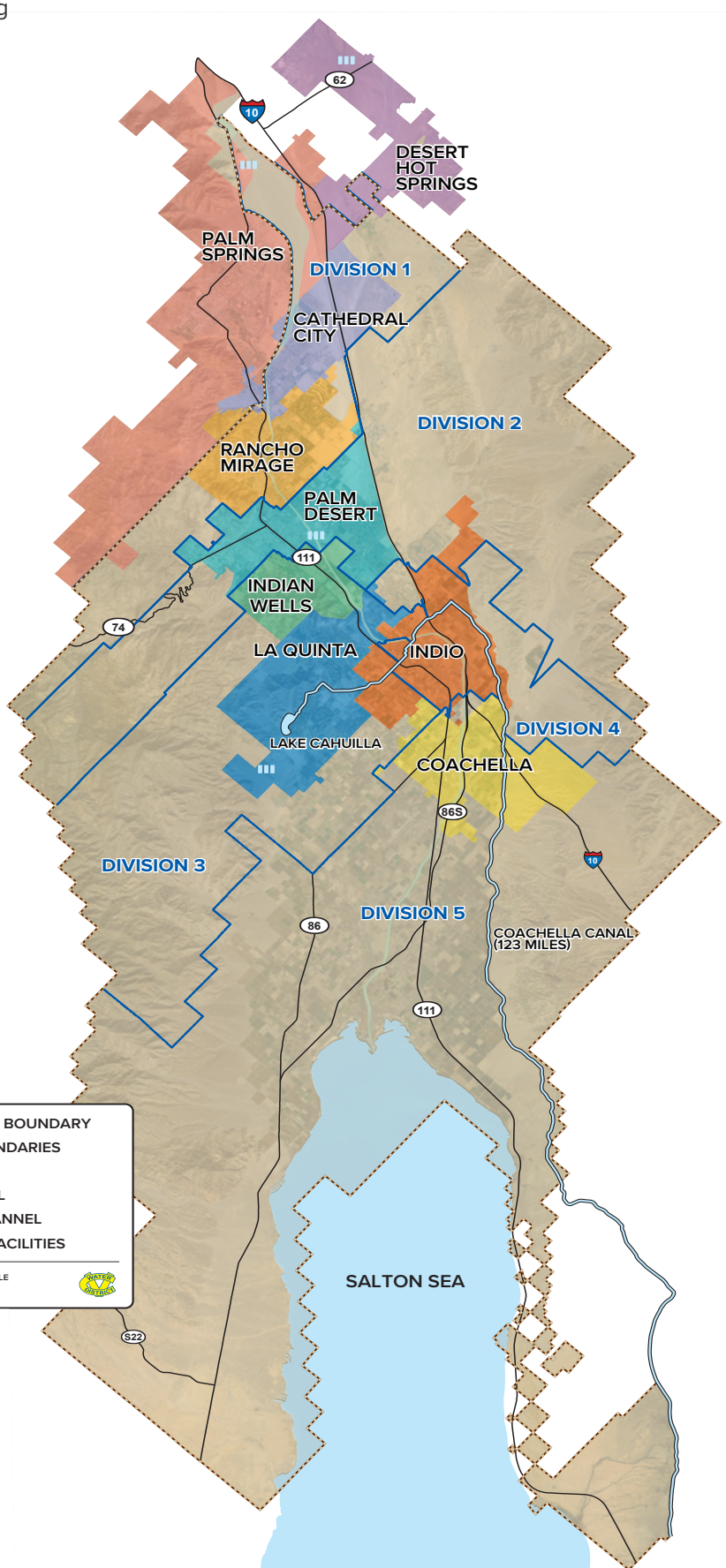
OFFICES
75-515 & 75-525 Hovley Lane East | Palm Desert

51-501 Tyler St. | Coachella



A MESSAGE FROM CVWD'S

General Manager

This past year has presented all of us with many challenges as we've navigated through the COVID-19 pandemic. For many, this year included some type of loss. Our hearts go out to everyone who has been impacted.

Throughout this challenging year, as always, CVWD remains committed to ensuring the reliability and high quality of all our water services. You can depend upon that promise.

Part of that commitment, and our dedication to transparency, is displayed in this year's Annual Review and Water Quality Report. The Domestic Water Quality Summary on pages 4 – 7 provides important information about the high quality of your drinking water.

The rest of this publication provides an overview of some of the past year's accomplishments and a look ahead at CVWD's constant effort to innovate and prepare for the future:

- CVWD continues to encourage conservation of our most precious resource. Conservation programs are outlined on page 8. A new partnership with the nonprofit group Desert Arc to recycle irrigation controllers is described on page 9.
- We continue to seek funding to help disadvantaged communities in the east valley that currently do not have clean drinking water and reliable water treatment systems. Through the Disadvantaged Communities Infrastructure Task Force, we identify the communities most in need and seek federal and state funds to add these communities to our system. That ongoing effort is described on page 10.
- Studies continue to show that CVWD's replenishment programs are successful and help protect our precious aquifer. You can read more about replenishment on page 3.
- CVWD offers nonpotable water options to customers for irrigation purposes. This important water supply is explained on page 12.

As always, our commitment remains steadfast:

Your water is our promise.

Sincerely,

Jim Barrett

MISSION STATEMENT

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

CVWD Draws Praise for New Critical Support Services Building, Budget Report

Photos courtesy of Ferguson Pape Baldwin Architects.

Critical Support Services Building

Control Room

Environmental Services Laboratory

CVWD's new Critical Support Services (CSS) building was one of three projects nationwide receiving the National Award of Merit in the water/wastewater category from the Design-Build Institute of America (DBIA).

The institute states that the award "showcases not only an extraordinary project, but also how the project team went well above and beyond achieving cost, schedule and quality goals, demonstrating unique applications of design-build best practices."

In addition to CVWD, the award recognized the work of design-build firm, Swinerton, architect Ferguson Pape Baldwin Architects, Engineer SWS Engineering Inc., and specialty contractors McParlane & Associates.

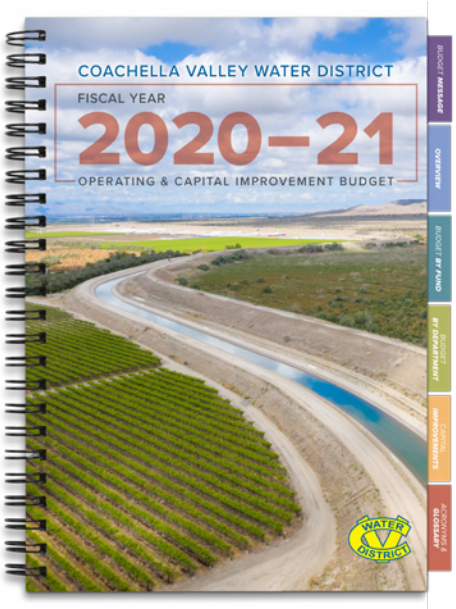
The CSS Building, the newest building on the CVWD Palm Desert campus, houses four operation centers to ensure CVWD will always be able to provide reliable water service to customers.

CVWD also was recognized this year for its Operating and Capital Improvement Budget for fiscal year 2021. It received a Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA).

CVWD has received GFOA awards for the past nine years beginning fiscal year ending June 30, 2012.

To receive the award, CVWD satisfied nationally recognized guidelines for effective budget presentation. These guidelines are designed to assess how an entity's budget serves as a policy document, a financial plan, an operations guide, and a communications device.

Budget documents must be rated "proficient" in all four categories, and in the 14 mandatory criteria within those categories, to receive the award.



CVWD's Operating and Capital Improvement Budget for Fiscal Year 2020 – 21

SOME OTHER KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- COVID-19 Response: The District has maintained service throughout the COVID-19 emergency, the Board of Directors suspended late penalties on customers' bills and CVWD continues to assist customers with economic hardship through the Help2Others program.
- Land Subsidence Slows: A new USGS report shows efforts by CVWD to replenish local aquifers have led to stable land surface elevations in most of the region.
- Reliable drinking water: Westside Elementary School in Thermal was connected to the CVWD system. The school had relied on an unreliable onsite well and had no fire protection.
- Less groundwater use: A pump station replacement lessens reliance on groundwater and provides an alternative to large irrigation users throughout the City of La Quinta.
- Employee health: The American Heart Association presented CVWD with a Gold level recognition for the employee wellness program and employee health.

Federal Report Shows Increasing Groundwater Levels in the Coachella Valley

Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility

A report by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) shows that efforts by CVWD to replenish local aquifers in the Coachella Valley have been effective, leading to stable land surface elevations in most of the Coachella Valley. Areas with land subsidence identified in prior studies are now stable, uplifting, or experiencing substantial slowing of subsidence. CVWD partners with Coachella Water Authority, Desert Water Agency, Indio Water Authority, and Mission Springs Water District to manage groundwater in the Coachella Valley.

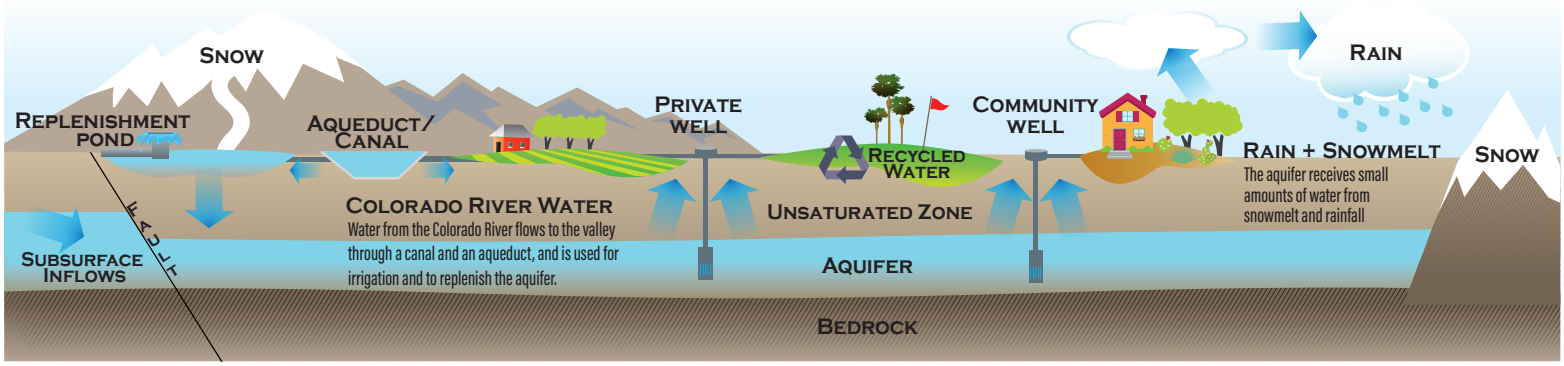
> "The study shows that CVWD's commitment to these partnerships and the sustainability of the aquifer that supplies most of our drinking water is a success story," said **Jim Barrett**, General Manager of CVWD. "The results clearly demonstrate a reversal in trends of groundwater-level declines during previous decades. This is good news for the long-term health of the aquifers."

The USGS report identified three initiatives by CVWD that have been most effective in improving groundwater conditions in some of the historically most overdrafted areas of the valley. Since 2009, the initiatives are providing Colorado River water through the Mid-Valley Pipeline project to reduce groundwater pumping; budget-based, tiered water rates in place that have contributed to conservation; and aquifer replenishment at the Thomas E. Levy Groundwater Replenishment Facility. CVWD began importing water to the Coachella Valley in 1949 to help reduce groundwater pumping.

To collect data for the study, Global Positioning System (GPS) surveying and interferometric synthetic aperture radar (InSAR) methods were used to analyze the vertical land-surface changes in the Coachella Valley. The study found that water levels in wells throughout the valley showed longer-term stability or rising groundwater levels since about 2010. These results mark a reversal in trends of groundwater-level declines during the preceding decades.

CVWD and the USGS have been investigating subsidence since 1996 in response to concerns that pumping of groundwater was leading to groundwater-level declines that also could trigger land subsidence. In addition to supplying drinking water, groundwater has been a major source of water for agricultural, recreational and municipal use in the Coachella Valley since the early 1920s.

The full report, Detection and Measurement of Land Subsidence and Uplift Using Global Positioning System Surveys and Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar, Coachella Valley, California, 2010–17, can be viewed at ***pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/sir20205093***.



Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin Profile: *The graphic above represents the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, a.k.a. "The Aquifer."*

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 6 – 7, 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 that generally meets in public session at 8 am, 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, 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 1-800-426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water. Call Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline to obtain 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 (ug/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 460 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 milligrams per liter (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 that confirm with nitrate levels (as nitrogen) 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 advisories 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.

ug/L–Micrograms per liter (parts per billion or ppm)
One ug/L is equivalent to 1 second in 32 years.

uS/cm – Microsiemens per centimeter

CVWD 2021 Domestic Water Quality Summary

(Covering the reporting period January - December 2020)

DETECTED PARAMETER, UNITS	PHG or (MCLG)	MCL[1]	COVE COMMUNITIES[2] RANGE (AVERAGE)	ID NO. 8[3] RANGE (AVERAGE)	ID NO. 11[4] RANGE (AVERAGE)	MCL VIOLATION? (YES/NO)	MAJOR SOURCE(S)
Arsenic, µg/L	0.004	10	ND-6.9 (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[1,5]	6.6-130 (21)	9.1-27 (15)	270-620 (450)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Chlorine (as Cl_2), mg/L[6]	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	ND-3.0 (0.51)	ND-1.7 (0.74)	ND-2.1 (0.73)	No	Result of drinking water chlorination
Chromium, µg/L	(100)	50	ND-21 (ND)	12-23 (17)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium-6, µg/L[8]	0.02	N/A	ND-22 (8.7)	14-20 (16)		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper, mg/L[9] [homes tested/sites exceeding AL]	0.3	AL=1.3	0.11 [51/0]	0.14 [21/0]	0.15 [20/0]	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), ng/L	1.7	200	ND-50 (ND)			No	Leaching of banned nematocide which may still be present in soils
Fluoride, mg/L	1	2.0	ND-1.0 (0.5)	0.4-0.6 (0.5)	0.6-1.2 (0.8)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity, pCi/L	(0)	15	ND-15 (ND)	ND-7.9 (4.7)	ND-4.6 (ND)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), µg/L[7,10]	N/A	60	ND-11 (0.69)			No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$), mg/L	N/A		7.6-320 (120)	68-220 (140)	330-520 (430)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), mg/L	10	10	ND-9.0 (1.4)	0.9-2.5 (1.5)	2.5-4.9 (3.9)	No	Leaching of fertilizer, animal wastes or natural deposits
Odor as threshold, units	N/A	3[1]	ND-2.0 (ND)			No	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH, units	N/A		7.7-9.1 (8.1)	8.0-8.1 (8.1)	7.6-7.7 (7.7)	No	Physical characteristic
Selenium, µg/L	30	50	ND-5.1 (ND)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, mg/L	N/A		18-110 (31)	56-84 (71)	67-260 (160)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance, µS/cm	N/A	1,600;2,200[1,5]	230-1,100 (400)	530-870 (630)	1,700-3,000 (2,100)	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate, mg/L	N/A	500;600[1,5]	ND-270 (51)	130-250 (170)	340-360 (350)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria, positive samples/month	(0)	5% or 1[11, 12]	ND-0.7% (ND)			No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L	N/A	1,000;1,500[1,5]	130-720 (250)	330-570 (410)	1,000-1,700 (1,300)	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L[10]	N/A	80	ND-22 (17)	2.3-20 (11)	2.1-14 (8.1)	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity, NTU	N/A	5[1]	ND-1.8 (ND)	ND-0.3 (ND)		No	Leaching from natural deposits
Uranium, pCi/L	0.43	20	ND-13 (5.2)	1.9-6.3 (4.4)	2.4-2.9 (2.6)	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2020 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING[13]							
Bromide, µg/L[14]		N/A	25-160 (58)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Germanium, µg/L[14]		N/A	ND-0.35 (ND)			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br), µg/L[14, 15]		N/A	ND-9.4 (1.7)			No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9), µg/L[14, 16]		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

TO READ THIS TABLE:

First, determine your service area by referring to footnotes 2, 3 and 4 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 LevelGoal (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 0.5 mg/L with the range of results varying between not detected and 1.0 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 18,000 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 three service areas. 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 2011 and 2020. CVWD did not have any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations in 2020.

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, and Valerie Jean.

(3) ID No. 8 includes the communities of Indio Hills, Sky Valley; and select areas within and adjacent to Desert Hot Springs.

(4) ID No. 11 includes the communities of Desert Shores, Salton Sea Beach and Salton City.

(5) This constituent is monitored for aesthetics such as taste and odor. A fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has not been established for this constituent.

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

(7) Results from 2020 unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR4) testing for five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) are included in Cove Community data. CVWD performed this monitoring at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.

(8) California's Chromium-6 drinking water MCL became effective on July 1, 2014. The Cr6 MCL was invalidated and withdrawn in 2017.

(9) The reported values are 90th percentile levels for samples collected from faucets in water user homes.

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

(11) 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 and ID No. 11): 1 positive monthly sample.

(12) 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.

(13) In 2020, USEPA required unregulated contaminant monitoring (identified as UCMR4) for select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.

(14) 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.

(15) Results from 2020 unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR4) testing for six Haloacetic Acids (HAABr6). CVWD performed this monitoring at select CVWD domestic facilities in Cove Communities.

(16) 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/Spanish2021.**

Note: Above statement fulfills California Code of Regulations' requirement in section 64481(l).

CONSERVATION

Since July 2020 CVWD invested over $2.85 million to fund rebate and incentive programs that support permanent reductions in water use, part of the ongoing commitment to preserve the long-term health of the groundwater basin.

Customers saved over 2.5 billion gallons of water in 2020 and reduced water use by 20% compared to 2013. Since 2009, customers have converted 19.2 million square feet of grass to desert-friendly landscaping through our turf rebate programs, saving an estimated 20,881 acre-feet of water. HOA customers in golf course communities, including pumper and non-potable, participated in two limited-run grant funded programs through December 2019 and converted nearly 250,000 square feet of grass to desertscape. HOA and commercial customers since 2017 have upgraded the hardware on over 877,000 square feet of irrigated landscape to more efficient drip irrigation. The district has awarded outdoor program rebates to more than 7,800 customers. And, CVWD customers have claimed over 10,000 high-efficiency toilet rebates since 2012.

*Visit **cvwd.org/rebates** for current program details, eligibility requirements, or to apply for rebates and discounts. For questions, call (760) 398-2651 and ask for Water Management.*

REBATES & DISCOUNTS

CVWD offers rebate programs designed to reduce indoor and outdoor water use for residential, HOA and commercial customers. Most programs require pre-approval. Customers can receive:

- **$150 REBATE** for residents installing a high-efficiency washing machine.
- **$125 REBATE** for residents installing a hot water recirculating pump.
- **$100 REBATE** plus the $10 recycling fee for residents installing high-efficiency toilets. Commercial establishments can receive rebates for half the cost of installing water-efficient toilets.
- **FREE UPDATED INDOOR WATER CONSERVATION KITS** for residential customers.
- **$2 PER SQUARE FOOT** of turf removed up to 10,000 square feet for residential and 25,000 square feet per project for HOA and commercial customers.
- **FREE INSTALLED SMART CONTROLLERS** for residents and refunds of 75% of the cost for HOA and commercial customers.
- **$4** for each installed high-efficiency rotary nozzle for residential, HOA and commercial customers.
- **$0.50 PER SQUARE FOOT** rebate for HOA and commercial customers to improve their irrigation system.

WATER-USE DOs & DON'Ts

- ✗ Applying water to outdoor landscaping during and within 48 hours after measureable rainfall is prohibited.
- ✗ Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians is prohibited.

- ✗ Applying water to outdoor landscapes so that runoff flows onto adjacent property and non-irrigated areas such as sidewalks and roadways is prohibited.
- ✗ Using a hose without a shut-off nozzle when washing your vehicle or windows is prohibited.

Broken sprinklers shall be repaired within 24 hours of notification and leaks will be repaired as soon as practical.

- ✓ Hotels and motels shall provide guests with the option of choosing not to have towels and linens laundered daily.
- ✓ Eating and drinking establishments may serve water only upon request. This includes, but is not limited to, restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, and bars.

Refer to ***cvwd.org/WaterUse*** for a complete list.

CVWD, Desert Arc Partner on New Recycling Program

CVWD has joined with the nonprofit organization Desert Arc to create a program to recycle irrigation controllers that are being replaced with more efficient models.

Under the program, CVWD will ask customers participating in the district's irrigation controller program if they want to recycle their old controllers. The donated old controllers will be collected and recycled by Desert Arc, which provides job training and other services to people with developmental and intellectual disabilities in the Coachella Valley and Morongo Basin areas.

*Desert Arc meets Water Management Technician **Chris Thomas** (right) to collect smart controllers for recycling.*

"We are excited to work with Desert Arc," said **Katie Evans,** Director of Communication and Conservation for CVWD. "Our customers who are already taking advantage of our conservation rebate program to save water and money can feel even better knowing that the old controllers are being recycled by such a valued organization."

"Since its founding in 1959, Desert Arc's mission is to enhance the lives and create opportunities for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities," said Richard Balocco, President/CEO of Desert Arc. "Desert Arc is dedicated to social innovation and has created a variety of enterprises such as its Recycling and Shredding Divisions, which are integral to our cause. Our nonprofit organization is committed to implementing eco-friendly business practices by providing these critical and environmentally friendly business services to area companies and individuals alike. We are very pleased to work in partnership with CVWD on this sustainability program."

CVWD Water Management Technician **Chris Thomas** developed the idea for the collaboration with Desert Arc. He looked at other options for recycling but found that programs sent the devices out of state for recycling.

> "I thought, let's do this locally for a win-win," Chris said. "The devices are getting recycled and the initiative is providing job opportunities to people with disabilities."

Angelique Ontiveros, Desert Arc's Director of Business Services, said Desert Arc trains and employs adults with disabilities, while taking into account each client's unique needs and abilities, enabling them to learn job skills through collecting, processing, and recycling of materials.

"This can take the form of picking up a big load of cardboard and inserting it into a baler, or diligently disassembling an old computer to uncover electrical components," she said. "There are 35 people with disabilities currently working at Desert Arc's Indio Recycling Center on a full-time basis."

The rebate program provides CVWD residential customers free smart, weather-based irrigation controllers that automatically adjust the irrigation system's run time based on weather data. CVWD will install and program the controller, free of charge, for eligible customers. Use of a smart controller adjusts watering based on weather.

CVWD Continues Commitment to East Valley, Disadvantaged Communities

CVWD used construction grants to fund three projects to bring safe, reliable domestic water and fire protection to two Disadvantaged Communities and one elementary school in the Eastern Coachella Valley.

Many of these communities rely on private wells and are not connected to the CVWD system. CVWD cannot use ratepayer funds to connect the communities but can seek grants for this work.

The California State Water Resources Control Board awarded the water system consolidation grants as part of the Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resiliency Drinking Water Program.

Thermal Mutual ceremonial well shut-off with Director Cástulo Estrada and Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia

Construction begins at Westside Elementary School

ALL THREE PROJECTS ARE NOW COMPLETE:

Oasis Gardens Mobile Home Park – This project connected approximately 160 mobile homes to CVWD's system. The project installed a 125-foot long pipeline, a backflow device, and a fire hydrant to provide fire protection service to the community.

Thermal Mutual – Thirty-eight residential properties were linked to a failing 50-year-old well and families experienced low water pressure and sand in their plumbing. The project installed approximately 2,000 feet of 8-inch pipeline in the streets.

Westside Elementary School – The private, on-site well at this school in Thermal for nearly 500 K-6 students had no redundancy or back-up power. The project installed an offsite 1,350-foot pipeline for improved water supply reliability and fire flow.

CVWD's efforts to assist communities in the east valley are guided by the Disadvantaged Communities Infrastructure Task Force, which CVWD founded in 2017 to seek grant funding for important infrastructure projects. The Infrastructure Task Force is comprised of representatives from local disadvantaged communities, government agencies and non-profit organizations committed to working on short-term and long-term solutions to ensure that all regional disadvantaged communities benefit.

PAYING YOUR BILL

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

Automatic electronic payment
Your monthly payment can be automatically deducted from your checking account. 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.

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**.

Pay by phone
To pay by phone, call the CVWD automated system 24/7 at (760) 391-9600. Visa, Mastercard, Discover and American Express are accepted.

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

Pay in person
Payment with a customer service representative is available in both our Palm Desert and Coachella locations during business hours: 8am – 5pm Palm Desert | 75-525 Hovley Lane East & Coachella | 51-501 Tyler St. Drop boxes are also available at offices in Palm Desert and Coachella. The Palm Desert drop box is open 24 hours a day. **Offices are currently closed for walk-in services. Check cvwd.org for updates on offices opening.**

stormwater protection

North Indio Regional Flood Control Project

Coachella Valley Water District's relationship with stormwater protection dates to the early years of the District. A local stormwater district was organized in 1915, three years prior to the formation of CVWD. The two agencies merged in 1937.

Today, CVWD's stormwater system contains approximately 170 miles of regional flood protection facilities within its boundaries.

The backbone of this system conveys storm runoff and snow melt through the valley in a 50-mile long channel that runs from the Whitewater area north of Palm Springs and flows southeast through the Coachella Valley to the Salton Sea. This main channel was built to withstand a 100-year flood, or about 39,000 cubic feet per second of stormwater flow.

From Palm Springs to Point Happy (near Washington Street in La Quinta) the channel is referred to as the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, as this reach follows the natural flow path of the Whitewater River Wash (which is stabilized now through improvements and operational maintenance). The reach from Point Happy to the Salton Sea is referred to as the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This reach is manmade and controls the storm flows in defined flow paths that historically meandered unpredictably.

Of note this fiscal year, CVWD and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency signed a $59 million loan to help pay for two projects that will reduce flood risk in the Coachella Valley and protect life and property. The low-interest loan was available through the federal Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act. With this loan and other available funds, CVWD expects to substantially complete both projects in 2023.

The first project, the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Improvement Project, will increase the capacity of two miles of the storm channel between Avenue 54 and Avenue 58.

The second project, the North Indio Flood Control Project, will convey flows from the existing channels in Sun City Palm Desert through 3.3 miles of new channels to the existing channels in Sun City Shadow Hills and ultimately to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. This project is a key component in stormwater management for the communities north of Interstate 10, which include North Cathedral City, Thousand Palms, and North Indio. It is expected to remove flood insurance requirements for residents in the area.

With the installation of this second project, the pending FEMA certification of the East Side Dike, the upcoming Thousand Palms Flood Control Project, and the North Cathedral City Flood Control Project, over 10,000 acres of land is planned to be protected from flood hazards emanating from three major watersheds that drain over 448 square miles of mountain terrain.

To learn more about how CVWD provides stormwater protection to 590 square miles in the Coachella Valley, and other District services, go to *cvwd.org/mypromise*.

Help2Others
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CVWD partners with United Way of the Desert to provide the Help2Others Customer Assistance Program, which provides bill pay assistance for eligible water customers.

Customers who meet eligibility requirements can receive a one-time credit of $100 on their water bills. Customers can reapply for the credit every 12 months.

To make a donation with a credit card, visit ***unitedwayofthedesert.org/help2others***, or mail a check designated to "CVWD Help2Others" to United Way of the Desert:

United Way of the Desert
CVWD Customer Assistance Program
PO Box 13210 | Palm Desert, CA 92255

For more information about the program, visit *cvwd.org/H2OHelp*.

Numbers show success of CVWD PROGRAMS

Use of recycled and other nonpotable water sources helps to alleviate overdraft of the aquifer and increased the ability of CVWD to balance the supply of water with demand.

17.5 *GOLF COURSES*

within CVWD boundaries use a nonpotable blend of ***recycled water and Colorado River water*** for irrigation.

36.5 *GOLF COURSES*

within CVWD boundaries use only imported ***Colorado River water*** delivered from the Coachella Canal or the Mid-Valley Pipeline.

41 *ADDITIONAL* golf courses plan to ***switch*** from groundwater to nonpotable supplies in the future.

41,101

acre-feet of nonpotable water was ***used in 2020*** which made a like amount of groundwater available for drinking and other potable purposes.

26 golf courses removed

165.42 *ACRES OF TURF*

over the last six years, resulting in a water savings of more than ***956 acre-feet per year***.

Aeration basins at Water Reclamation Plant 10

CVWD RECYCLED AND OTHER NONPOTABLE WATER USE CONTINUES TO GROW

Increasing the supply and use of nonpotable water is a key component of CVWD's long-range water management plans. Those plans to reduce demand on the aquifer emphasize conservation, groundwater replenishment and using recycled and imported water for golf and farm irrigation and large landscape customers.

CVWD recycles about three billion gallons of wastewater every year using an advanced multistep process that filters solids, organic materials, chemicals, and germs.

Two of the District's five wastewater reclamation plants treat water that is safe for golf course and landscape irrigation and 41 other uses approved by the State of California.

Recycled water is a safe alternative when state guidelines with strict water quality standards are followed and it is used for its intended purpose. CVWD reclamation plants meet these standards by analyzing recycled water samples daily, monthly, quarterly, and annually.

The Coachella Valley is home to 120 golf courses. Of the 105 courses in CVWD's jurisdiction, more than half use nonpotable water for irrigation, either all Colorado River water or a blend of Colorado River water and recycled water.

The amount of recycled wastewater produced is not enough to meet the needs of year-round golf course irrigation. Most of the valley's recycled water is produced in the winter when the population increases. Yet, golf course irrigation water demand is highest in the summer when the population decreases.

In 2009, CVWD took a major step to increase the nonpotable water supply for golf courses in the mid-valley area and to reduce demand on the aquifer by completing the Mid-Valley pipeline Project. It brings Colorado River water to the district's largest reclamation plant in Palm Desert to supplement the recycled water supply.

To encourage less water consumption, CVWD offers rebates to golf courses that replace turf with desert friendly, drought tolerant landscaping. Over the last six years, 26 courses received $1,761,212 in rebates from this grant-funded program.

Always looking for paths to more water savings and to reduce the groundwater overdraft, CVWD has applied for two Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loans that would extend nonpotable water services to 16 customers and pay for a delivery pipeline.

For more, visit ***cvwd.org/ourpromise***.

2020 BY THE NUMBERS

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

568 *full-time & **2** part-time employees budgeted as of 6/30/2021*

$69,100,025,617

combined assessed valuation for property within the CVWD service boundaries as of 6/30/2021.

DOMESTIC (DRINKING) WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	300,000
Active Accounts[1]	110,899
Average Daily Demand	79.4 MGD
Total Water Delivered	88,911 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Active Wells	97
Total Daily Well Pumping Capacity	244 MGD
Distribution Reservoirs	64
Storage Capacity	153.2 MG
Distribution Piping System	2,025 Miles

CANAL WATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Irrigable Acres for Service	77,103
Active Accounts	1,305
Total Water Delivered	343,941 AF
Average Daily Demand	942 AF
Maximum Daily Demand	1,537 AF

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Reservoirs	2
Storage Capacity	1,361 AF
Distribution System	485 Miles
Pumping Plants	16
Length of Canal	123 Miles

Oasis Reservoir, 60 acre-feet

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

WASTEWATER

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Served	262,217
Active Accounts	96,932
Average Daily Flow	16.58 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	5
Total Daily Plant Capacity	33.1 MGD
Collection Piping System	1,159 Miles

BLENDED, MVP, RECYCLED WATER[2]

SERVICE INFORMATION

Active Accounts	24
Average Daily Flow	18 MGD

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Wastewater Reclamation Plants	2
Total Daily Tertiary Capacity	17.5 MGD
Distribution Piping System	31 Miles

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

In cooperation with Desert Water Agency

Replenishment facilities	4
Replenishment from imported water	175,491 AF
Imported supply since 1973 through 2020	4,444,730 AF

STORMWATER PROTECTION

SERVICE AREA 381,479 ACRES

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Stormwater Channels	17
Length of Whitewater River/ Coachella Stormwater Channel	50 Miles
Length of all Regional Flood Protection Facilities	169 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
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

(760) 398-2651 | cvwd.org

A NOTE ABOUT THE CROP REPORT

The crop report covering the reporting period from Jan. – Dec. 2020 will be released in a separate document Dec. 2021.

IRRIGATION GUIDE

Adjust your irrigation timer monthly according to the Watering Guide below

	WATER-EFFICIENT SHRUBS	WATER-EFFICIENT TREES	GRASS ON SPRAY SYSTEM	GRASS ON ROTARY SYSTEM
January	0.7 gal/days, 2 days/week	14 gal/day, 2 days/week	3 min/day, 5 days/week	7 min/day, 5 days/week
February	0.9 gal/day, 3 days/week	21 gal/day, 3 days/week	5 min/day, 5 days/week	13 min/day, 5 days/week
March	0.9 gal/day, 4 days/week	16 gal/day, 4 days/week	7 min/day, 5 days/week	18 min/day, 5 days/week
April	1.0 gal/day, 5 days/week	17 gal/day, 5 days/week	10 min/day, 7 days/week	22 min/day, 7 days/week
May	0.9 gal/day, 6 days/week	18 gal/day, 6 days/week	12 min/day, 7 days/week	27 min/day, 7 days/week
June	0.9 gal/day, 7 days/week	18 gal/day, 7 days/week	14 min/day, 7 days/week	30 min/day, 7 days/week
July	0.9 gal/day, 7 days/week	18 gal/day, 7 days/week	13 min/day, 7 days/week	30 min/day, 7 days/week
August	0.9 gal/day, 6 days/week	17 gal/day, 6 days/week	12 min/day, 7 days/week	27 min/day, 7 days/week
September	1.0 gal/day, 5 days/week	18 gal/day, 5 days/week	10 min/day, 7 days/week	22 min/day, 7 days/week
October	0.9 gal/day, 4 days/week	16 gal/day, 4 days/week	7 min/day, 7 days/week	14 min/day, 7 days/week
November	0.7 gal/day, 3 days/week	14 gal/day, 3 days/week	4 min/day, 7 days/week	10 min/day, 7 days/week
December	0.7 gal/day, 2 days/week	14 gal/day, 2 days/week	3 min/day, 5 days/week	6 min/day, 5 days/week

Individual watering times may vary due to soil and other conditions.

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

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