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Description of
Coachella Valley Water Management Region

Response to

California Department of Water Resources
Integrated Regional Water Management
Region Acceptance Process

April 2009

Submitted by
Coachella Valley Water District

On behalf of
Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group

City of Coachella

Coachella Valley Water District

Desert Water Agency

Indio Water Authority

Mission Springs Water District

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April 28, 2009

Mr. Ralph Svetich
Department of Water Resources
Division of Planning and Local Assistance
901 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Svetich:

The Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) is pleased to submit the enclosed materials, which describe the CVRWMG Management Region, for the Region Acceptance Process.

As these materials describe, the CVRWMG Management Region is located on the western boundary of the Colorado River Funding Area, in central Riverside County. Our submittal presents, in detail, the information specified by the RAP Guidelines.

We are an emerging region, yet we have made significant progress in establishing governance and identifying stakeholders, as fully discussed in Sections 2-5.

In Section 6, we discuss the boundary for the CVRWMG Management Region, which is chiefly the same boundary as the Whitewater River Basin. We have provided an informative array of maps to describe the relationships of watershed and political boundaries, as well as topographic features and agency jurisdictional boundaries, showing infrastructure for water, sewer and flood control. A final group of maps describes environmental features, population, income and neighboring IRWM planning regions.

Section 7 provides a history of the five agencies that are Partners in the CVRWMG and a discussion of the Region's water sources, water management and distribution systems, and wastewater management. Finally, we have included a history of IRWM activities in the Region, and addressed water management issues and conflicts.

The CVRWMG Management Region is adjacent to or near five IRWM regions and Section 8 discusses those relationships.

Section 9 lists the designated spokespersons for CVRWMG.

The RAP materials submitted here reflect a collaborative effort of all five CVRWMG Partners, with the content having been developed from thorough analysis and agreement by consensus. We look forward to the next steps in the RAP Process and the development of an IRWMP to serve the water needs of the Coachella Valley.

Sincerely,

Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group

Tim Brown, City Manager
City of Coachella

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

David K. Luker, General Manager
Desert Water Agency

Glenn Southard, City Manager
City of Indio

Arden Wallum, General Manager
Mission Springs Water District

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SECTION 1: SUBMITTING ENTITY

The Region Acceptance Process (RAP) materials for the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) are submitted here by the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), one of five purveyors that comprise the CVRWMG.

At its December 9, 2008 meeting, the CVRWMG heard discussion to identify the submitting agency and by consensus agreed on CVWD (**Exhibit 1** – 12/9/08 Meeting Notes). All members of the CVRWMG have reviewed the RAP materials and agree with the contents as evidenced by signatures on the submittal letter dated April 28, 2009.

Contact information at CVWD for the CVRWMG RAP submittal is as follows:

Name:	Mr. Steve Robbins General Manager – Chief Engineer Coachella Valley Water District
Address:	P.O. Box 1058 Coachella, CA 92236
Phone:	(760) 398-2651
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Email:	srobbins@cvwd.org

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SECTION 2: COMPOSITION OF THE RWMG

The CVRWMG Partners are the five Coachella Valley water purveyors: Coachella Water Authority, Coachella Valley Water District, Desert Water Agency, Indio Water Authority and Mission Springs Water District. The CVRWMG Management Region is an emerging region, therefore, it is still formulating its structure.

Adoption of IRWMP

Each of the five water purveyors indicated its individual intent to adopt the IRWMP by virtue of its signature on the September 2008 MOU (see **Exhibit 2** – MOU). Each member has statutory authority over water as described below.

- The Coachella Water Authority is a joint powers authority formed as a component of the City of Coachella and Redevelopment Agency of the City of Coachella and has statutory authority over water supply.

- The Coachella Valley Water District is a public agency of the State of California organized and operating under County Water District Law, California Water Code Section 30000, et seq, and Coachella District Merger Law, Water Code Section 33100, et seq. Coachella Valley Water District is a State Water Project Contractor and Colorado River Contractor empowered to import water supplies to its service area, and has statutory authority over water supply.

- The Desert Water Agency is an independent special district created by a special act of state legislature contained in chapter 100 of the appendix of the California Water Code. Desert Water Agency is also a State Water Project Contractor empowered to import water supplies to its service area, replenish local groundwater supplies, and collect assessments necessary to support a groundwater replenishment program as provided for in the Desert Water Agency Law and has statutory authority over water supply.

- The Indio Water Authority is a joint powers authority formed as a component of the City of Indio and Redevelopment Agency of the City of Indio and has statutory authority over water supply.

- Mission Spring Water District is a County Water District formed under Section 30000 et seq of the California Water Code and has statutory authority over water supply.

Outreach to Other Agencies

It is the CVRWMG's intent to include input from other relevant agencies, such as those named below so that stakeholders within the region have the opportunity to participate in IRWMP development:

- County of Riverside
- Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conversation District
- Valley Sanitary District
- City of Palm Springs

As a first step toward achieving the intended inclusiveness, the CVRWMG held an exploratory meeting with other water resource agencies on April 9, 2009. The four agencies invited to meet were the County of Riverside (CEO office), Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Valley Sanitary District and the City of Palm Springs, which operates a wastewater treatment plant. The meeting agenda and attendance sheet are included in this Section as **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2**.

As a result of the meeting, the CVRWMG has identified areas of mutual interests and opportunities for collaboration. They include developing multipurpose projects in which Riverside County and Flood Control can play a role, as well as obtaining input from all agencies to create a more robust plan, once IRWMP development is underway.

Other Participants

As the CVRWMG Management Region continues to emerge, the CVRWMG desires to include other entities in the IRWMP development process and expects to engage with the following types of organizations:

• Mutual water companies:	Myoma Dunes
• Municipal governments/Land use authority:	nine Valley cities
• Community councils:	eleven Valley councils
• Native American Tribes:	six Valley tribes
• Self-supplied water users:	agriculture and golf courses
• Environment stewardship organizations:	Coachella Valley Conservation Commission
• Developers:	Building Industry Association
• Disadvantaged Communities:	Desert Alliance for Community Empowerment and community councils
• Schools:	three local districts

At the present time, minimal formal framework exists for the sharing of information or infrastructure among the agencies. Members of CVRWMG look to the IRWMP as a process to achieve activities of that sort and they articulated that intent in Section 3 of the MOU:

"3.1.1 This MOU is to memorialize the intent of the Partners to coordinate and share information concerning water supply planning programs and projects and other information, and to improve and maintain overall communication among the Partners involved. It is anticipated that coordination and information sharing among the Partners will assist the agencies in achieving their respective missions to the overall well-being of the region."

ATTENDANCE SHEET

PROJECT: CVRWMG Date: 4/3/2009

Name	Affiliation	Phone	E-Mail
Mark Krause	Desert Water Agency	760 323-4971	MKRAUSE@DWA.ORG
Dave Luker	" " "	" " "	DLUKER@DWA.ORG
Katie Ruark	" "	" "	Kruark@dwa.org
Paul Toor	City of Coachella	760-398-3002	ptoor@coachella.org
Rex Sharp	Valley Sanitary District	760 347-2356	rsharp@valley-sanitary.org
Mike Gialdini	City Board of Supervisors	760 863 8211	MGIALDINI@RCBOS.ORG
Jason Uhley	RCFC & WCD	951.955.1273	JUHLEY@RCFLOOD.ORG
Mike Shetler	Riv Co. Executive office	951 955 1110	mshetler@rceo.org
Geoff E Lewis	IWA / City of Indio	760-391-4161	GLEWIS@Indio.org
Marilyn McKay	MSWD	760-329-5169	MMcKay@MSWD.ORG
Patti Reyes	CVWD	760-398-2661 x2232	preyes@cvwd.org

Figure 2-1

Figure 2-2

Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group

Outreach Meeting: Water Resource Agencies

April 9, 2009, 2 p.m. – 4 p.m.
CVWD Palm Desert Office

Invited: Dave Barakian, Public Works Director, City of Palm Springs; Gary Christmas, CEO and Mike Shetler, Senior Management Analyst, County of Riverside; Dusty Williams, General Manager and Jason Uhley, NPDES, Riverside County Flood Control; Rex Sharp, General Manager, Valley Sanitary District

I. Welcome and Introductions	**Dale Schafer, All**
II. IRWMP **What is it?** **Who are the participants?** **Why is it important?**	**Steve Robbins**
III. Region Acceptance Process	**Marilyn McKay**
IV. Open Discussion **Sharing of information**	**All**
V. Next Steps	**All**

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SECTION 3: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

As an emerging Region, the CVRWMG has many options for ensuring that stakeholders, including Disadvantaged Communities, are identified and provided the opportunity to participate. No structures are in place that would create a barrier to participation, therefore, nothing has to be deconstructed and each procedure, process or structure that is put in place can be evaluated for its effectiveness at being inclusive and providing transparency.

A review of the CVRWMG governance structure will show that the process for stakeholder participation is rooted in broad-based community input through key processes:

- Stakeholders focused on a variety of water resource issues are invited to participate, as evidenced by the broad reach of the Stakeholder List (see **Figure 3-1** on the following page).
- Stakeholders are drawn from outside the water community, to include environmental, recreational, development and land use representatives (see **Figure 3-1**).
- Stakeholders have wide regional distribution in their geographic reach.

The Stakeholder Participation processes are not yet in place; however, it is the intent of the CVRWMG to establish processes that will achieve a collaborative, multi-stakeholder result so that regional solutions address concerns of Disadvantaged Communities, the environmental community and other key stakeholders. The Governance discussion in **Section 5** gives a more specific overview of participation by members and Stakeholders, but noted below some of the processes the CVRWMG will employ to promote collaboration and access:

- Stakeholders will participate in identifying regional water issues and then are free to participate in more focused Issue Groups, according to their interests.
- Within each Issue Group, diverse and divergent views will be heard as the Group frames and articulates issues.
- A representative from each Issue Group will participate in the Coordination Team as the CVRWMG considers and scopes the final issues that will generate the goals and objectives of the IRWMP.

COACHELLA VALLEY MANAGEMENT REGION STAKEHOLDERS

Cities
City of Cathedral City
City of Coachella
City of Desert Hot Springs
City of Indian Wells
City of Indio
City of La Quinta
City of Palm Desert
City of Palm Springs
City of Rancho Mirage

County of Riverside
Desert Alliance for Community Empowerment
Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency
Riverside County Department of Health
Riverside County Regional Park District
Riverside County Economic Development Agency
Riverside County Flood Control District
Supervisor Roy Wilson's office
Supervisor Marion Ashley's office

Community Councils
Bermuda Dunes Community Council
Desert Edge Community Council
Desert Palms Community Council
Indio Hills Community Council
Mecca Community Council
North Shore Community Council
Oasis Community Council
Sky Valley Community Council
Thermal Community Council
Thousand Palms Community Council
Vista Santa Rosa Community Council

Elected Officials
Congresswoman Mary Bono Mack
Senator John Benoit
Senator Denise Moreno Ducheny
Assemblyman Brian Nestande (64th Dist.)
Assemblyman Manuel Perez (80th Dist.)

Resource Agencies / Special Interests
Big Morongo Preserve
Bighorn Research Institute
Building Industry Association
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Land Management
California Department of Fish and Game
Center for Natural Land Management (fringed toed lizard preserve)
Coachella Valley Archaeological Society
Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Coachella Valley Conservation Commission
Coachella Valley Mosquito and Vector Control
Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy
Coachella Valley Parks and Recreation District
Coachella Valley Resource Conservation District
Deep Canyon Desert Research
Groundwater Guardians
Hi-Lo Golf Course Superintendents Association
League of Women Voters
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Sierra Club
Wildlands Conservancy

Tribes
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Augustine Band of Mission Indians
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Inter-tribal Council

School Districts
Coachella Valley Unified School District
Desert Sands Unified School District
Palm Springs Unified School District

Other Water/ Wastewater Companies
Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company
Valley Sanitary District
Whitewater Mutual Water Company

Private Pumpers and Large Landscape Irrigators

Agricultural pumpers
Home Owners' Associations
Golf courses

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SECTION 4: PUBLIC OUTREACH

CVRWMG believes that public access is critical to the success of the IRWM process and outlines below its approach to ensure an open and transparent process. As yet, there has been no direct public participation in the Group's monthly meetings. The lack of direct participation should not be construed as exclusive, because up to this point, public participation would have been premature.

The focus of the CVRWMG meetings to date has been that of team-building and consensus-formation. Over the last twelve months, these agencies have focused on the need to come to the table in the spirit of trust and collaboration. Those efforts have consumed much of the limited time the Group has had to meet.

The CVRWMG will take a strategic approach to public outreach, using the following tactics:

- Develop an initial public outreach plan that can be executed by any combination of agency staff or consultants.
- Determine best management practices for the dissemination of information for public review and for public input (e.g. print media, agency public information personnel, email and website).
- Make suggestions for establishing public meetings or reformatting of current meeting schedules to allow for public participation.
- Refine the timeline for the IRWM process in such a way that appropriate dates for notification of public meetings, workshops, sub-committee meeting, etc. can be monumented and addressed in a logical and orderly manner.
- Apprise the members at each meeting, and sooner if necessary, as to the issues and needs for supporting public outreach.

In this way the public is notified of meetings and given specific contact information, and Group members are given sufficient time to prepare. The first opportunity for the public to attend CVRWMG meeting will be scheduled meetings beyond the submission of the RAP application. Beyond that, scheduling of community workshops will be commensurate with the response to the RAP submission by DWR, and any inherent comments made in the response.

At this point in the preparation of the RAP application, the Group is still formulating procedures for the public to participate in the most effective way so it can provide input for IRWM plan development. The CVRWMG expects that as the process evolves, the process of soliciting the input, help and support of the public will also evolve.

Workshops will be the core of stakeholder and public participation. Initial stakeholder workshops will be aimed at formulation of interest groups for more specific

development of concepts and funding proposals. The public will also be welcome at these workshops. Some of the workshop topics could include the following:

- Water Cost Management: all individuals and groups.
- Water Quality: all individuals and groups.
- Water Conservation: municipalities and land use authorities, landscape architects, landscape installation contractors, landscape maintenance contractors, developers, private homeowners, garden clubs and organizations, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs and other Service Clubs.
- Habitat Conservation: Sierra Club, California Native Plant Society, Nature Conservancy.
- Flood Control: developers, school officials, development, homeowners.

The targeted primary stakeholders expected to participate include:

- Disadvantaged Communities (DAC's)
- State, County and Municipal Governments
- Flood Control Districts and Agencies
- Wastewater Control Districts Agencies, and Private Contractors
- Large-scale pumpers, e.g. Golf Courses, agriculture and private water companies

The workshops and the sub-committees would be organized to help guide the actions and policies of the CVRWMG as well as support the development of the proposed IRWMP.

The CVRWMG recognizes the need and importance of public participation and will work diligently to make sure that not only the public is listened to, but that its valuable advice helps create the best IRWM process possible for the region.

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SECTION 5: GOVERNANCE

The MOU of September 2008 (**Exhibit 2**) defines the membership of the CVRWMG as the five water purveyors who are the water retailers and wholesalers serving the CVRWMG Management Region. As shown on **Map 3**, the service areas of the five purveyors cover the entire Water Management Region, providing opportunity for broad access and representation within the IRWMP process.

The CVRWMG Partners have reached consensus on many fundamental decision-making and information flow concepts as depicted in **Figure 5-1** and **Figure 5-2**. Consensus is defined in the Groundrules (**Exhibit 3, Page 10-13**). Financial and decision-making authority rests with the CVRWMG. IRWMP decisions will result from a consensus of the five members through a stakeholder participation process.

Figure 5-1 shows the CVRWMG's approach to decision-making with respect to the development and implementation of the IRWMP. A range of issues will be identified in a process that will include a broad variety of stakeholders. The stakeholders will then participate in a smaller number of Issue Groups to clarify and formalize issues and opportunities. The chairperson of each Issue Group will participate in the Coordination Team, which also includes the CVRWMG Partners and any consultants that may be needed. The Coordination Team is tasked with development and implementation of the IRWMP, with the CVRWMG providing direction, financial resources and final approval of the draft plan. The CVRWMG may convene subcommittees to address technical, legal, financial or public outreach issues, as needed.

At this time, the processes needed for identifying issues, creating Issue Groups, hiring consultants and prioritizing projects have not been developed, however the goal is to achieve broad access and transparency in the process. The CVRWMG intends to provide the outreach necessary to engage all relevant community members in the issues identification process and to provide ongoing information to stakeholders, general public and neighboring Regions during Plan development and implementation. As **Figure 5-2** shows, the structure for information flow in the IRWM planning process assures that all parties have the option to input their needs and comments and will be able to receive pertinent information on a timely basis.

To date, the CVRWMG has used a consensus-seeking protocol for decision-making and expects to continue with that approach to make key decisions, such as:

- Establishing Plan goals and objectives
- Prioritizing projects
- Financing CVRWMG and IRWMP activities
- Implementing Plan activities
- Making future Plan revisions

- Hiring and managing consultants

The CVRWMG expects the combination of a consensus-seeking decision style and broad-based stakeholder participation to be reflected in the regional goals and in the IRWM Plan objectives as comprehensive regional collaboration.

Figure 5.1

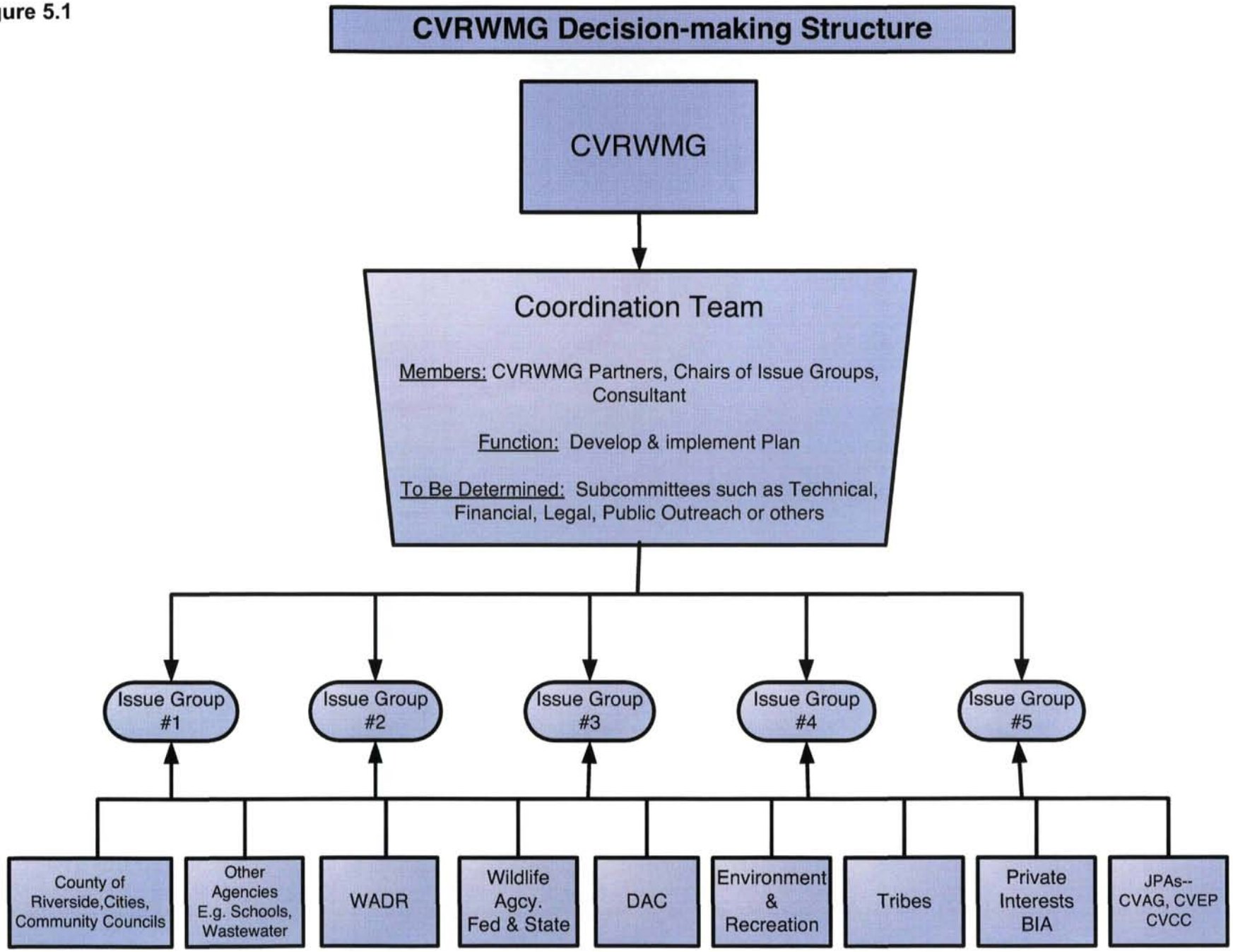
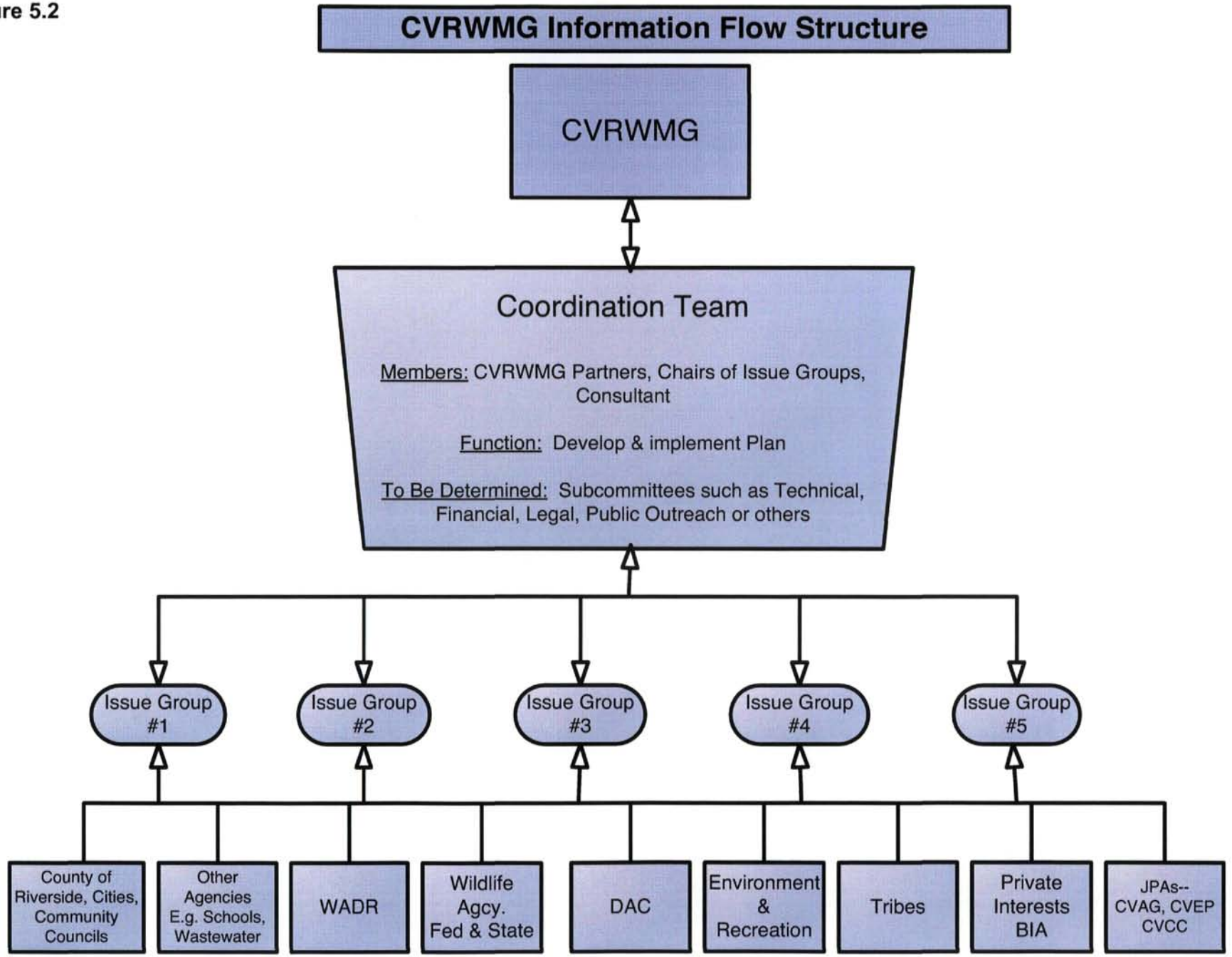

CVRWMG Decision-making Structure
CVRWMG
Coordination Team
Members: CVRWMG Partners, Chairs of Issue Groups, Consultant
Function: Develop & implement Plan
To Be Determined: Subcommittees such as Technical, Financial, Legal, Public Outreach or others
Issue Group #1
Issue Group #2
Issue Group #3
Issue Group #4
Issue Group #5
County of Riverside,Cities, Community Councils
Other Agencies E.g. Schools, Wastewater
WADR
Wildlife Agcy. Fed & State
DAC
Environment & Recreation
Tribes
Private Interests BIA
JPAs-- CVAG, CVEP CVCC

Figure 5.2


CVRWMG Information Flow Structure
CVRWMG
Coordination Team
Members: CVRWMG Partners, Chairs of Issue Groups, Consultant
Function: Develop & implement Plan
To Be Determined: Subcommittees such as Technical, Financial, Legal, Public Outreach or others
Issue Group #1
Issue Group #2
Issue Group #3
Issue Group #4
Issue Group #5
County of Riverside, Cities, Community Councils
Other Agencies E.g. Schools, Wastewater
WADR
Wildlife Agcy. Fed & State
DAC
Environment & Recreation
Tribes
Private Interests BIA
JPAs-- CVAG, CVEP CVCC

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SECTION 6: REGIONAL BOUNDARY DETERMINATION

Maps 1 through 12 have been prepared to represent the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) Management Region. The maps explain how the CVRWMG Management Region encompasses the service areas of the CVRWMG Partners, as well as the communities served, the major water systems utilized, the existing water resources, environmental conservation areas and the stakeholders.

Map 1

The CVRMWG Management Region is shown relative to the Colorado River Funding Region on **Map 1**.

The CVRWMG Management Region is located in the Coachella Valley on the western boundary of the Colorado River Funding Region and is bisected by Interstate 10 which generally runs east to west. The CVRWMG Management Region is mainly in central Riverside County with small portion extending into the uninhabited mountain areas of San Bernardino County to the north, and San Diego County to the south.

Map 2

The CVRWMG Management Region is shown overlaying a portion of the DWR Bulletin 118 Colorado River Hydrologic Region on **Map 2**. This map shows that for the most part the watershed boundaries that define this region do not divide subbasins. The exceptions are as follows:

- Subbasin 7-21.02, Mission Creek – a small unpopulated mountainous portion falls to the west of the political boundary.

- Subbasin 7-21.04, San Gorgonio Pass – a small portion is within the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Boundary.

- Subbasin 7-31, Orocopia Valley – a substantial undeveloped and uninhabited portion of this subbasin extends beyond the developed region of the Coachella Valley. This area would be considered for inclusion in the CVRWMG Management Region if it were to develop.

- Subbasin 7-63, Vandeventer Flat – A portion of this small sparsely populated mountain valley is within the CVRWMG Management Region, but it does not share water resources.

Map 3

The CVRWMG Management Region boundary, jurisdictional boundaries and major water infrastructure within the CVRWMG Management Region boundary are shown on **Map 3.**

The CVRWMG Management Region boundary is chiefly the same boundary as the Whitewater River Basin boundary also known as the Coachella Valley. The CVRWMG Management Region's watershed boundaries to the north and northwest are the rugged and barren mountain ranges of the Colorado Desert, the San Bernardino Mountains, Little San Bernardino Mountains and Mecca Hills. The watershed boundaries to the east are Mortmar, the Salton Sea and Travertine Rock. This east boundary is essentially defined by the watershed that encloses all surface drainage emptying into the north end of the Salton Sea. The watershed boundaries to the south and west are the high, precipitous Santa Rosa Mountains and San Jacinto Mountains, which create an effective barrier against the easterly moving coastal storms. The western boundary is composed of a political line that separates Desert Water Agency and Mission Springs Water District from San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency.

The western political boundary is just east of the Whitewater River Basin boundary, and also just east of the crest of San Gorgonio Pass. The narrow pass is east-west trending and approximately 15 miles long between the San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges. The summit within the pass is at an elevation of 2,600 feet, making drainage within most of the pass tributary to the Coachella Valley. **Section 8** provides an explanation of why San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency is not included in the CVRWMG Management Region.

The CVRWMG Management Region is about 65 miles long on a northwest-southeast trending axis and covers approximately 440 square miles. The area is drained primarily by the Whitewater River (**Map 3**) that flows southward to the Salton Sea at an elevation of approximately 220 feet below sea level. Most of the Coachella Valley lies within the CVRWMG Management Region. Additional geologic features of the Region include Dillon Road Piedmont Slope, Central Plain, Indio Plain, Mission Creek Upland, Oasis Piedmont Slope, the Palm Springs Sand Ridge, and the Whitewater River Basin Aquifer with an estimated storage capacity of 39 million acre feet.[1]

The jurisdictional boundaries shown on **Map 3** include the service areas of the five CVRWMG Partners, the nine Coachella Valley Cities, and eleven Coachella Valley Community Councils that lie within the CVRWMG Management Region. Detailed descriptions of infrastructure and services provided by each CVRWMG Partner are provided in **Section 10, Exhibits 4 through 8**. Major water supply infrastructure shown on **Map 3** includes Metropolitan Water District's (MWD) Colorado River Aqueduct, and the Coachella branch of the All American Canal (Coachella Canal).

MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct originates near Parker Dam at Lake Havasu on the Colorado River and terminates at Lake Matthews. It traverses the CVRWMG Management Region and has five turnouts in the Coachella Valley. The first turnout is near Highway 62 at the Mission Creek Spreading area for recharge of the Mission Creek

[1] Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 108, Coachella Valley Investigation, July 1964

subbasin. Four turnouts are located near the intersection of the Whitewater River and Interstate 10 for recharge of the aquifer at the Whitewater Spreading area. Recharge areas are shown on **Map 5**. CVWD and DWA are State Water Project (SWP) contractors for the Whitewater River basin aquifer and their combined total Table A allotment is 194,100 acre-feet per year. The SWP does not extend to the Coachella Valley. SWP allocations for the CVRWMG Management Region are delivered through the MWD Aqueduct via a conjunctive use arrangement with MWD. This arrangement permits excess wet season flow to be delivered to the CVRWMG Management Region in advance and stored in the basin. Likewise, MWD can take 100% of the Aqueduct flows in dry seasons when they are most needed. **Exhibit 9** describes the conjunctive use agreement with MWD for delivery of SWP water to the Whitewater River Basin aquifer via the MWD Aqueduct.

The Coachella Canal originates near Yuma Arizona at "Drop 1" of the All American Canal and conveys Colorado River water 123 miles northwest along the western boundary of the CVRWMG Management Region to a man-made storage reservoir, Lake Cahuilla. The Coachella Canal conveys flow by gravity and is concrete lined to prevent seepage loss. Along its route the Coachella Canal distributes non-potable water for irrigation to approximately 73,000 acres of agricultural land in the eastern Coachella Valley through nearly 500 miles of buried delivery laterals. **Exhibit 10** depicts how the delivery system works. The Coachella Canal also provides non-potable irrigation water to several Coachella Valley golf courses.

Map 4

The CVRWMG Management Region boundary encompasses the five sanitation service areas shown on **Map 4**. Within these service areas there are nine wastewater treatment plants.

The Cities of Coachella and Palm Springs, and Valley Sanitary District (VSD) each operate a water reclamation plant (WRP). Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) operates two plants, the Horton Wastewater Plant and Desert Crest Wastewater Plant. CVWD operates four plants designated WRP-4, WRP-7, WRP-9 and WRP-10. Water is recycled from each plant except for the Coachella, MSWD, VSD and WRP-4 facilities. Three of these plants (VSD, Coachella and WRP-4) discharge effluent to the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel. The other facilities discharge to percolation ponds when the demand for recycled water is low in winter months. Recycled water has been used in the CVRWMG Management Region since 1965 mainly for irrigation of golf courses. Usage has increased from about 500 acre-ft/year to over 14,000 acre-ft/year.

CVWD just completed Phase 1 of the Mid-Valley Pipeline Project, a $75 million non-potable pipeline distribution system that will expand its existing recycled water distribution system to serve approximately 50 golf courses that currently use groundwater. The Mid-Valley Pipeline will deliver Coachella Canal water to the expanded recycled water system as a secondary source of supply. This project will help

maximize the use of recycled water and will reduce groundwater pumping by as much as 50,000 acre-ft/year.

Desert Water Agency operates a sewer collection system which is treated by the City of Palm Springs and Coachella Valley Water District. DWA also has a recycling program using sewer effluent from the City of Palm Springs.

Map 5

The CVRWMG Management Region boundary, Stormwater District boundaries, Surface Waters and Recharge areas are shown on **Map 5**.

Regional Flood Control Districts in the CVRWMG Management Region are the Riverside County Flood Control District and Coachella Valley Water District. Each City is responsible for local drainage (street drainage) within its jurisdiction. Riverside County Flood Control District is responsible for local drainage within Riverside County jurisdiction. The Cities and Flood Control Districts also jointly participate as co-permittees in NPDES and MS4 programs.

The CVRWMG Management Region is an arid desert area and is subject to alluvial-fan flash flooding from the surrounding mountain ranges. The Cities and the Flood Control Districts divert runoff from storm events to the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel (WWRSWC), the backbone of the CVRWMG Management Region's flood control system, a system composed of levees, debris basins, and channels. The WWRSWC is both naturally occurring and man-made. It originates on the slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains and flows generally southeast through the Region to the Salton Sea. Downstream of the Indian Wells/La Quinta boundary, the channel was constructed and later improved to safely convey storm flows to approximately Avenue 52 in Coachella. From Avenue 52 to the Salton Sea the channel lacks bank stabilization and is in a levee condition meaning that the estimated surface elevation of Standard Project Flood is higher than the elevation of adjacent properties. Principal tributaries discharging to the WWRSWC include the San Gorgonio River, Mission Creek, Tahquitz Creek, Palm Canyon Wash, Deep Canyon Creek, and the Palm Valley Channel.

The mean seasonal precipitation in the CVRWMG Management Region ranges from 44 inches in the San Bernardino Mountains to less than 3 inches at the Salton Sea. The Region is subject to general storms caused by warm tropical air from coastal regions that result in heavy precipitation over large areas and can last several days. The Region is also subject to local thunderstorms that cover smaller areas and result in high-intensity precipitation of short duration. The design standard for the WWRSWC is the Standard Project Flood of 85,000 cfs.

Severe flooding has been frequently recorded in the Management Region beginning as early as 1825.

In the late 70's severe flood damage occurred to homes and businesses in several of the Region's cities. As a result, flood control infrastructure was constructed in the early 80's with the help of the Army Corp of Engineers and local funding. There are still several areas of the CVRWMG Management Region that lack flood control facilities and are vulnerable to devastating alluvial and riverline flooding including the following:

- Areas adjacent to Mission Creek in the Desert Hot Springs area
- Sky Valley and Indio Hills
- Thousand Palms
- Portions of Indio north of Interstate 10
- The Oasis Community extending from Avenue 66 to Avenue 86
- Areas adjacent to the WWRSWC south of Avenue 52

The flood control districts continue to seek funding to protect these areas.

Surface Waters of the CVRWMG Management Region consist of the Coachella Canal, Lake Cahuilla, the WWRSWC and principal tributaries to the WWRSWC, including the San Gorgonio River, Snow Creek, Falls Creek, ,Chino Creek, Mission Creek, Morongo Creek, Tahquitz Creek, Palm Canyon Wash, Deep Canyon Creek, and the Palm Valley Channel. These tributaries mostly ephemeral streams that flow after storms and during periods of snow melt.

The four Recharge Areas in the CVRWMG Management Region are Whitewater Spreading Area, Mission Creek Spreading Area, Dike No. 4 Recharge Area, and Martinez Canyon Pilot Recharge Project. Imported SWP Table A allotments and Colorado River allotment are delivered to these facilities via the MWD aqueduct and the Coachella Canal and help reduce the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin overdraft. In addition, these recharge facilities provide conjunctive use opportunities with other agencies. The Coachella Valley Water District began recharging at the unimproved Whitewater Spreading Area in 1918, first with local water and later with imported water. In 1973, CVWD and DWA started spreading SWP water delivered via the MWD Aqueduct. In 2002 construction of the Mission Creek Spreading Area was completed and CVWD and DWA started spreading SWP water delivered via the MWD Aqueduct at this location as well. In 1995, CVWD began operating the Dike No. 4 Pilot Recharge facility at a rate of about 2,000 acre-ft/year. This year the facility was expanded to a recharge capacity of 40,000 acre-ft/year. In 2005, CVWD completed the Martinez Canyon Pilot Recharge facility which operates at a capacity of about 2,000 acre-ft/year. The Dike No. 4 and Martinez Canyon facilities are supplied by the Coachella Canal delivery system.

Map 6

The CVRWMG Management Region boundary and Tribal Reservation lands are shown on **Map 6**. Tribal trust assets are interests held in trust by the United States for Tribal individuals and tribes. A number of Tribal reservation lands are located within the

Coachella Valley. Major Tribal reservation lands exist for the Agua-Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians. The approximate acreage of reservation lands within the CVRWMG Management Region are as follows[2]:

Agua-Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	23,200
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	502
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	1,374
Torrez Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	24,024
Twenty-nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	240
Total	**49,340**

Map 7

The CVRWMG Management Region and the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) are shown on **Map 7**.

The CVMSHCP provides a regional approach for balanced growth that will help conserve the Coachella Valley's natural heritage and allow for economic development by providing comprehensive compliance with federal and state endangered species laws. The CVWSHCP permanently conserves 240,000 acres of open space and 27 threatened plant and animal species across the Coachella Valley. It allows for more timely construction of roads and other infrastructure essential to improving the Coachella Valley. The Coachella Valley Conservation Commission (CVCC), a joint powers authority of elected representative, oversees and manages the CVMSHCP. The CVCC has no regulatory powers and no land use authority. Its primary purpose is to buy land from willing sellers in the conservation areas and to manage that land. Current signatories to the CVMSHCP include Riverside County, the cities of Cathedral City, Coachella, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage, the Coachella Valley Water District and the Imperial Irrigation District.

Map 8

The CVRWMG Management Region is adjacent to or near five IRWMP planning regions shown on **Map 8**. Please refer to **Section 8** for relationships and coordination with adjacent IRWM Planning Regions.

Map 9

The CVRWMG Management Region has one Irrigation District known as Improvement District No. 1 (ID 1) shown on **Map 9**.

[2] Coachella Valley Final Water Management Plan, September 2002

ID 1 was formed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) for the purpose of funding the contract repayment obligations for the original construction and the operation and maintenance of the Coachella Canal, protective works (flood protection dikes and channels), irrigation distribution system and drainage system. The canal, protective works, and distribution system are owned by the USBR and maintained by CVWD. The drainage system is owned and maintained by CVWD. A complete description of these facilities is found in **Exhibit 5, Description of Coachella Valley Water District.**

Map 10

The CVRWMG Management Region and Coachella Valley Groundwater Subbasins are shown on **Map 10.**

The *Department of Water Resources Bulletin No. 108, Coachella Valley Investigation, dated July 1964*, provides a detailed description of the physical characteristics of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin and its subdivisions, and contains an inventory of the surface and underground water resources within the basin. It substantiates a solid baseline storage capacity of approximately 39 million acre-feet in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin.

Map 11

CVRWMG Management Region and Median Household Income (MHI) by census tract are shown on **Map 11.**

According to the US Census Bureau, California's MHI is $64,563[3]. MHI's of Coachella Valley Cities are as follows:[4]

- Cathedral City $38,887
- Coachella $28,590
- Desert Hot Springs $25,987
- Indian Wells $93,986
- Indio $34,624
- La Quinta $54,552
- Palm Desert $48,316
- Palm Springs $35,973
- Rancho Mirage $59,826

The State of California defines a Disadvantaged Community as a community with an annual MHI that is less than 80% of the Statewide MHI. Using the 2006 American Community Survey, 80% of the statewide annual MHI is $51,650. Using these standards, six of the nine cities in the CVRWMG Management Region would qualify as Disadvantaged Communities.

[3] www.census.gov, Data Ste: 2006 American Community Survey
[4] Capital Realty Analyst Market Study

Map 12

CVRWMG Management Region and its Population Distribution are shown on **Map 12.**

In 2007 the Coachella Valley population was estimated to be 421,676. This represents a 95.6% increase since 1990. In the same time period, the Riverside County population increased by 73.6%, and the State of California population increased by 26.5%. The Coachella Valley population is estimated to reach approximately 1,030,000 by 2035. [5]

[5] Riverside County Population Projections, 2006

7

SECTION 7: HISTORY OF REGION

History of Agency Formation

Determination of the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) Management Region boundaries are described in **Section 6, Map 3**. Formation and development of the CVRWMG Partner agencies has occurred to address the historic and current water management issues of the Coachella Valley as follows:

The City of Coachella formed a water department in 1951 and three years later passed a bond to purchase and consolidate three private water companies: Abdelnous Water Company, Coachella Water Works and Highway Water Company. The City of Coachella Water Department was established in 1954. The department provides retail water service for the City of Coachella.

The Coachella Valley Storm Water District, was formed in 1915 to control drainage and furnish stormwater protection. The Coachella Valley Water District was formed in 1918 to carry out water conservation policy. The two districts merged in 1937 by an act of the state legislature. CVWD voters approved a contract with the Bureau of Reclamation for construction of an agricultural irrigation canal, protective works, and distribution system 1947, and water delivery began in 1949. CVWD began serving domestic water in 1961 with 1,100 users. CVWD is a State Water Project Contractor and water retailer.

Desert Water Agency was formed in 1961 as a water importer for the Coachella Valley. DWA entered the retail water business by purchasing the Cathedral City and Palm Springs water companies in 1968. DWA purchased Whitewater Mutual Water Company gaining rights to 7,240 acre feet per year in 2008. DWA is a State Water Project Contractor and water retailer.

The City of Indio has provided water to its residents since its inception in 1930. In 2000, the Indio Water Authority was formed as a Joint Powers Authority wholly owned by the City of Indio and Indio Redevelopment Agency. IWA provides retail water service for the City of Indio.

In the 1940's, a mutual water company was founded in Desert Hot Springs which became an incorporated entity, the Desert Hot Springs County Water District, in 1953. The name was changed to Mission Springs Water District in 1987. MSWD provides retail water service for the City of Desert Hot Springs and unincorporated Riverside County.

For more information about each agency see **Exhibits 4 through 8**.

History of CVRWMG Formation

Historically, regional water management activities in the Coachella Valley have been undertaken by DWA and CVWD without significant input and/or participation from other valley water purveyors. Recently, MSWD, the City of Indio and the City of Coachella have indicated a strong desire to participate in a meaningful manner and take on a significant role in the regional water management decision making process.

The first interest in producing an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan was expressed by MSWD as it would qualify the District for grant funding to help pay the cost of its septic-to-sewer conversion project. In 2003, MSWD worked for specific language in Proposition 50 that would allow MSWD to receive grant money, but in order to be eligible, MSWD needed to be involved in an IRWMP.

In 2004 and 2005 discussions between MSWD, DWA and CVWD were began regarding the feasibility and need for an IRWMP. Early progress was hampered by on-going litigation between agencies in the region, questions by CVWD and DWA regarding the need for an IRWMP at that time and the two agencies' current satisfaction with the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan adopted in September 2002. DWA and CVWD were also concerned with adding another level of government to the Valley's management efforts.

In 2006, the general managers of CVWD, DWA, and MSWD and representatives of the City of Indio and the City of Coachella began meeting bi-monthly to discuss regional water issues. These meetings, coupled with MSWD's continuing desire to take advantage of Proposition 50 and Proposition 84 funding opportunities, led to renewed interest in an IRWMP for the Coachella Valley. In 2007, MSWD began outreach discussions on Disadvantaged Communities' issues to determine levels of interest in IRWMP participation. As a result of these ongoing discussions, in January 2008, CVWD's Board of Directors approved a $10,000 study on IRWMP governance. The other agencies gave conditional approval.

In February 2008, the City of Coachella, CVWD, DWA, IWA and MSWD held the first IRWMP meeting among the Valley's water purveyors.

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

History of Agreement between CVRWMG Partners

Both conflicts and agreements have occurred between the agencies prior to the establishment of the CVRWMG as is common among any similar group. In an effort to create an IRWMP, the group adopted an MOU (**Exhibit 2**) and established procedures to collaborate and develop this integrated program to meet the regional needs.

In 1973, CVWD and DWA entered into an exchange agreement with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for delivery of State Water Project (SWP) water to replenish ground water in the Whitewater River Subbasin of the Upper Coachella Valley Ground Water Basin. CVWD and DWA executed the Whitewater River Management Agreement in 1976. The agreement outlined the guidelines for importing SWP water to the region. The Whitewater River Management Agreement was then updated in 1992 to redefine cost sharing between CVWD and DWA. It also stated that CVWD would operate and maintain the Whitewater Spreading Area (**Map 5**). Please refer to **Exhibit 9** for more information on the MWD exchange agreement.

DWA, CVWD and MWD executed an advance delivery agreement in 1983. The agreement allowed MWD to store up to 600,000 acre feet of water in the Whitewater River Subbasin. In 1984, CVWD and DWA agreed to advance delivery of up to 600,000 acre feet of water from MWD and construction began on enlargement of the Whitewater River Spreading area. The agreement was updated in 2003. MWD assigned 11,900 acre feet of its annual Table A allocation to DWA and 88,100 acre feet of its annual Table A allocation to CVWD for a total of 100,000 acre feet; however, MWD retained the option to call-back or recall the assigned annual Table A water allocations, in accordance with specific conditions, meaning that some years could result in reduced deliveries.

CVWD and DWA have also been actively acquiring additional Table A amounts to their respective SWP entitlements. In addition to the 100,000 acre foot entitlement transfer from MWD, DWA and CVWD have acquired additional Table A amounts that have increased the Valley's original Table A amount from 61,000 acre feet per year to 194,100 acre feet per year.

CVWD and DWA also acquire additional water as it becomes available to augment water supplies in the Valley. These additional supplies include Article 21 water, Turn Back Pool water, Yuba Accord water and flood water through the SWP when these supplies are available.

In 2003, to secure its Colorado River water supplies, CVWD entered into the Quantification Settlement Agreement with Imperial Irrigation District and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The QSA enables California to reduce its historic overdependence on Colorado River water to its 4.4 million acre-foot basic annual apportionment through voluntary agriculture-to-urban water transfers and other water supply programs. The QSA secures CVWD's Colorado River water allotment of 459,000 acre-feet per year by 2026.

History of Litigation between CVRWMG Partners

MSWD was annexed as a sub agency to DWA in 1963 and since that time, land owners within MSWD's boundaries have paid a SWP assessment for the capital costs of the

SWP. All land owners within DWA's boundaries pay the assessment as well. As early as 1984, MSWD, CVWD and DWA held discussions about recharging the Mission Creek Subbasin and the facilities that would be required. In 2001 construction of a turnout from the Colorado River aqueduct was begun and by 2002, construction of the spreading basins was completed. In 2001, MSWD adopted a resolution declaring its support for DWA's program to replenish the subbasin. Construction of the recharge basins was completed the following year. Water was delivered to the basin in 2002. For complete water delivery history, see **Figure 7-1** at the end of this Section.

CVWD and DWA executed the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Agreement in April 2003, which also allowed for storage of advanced deliveries from MWD. In a May 2003 White Paper, MSWD outlined its concerns with the Agreement, underscoring its dependence and interest in the subbasin.

In October 2003, MSWD filed action in the Superior Court of the State of California against DWA seeking a writ of mandate, declaratory relief for prescriptive and appropriative water rights and declaratory and injunctive relief for a physical solution of a groundwater basin. MSWD sought adjudication of the subbasin and questioned the quality of the imported water. Both CVWD and DWA filed answers challenging the complaint. In December 2004, MSWD, DWA and CVWD reached a settlement agreement. The agreement stated the agencies would work jointly to manage the subbasin. The agreement included provisions regarding payment of Replenishment Assessment Charges, shared costs for basin studies and development of a Basin Management Plan for the Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Subbasins. In October 2008, final contracts needed for development of the Basin Management Plan were approved by CVWD and MSWD. DWA agreed with development of modeling studies but questioned whether the Basin Management Plan would duplicate efforts expected for the IRWMP. In April 2009, DWA approved a modified proposal to facilitate management plan preparation.

In January 2005, CVWD established a replenishment assessment charge that covered east valley groundwater pumpers, including the Cities of Coachella and Indio. The City of Indio ceased paying the charge in July of 2007 challenging the benefits of the Dike 4 replenishment project to the City. One year later, after negotiations with the City failed to resolve the issues, CVWD filed suit against the City of Indio for nonpayment. In April of 2008, IWA filed a cross complaint seeking CVWD to show proof that the IWA received any special benefit from the replenishment assessment charge. In December 2008, CVWD and the City of Indio announced they had approved terms of an agreement to settle the nonpayment lawsuit. The terms include the following:

- CVWD and Indio will participate in an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan,
- Future groundwater basin recharge projects financed through the Replenishment Assessment Charge will continue to benefit the lower basin,

- A recharge facility will be built within the City of Indio if feasible, and
- Indio will pay CVWD all outstanding Replenishment Assessment Charges.

In early 2007, CVWD filed a CEQA lawsuit against IWA regarding a development within IWA's sphere of influence. The Citrus Ranch development is located outside of the Whitewater River basin and in order to move forward with the development, IWA had planned to export water from the basin to Citrus Ranch. CVWD did not believe IWA had researched alternative sources and addressed the overdraft impact. The lawsuit was settled in October 2008 stating among other things, that the developer of Citrus Ranch, SunCal, will pay the city approximately $5.6 million to offset the project's impact on the local groundwater supplies.

DWA and CVWD assess a replenishment assessment based on the amount of water pumped. Therefore, revenues are generated from the extraction of groundwater and not the delivery of imported water. This is a key component in understanding water management issues within the CVRWMG Region.

REGIONAL WATER-RELATED PHYSICAL COMPONENTS

Water Sources

Water used in the CVRWMG Management Region consists of four sources:

- Groundwater, pumped from the Whitewater River Basin Aquifer.
- CVWD's and DWA's State Water Project allocations delivered by the MWD Colorado River Aqueduct via an exchange agreement with MWD (**Exhibit 9**)
- CVWD's Colorado River Water delivered via the All American Canal.
- Surface water from mountain streams

For more specific information regarding agency infrastructure and programs see **Exhibits 4 through 8.**

The majority of water used in the CVRWMG Management Region is pumped from the subbasins of the Whitewater River Basin Aquifer (**Map 10**). Water is pumped from many wells around the region into each agency's distribution system, as described below.

DWA also receives about 5% of its water through surface water sources. The surface water sources include Chino Creek, Snow Creek and Falls Creek. DWA receives about 3 million gallons per day from stream supply.

Distribution Systems

Each of the five water purveyors of the CVRWMG operates its own distribution systems.

Coachella has a domestic water system that provides about 8,400 acre feet of groundwater to more than 40,000 residents. The system has 2 pressure zones and consists of 8 wells and 10.1 million gallons of reservoir storage in three reservoirs.

CVWD's domestic water system provides approximately 132,000 acre feet per year to over 280,000 residents through 106,000 active meters. The system has about 30 pressures zones. It is made up of 115 deep wells, 2,000 miles of pipe and 120 million gallons of reservoir storage in 59 reservoirs.

DWA pumps water with 25 active wells in the system. The system is made up of 6 pressure zones. DWA domestic service includes about 22,000 active services through 369 miles of pipeline and serves about 71,000 people. The agency utilizes 28 reservoirs with the capacity to 59 million gallons. Annual production is about 43,000 acre feet.

IWA has about 21,000 active connections within its system. The system consists of 7 reservoirs with 19 million gallons of storage, 18 wells, 6 pumping plants and 313 miles of distribution pipelines.

MSWD provides water to residential and commercial customers through three independent distribution systems that include 14 active wells. Water is distributed to about 12,500 connections through 239 miles of pipeline. There are 26 reservoirs that have storage capacity of 23 million gallons.

State Water Project/Recharge

In 1918, construction of the first spreading facilities in the Whitewater River northwest of Palm Springs began after contracts were signed. In 1972, CVWD constructed interim facilities for the spreading of imported water. The facilities did not have flood protection. In 1973, Colorado River water was obtained and spread at the Whitewater Spreading Area. The spreading facilities were severely damaged by Tropical Storm Kathleen in 1976 and reconstructed using federal disaster assistance funding. In 1978, the facilities were again destroyed by flooding. The next year, CVWD worked with the US Soil Conservation Service to develop a plan for spreading which provided permanent protection from flooding. In 1984, CVWD and DWA agreed to advance delivery of up to 600,000 acre feet of water from MWD prompting enlargement of the facilities. For a summary of SWP water deliveries see **Figure 7-1** at the end of this Section.

The Mission Creek Spreading Basins replenish groundwater in the Mission Creek Basin with Colorado River Water through a turnout from the Colorado River Aqueduct. Construction of that turnout began in early 1997. In 2001, the design of the spreading basins was completed. Construction was complete in 2002.

In 1995, CVWD began operating the Dike No. 4 Pilot Recharge facility at a rate of about 2,000 acre-ft/year. In 2009, the facility was expanded to a recharge capacity of 40,000 acre-ft/year.

In 2005, CVWD completed the Martinez Canyon Pilot Recharge facility which operates at a capacity of about 2,000 acre-ft/year. The Dike No. 4 and Martinez Canyon facilities are supplied by the Coachella Canal delivery system.

Coachella Canal

The Coachella Branch of the All American Canal (Coachella Canal) allows CVWD to provide approximately 300,000 acre feet per year of Colorado River water to over 1,100 customers. Construction of the Coachella Branch of the All American Canal began in 1938 with the first deliveries of Colorado River water in 1949. Today the Coachella Canal delivery system consists of 123 miles of concrete-lined, gravity-flow canal, 500 miles of buried pipelines (delivery laterals), 19 pumping plants and 1,300 acre feet of storage. The system serves agricultural customers, golf courses, fish farms, duck clubs and municipal irrigators.

Waste Water

Coachella Sanitation District is managed by the City of Coachella. It consists of a 2.4 million-gallon-per-day secondary-treatment wastewater facility.

CVWD's system collects and treats approximately 18.3 million gallons per day from about 98,000 accounts. The system consists of about 1,100 miles of pipelines and six reclamation plants.

DWA operates a sewer collection system which is treated by the City of Palm Springs and CVWD. The sewer system includes 23.21 miles of pipeline with mains ranging from 6 inches to 18 inches in size. Two lift stations create a 4 million gallon per day capacity. DWA has been working with the City of Cathedral City since 2002 to aid the City in receiving grant funds to alleviate the costs of septic to sewer conversions for the Dream Homes and Cathedral City Cove areas. The City has secured two Proposition 13 grants, an EPA grant and a Proposition 50 grant totaling over $7 million.

About half of MSWD's customers are connected to MSWD's sewer system; the remaining customers are on septic systems. MSWD operates two wastewater treatment plants, the Horton Wastewater Plant and Desert Crest Wastewater Plant, whose combined capacity is about 2.7 million gallons per day. The district is working on septic-to-sewer conversions.

Recycled Water

Recycled water was first used in the Coachella Valley in 1965 when a golf course irrigation permit was issued by the Regional Quality Control Board to the Palm Desert Country Club. CVWD purchased that system in 1968. Today CVWD has three plants that recycle a combined total of about 14,000 acre-feet per day for golf course and Homeowner Association irrigation. CVWD just completed Phase 1 of the Mid-Valley

Pipeline which will expand the recycled water system to reach at least 50 golf courses and will be augmented with Canal Water.

DWA and the City of Palm Springs executed a Water Conservation and Reclamation Agreement in 1977, to allow city sewer effluent to be recycled. DWA opened a five million gallon recycled water plant in 1988 and expanded it to 10 million gallons in 1995.

IWA has recently completed an Addendum to the 2005 Urban Water Management Plan and Phase 2 of the Water Resources Development Plan, which identify secondary wastewater from Valley Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant as an undeveloped resource. The IWA has partnered with Valley Sanitation District to design plans and specifications for tertiary treatment at Valley Sanitation District's Wastewater Treatment Plant that will enable Valley Sanitation District to produce recycled water meeting Title 22 requirements.

Storm Water

As a result of severe flooding in the 1970's and early 1980's, regional flood control systems were built in the valley. In 1977, CVWD filed an application with the State Water Resources Control Board to appropriate all waters in the CVSC draining from lands irrigated in ID-1.

Today, CVWD's regional flood control systems consist of a series of debris basins, levees and storm water channels that divert floodwaters from the canyons and alluvial fans surrounding the Coachella Valley to the 49-mile Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel that flows to the Salton Sea.

A portion of the region's flood control is managed by Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District who has been asked to participate as a stakeholder in the Coachella Valley IRWM planning process.

Coachella provides local drainage control via a system of storm drains, and retention basins, and dry wells, some of which discharge to CVWD's regional flood control system.

IWA provides local drainage control via a system of storm drains, retention basins and dry wells. For more information on storm water refer to **Section 6, Map 5**.

Figure 7-1

**SUMMARY OF DELIVERIES
TO METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT AND
TO GROUND WATER RECHARGE BASINS (AF)**

	DELIVERY TO MWD								DELIVERY TO RECHARGE BASINS		
	Table A	Surplus Water									
YEAR	Allocation	Pool A	Pool B	Article 21	Flood	Other	Total	Total	WRS (1)	MCS (2)	TOTAL
1973	14,800							14,800	7,475		7,475
1974	16,400							16,400	15,396		15,396
1975	18,000							18,000	20,126		20,126
1976	19,600							19,600	13,206		13,206
1977	0							0	0		0
1978	25,384							25,384	0		0
1979	25,063							25,063	25,192		25,192
1980	27,884							27,884	26,341		26,341
1981	31,105							31,105	35,251		35,251
1982	34,326							34,326	27,020		27,020
1983	37,547							37,547	53,732		53,732
1984	40,768							40,768	83,708		83,708
1985	43,989							43,989	251,994		251,994
1986	47,210							47,210	288,201		288,201
1987	50,931							50,931	104,334		104,334
1988	54,652							54,652	1,096		1,096
1989	58,374							58,374	12,478		12,478
1990	61,200							61,200	31,721		31,721
1991	19,125							19,125	14		14
1992	27,540							27,540	40,870		40,870
1993	61,200							61,200	60,153		60,153
1994	37,359							37,359	36,763		36,763
1995	61,200							61,200	61,318		61,318
1996	61,200		103641				103641	164,841	138,266		138,266
1997	61,200		50000		27130		77130	138,330	113,677		113,677
1998	61,200		75000		20156		95156	156,356	132,455		132,455
1999	61,200		47380				47380	108,580	90,601		90,601
2000	55,080		9837	35640			45477	100,557	45,477		45,477
2001	23,868		242				242	24,110	707		707
2002	42,840	436	819	300			1555	44,395	33,435	4,733	38,168
2003	37,213	457	58	532			1047	38,260	961	0	961
2004	18,597		191				191	18,788	13,224	5,564	18,788
2005	87,770	585	3253				3838	91,608	165,554	24,723	190,277
2006	167,847	0	3253				3253	171,100	98,959	19,901	118,860
2007	102,660	802	0				802	103,462	16,009	1,011	17,020
TOTAL (3)	1,594,332	2,280	293,674	36,472	47,286	0	379,712	1,974,044	2,045,714	55,932	2,101,646

NOTES

(1) Whitewater River Subbasin
(2) Mission Creek Subbasin
(3) Since 1973

8

SECTION 8: RELATIONSHIPS AND COORDINATION WITH ADJACENT IRWM PLANNING REGIONS

Agencies that may have existing or developing IRWM planning efforts that are adjacent to the CVRWMG Management Region include:

- Borrego Water District
- Imperial Irrigation District
- Mojave Water Agency
- Salton Sea Authority
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

Borrego Water District (BWD)

BWD serves the desert community of Borrego Springs and is located in the Borrego Valley, an isolated region of San Diego County, 85 miles northeast of San Diego, California, and 60 miles southwest of Coachella, California. It is geographically separated from the CVRWMG Management Region by the Santa Rosa Mountains, the Coyote Mountains, and the Coyote Creek Fault. BWD is the water service provider for the area and provides potable water to approximately 2,000 residential and commercial customers via deep wells and a pressurized distribution system. BWD also provides sewer service, flood control and gnat abatement to the community of Borrego Springs. BWD's sole source of water is groundwater from the Borrego Valley Aquifer which has been in overdraft for approximately 60 years. In 2002, the BWD Board of Directors adopted a groundwater management plan to address the overdraft and associated issues. BWD is actively developing an IRWMP and has undertaken an extensive stakeholder process.

A hydraulic connection does not exist between the Coachella Valley Aquifer and the Borrego Valley Aquifer, and the two planning areas are separated by prominent geographical features. BWD's stakeholder groups do not overlap with CVRWMG Management Region stakeholder groups. Because the two planning regions are so distinctly separate, it is appropriate that the two planning efforts should remain separate as well.

Imperial Irrigation District (IID)

IID supplies water for the Imperial Valley, located at the southerly end of the Salton Sea in Imperial County. The Imperial Valley is geographically separated from the CVRWMG Management Region by the Salton Sea. With more than 3,000 miles of canals and drains, IID is the largest irrigation district in the United States, and delivers up to 3.1 million acre-feet of IID's Colorado River water allotment annually to nearly one-half million irrigated acres. Of the water IID transports, approximately 97 percent is used for agricultural purposes. The remaining three percent of its water deliveries supply seven municipalities, one private water company and two community water

systems as well as a variety of industrial uses and rural homes and businesses. IID's water supplies are independent of the Coachella Valley's water supplies. The Imperial Valley does not have a viable groundwater aquifer.

A hydraulic connection does not exist between the Coachella Valley Aquifer and the Imperial Valley, and the two planning areas are separated by a prominent geographical feature, the Salton Sea. The stakeholder groups do not overlap. It is appropriate, that because the issues of the two planning regions are so distinctly separate, that the two planning efforts should remain separate as well. Please refer to **Exhibit 13**; *letter dated April 28, 2009, from Mike King, Water Department Manager, Imperial Irrigation District.*

Mojave Water Agency (MWA)

MWA is located in the Mojave Desert in San Bernardino County. Formed in 1960, MWA is responsible for managing groundwater resources in the Mojave River Basin and Morongo Basin, and providing alternate water sources to the region as needed to ensure a sustainable supply of water for present and future use. Only the southern portion of MWA is located within the Colorado River Funding Region. The region's southern most boundary extends to the Yucca Valley area approximately 30 miles north of Palm Springs. MWA is geographically separated from the Coachella Valley Aquifer by the San Bernardino and Little San Bernardino Mountains except for a small portion of their boundary that overlaps the CVRWMG Management Region in the unpopulated mountains south of the Warren Valley subbasin (bulletin 118). MWA is responsible for implementing its service area adjudication. Most of the area served by MWA is experiencing severe groundwater overdraft. Since 1991, the MWA has been importing SWP water from the California Aqueduct to recharge the groundwater basins from which local water companies and other well owners derive water for all uses: domestic, agricultural, industrial and recreational. MWA has a 4,900 square mile service area and is governed by a seven-member elected Board of Directors.

The groundwater basins of MWA are not connected to the Coachella Valley Aquifer and their imported water supplies are independent of the Coachella Valley's imported water supplies. The two planning areas are geographically separated by the San Bernardino and Little San Bernardino Mountains. The stakeholder groups do not overlap. It is appropriate, that because the issues of the two planning regions are so distinctly separate, that the two planning efforts should remain separate as well. Please refer to **Exhibit 11**; *letter dated April 21, 2009, from Norman T. Caouette, Assistant General Manager, Mojave Water Agency.*

The Salton Sea Authority (SSA)

SSA is a joint powers agency chartered by the State of California by a Joint Powers Agreement on June 2, 1993 for the specific purpose of ensuring continued beneficial uses of the Salton Sea. The SSA is composed of the Coachella Valley Water District, Imperial Irrigation District, County of Imperial, County of Riverside, and the Torres

Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. The SSA was formed to work with California State agencies, Federal agencies, and the Republic of Mexico to develop programs that would continue beneficial use of the Salton Sea. In June of 2006, after years of in-depth study and analysis, the SSA adopted the *Executive Summary of the Salton Sea Authority Conceptual Plan* as the superior alternative to provide wildlife habitats, improve water quality, protect air quality and provide economic and recreational benefits to the region. The Executive Summary of the Salton Sea Authority Conceptual Plan identifies the unique and complicated issues of the Sea and provides a cost estimate for the chosen alternative of $2.2 billion over a period of approximately 20 years. Currently the primary goal of the SSA is to work with state and federal agencies to provide funding for the chosen alternative.

The issues of the Salton Sea are unique and implementation of the chosen alternative is overwhelmingly costly, therefore, it is appropriate that any Salton Sea Authority planning efforts remain separate from the CVRWNG planning effort.

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (SGPWA)

SGPWA is located east of and adjacent to the CVRWMG Management Region and is only partially within the Colorado River Funding Region. Formed in 1961, the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency is a regional water agency that imports State Water Project water into the Pass area, sells water to local water retailers, and helps protect groundwater basins within its region that extends from Calimesa to Cabazon through the cities of Calimesa, Beaumont, and Banning and the Riverside County areas form Cherry Valley to Cabazon. The Agency is a water wholesaler governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected to four-year terms.

The groundwater basins of SGPWA are separated form the Coachella Valley Aquifer by geological features near Fingal Point, and their water supplies are independent of the Coachella Valley's imported water supplies. The two planning areas are separated by a political boundary and do not share customers. The stakeholder groups do not overlap. San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency is mostly outside of the Colorado River Funding Region, and is actively participating in the Upper Santa Ana Water Resources Association IRWMP. Please refer to **Exhibit 12**; *letter dated March 4, 2009, from Jeff Davis, General Manager Chief Engineer San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency.*

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SECTION 9: RAP INTERVIEW ATTENDEES

The CVRWMG partners anticipate that up to one representative per agency will be participating in the Region Acceptance Process interview in order to ensure that a cross section of the region's water management interests and geographic area is represented. The following are the designated spokespersons for CVRWMG.

City of Coachella/CWA	Paul Toor	(760) 398-3002 ptoor@coachella.org
CVWD	Steve Robbins	(760) 398-2651 srobbins@cvwd.org
DWA	Dave Luker	(760) 323-4971 dluker@dwa.org
City of Indio/IWA	Gary Lewis	(760) 391-4161 glewis@indio.org
MSWD	Marilyn McKay	(760) 329-5169 mmckay@mswd.org

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group
Meeting Notes: **December 9, 2008**
Hosted by the CVWD

Attendees: Steve Robbins (CVWD), Anna Aljabiry (DWR), Norman Shopay (DWR), David K. Luker (DWA), Paul Toor (CWA), Dan Parks (CVWD), Patti Reyes (CVWD), Paul Giera (IWA), Arden Wallum (MSWD), Marilyn McKay (MSWD), Mark Krause (DWA), Dale Schafer (CCP), Steve McGuirk (Pepperdine University)

I. Welcome and Introductions:

Steve Robbins and Dan Parks welcomed everyone to the Coachella Valley Water District offices. Steve Robbins reported that Indio and CVWD have reached a tentative settlement agreement and that both sides hope to have a final, signed agreement by the end of January. Steve hopes that the agreement will show that both sides are committed to the IRWMP process as a whole. The termsheet states that, "CVWD and Indio will participate in the development of an IRWMP for the Coachella Valley...."

II. Review Agenda, Meeting Notes:

Dale reviewed the Agenda. She is still working on the Meeting Notes from the last meeting (11/12/08) and that she will send them out to the Group as soon as they are completed.

III. DWR Contract for Responsible Agency:

Dan Parks reviewed the DWR contract to be signed by a responsible agency. Dan expressed concern that the signing agency would have to waive its right to challenge the RWQCB. After his review, Dan said that he did not find any such language in the document, but he encouraged all members of the Group to go through the document thoroughly.

The Group discussed the requirement of a lead agency to submit the RAP application. Dale explained that one agency must be designated as the submitting agency to receive funds, but that it is not necessarily the lead agency in terms of the preparation of the IRWMP. Norman Shopay clarified that the lead agency that helps guide the RAP process may not necessarily be the same one who signs the contract to distribute the funds. Norman noted that the Group must choose one agency to submit the RAP application.

Steve Robbins was of the opinion that even if DWR doesn't issue more specific requirements in the next two weeks, the Group should continue working diligently on the known parts of the plan to send a message to DWR that CVRWMG is ready to move forward as a Group, and maybe it will encourage DWR to get distribute information sooner.

Steve Robbins volunteered CVWD to be the submitting agency for the RAP, if the other four agencies are in agreement. Norman Shopay informed the Group that all the agencies present were qualified to be the submitting agency. The Group discussed Steve Robbins' proposal. Paul Toor and Dave Luker agreed that CVWD, as the largest agency, should be the submitting agency. Arden Wallum said that Mission Springs could also serve as submitting agency. The size of the agency is not a prerequisite and all agencies need to share the responsibilities of participating in the process.

All agencies agreed by consensus that CVWD will serve as the submitting agency for the RAP guidelines application only.

IV. Regional Acceptance Process Report

Dale stressed that the timeline indicated for the RAP application is short and the RAP subcommittee will have to devote a great deal of time and energy to complete the application. Norman Shopay reviewed the process. After the draft guidelines are submitted, there will be a 30 day comment period. DWR will review the comments and then issue the final guidelines. After the release of the final guidelines, the plan is to allow 30 days to prepare the application.

Dale concluded that at this point, realistically the Group has about two months – until approximately the end of February – to finish and submit the RAP application. If the application is not complete by the due date, the next cycle would not begin for 12 to 18 months; therefore, the Group would not be eligible for this year's prop 84 planning grants.

Dave Luker questioned the availability of funding for the prop 84 grant awards. Although voters approved the bond funding, the bonds have not been sold to fund the projects. With the State deficit, it remains to be seen how much money will be available to support the prop 84 planning and implementation grants. Steve Robbins pointed out that despite the financial uncertainty of future funding, he supports moving ahead with the process. Dave Luker agreed but added that the Group needs to move forward with 'eyes wide open'. Dale commented that each agency has committed to developing an IRWMP and the staff members are actively working on the first step – the completion of the RAP application. Currently, this is the best strategy.

Anna Aljabiry continued to inform the Group about the RAP process. When the RAP application is completed, a representative of the Group will go to Sacramento to discuss the application with DWR staff. There will be more discussion concerning the interview at the next meeting when the Group is closer to completion. Dale suggested that members of the RAP subcommittee are the best choices for the DWR interview. Norman and Anna agree that whoever can answer specific questions about the application is the best choice.

The Group discussed the possibility of a public meeting to discuss elements of the RAP. Steve Robbins suggested planning a workshop and inviting all agencies within the regional boundaries. A public meeting would not be timely until February because there won't be anything to share until the RAP guidelines are completed.

Norman pointed out that holding a public meeting is a good way to increase stakeholder participation.

The Group began discussion of the Draft outline (Draft Outline: V.2 10/01/08). **Marilyn McKay distributed a draft of section 1, the CVRWMG overview for review of the Group which the Group approved.** Norman Shopay reminded the Group that they may be asked to provide the rationale for limiting the membership of the CVRWMG to the five agencies.

Steve Robbins pointed out that in Item 2.c., the geography of the region, all the agencies have to be identified. Anna suggested that a sentence be added: "there are no other water agencies identified in this region." Steve Robbins asked if there is a limit to the number of pages for the application. Anna responded that there is no limit, but that the document should be clear and concise.

Patti Reyes explained the some maps addressing the questions in Item 2 have been prepared and others were in progress. Patti noted that the number of layers used to create the maps made them slightly confusing, and asked the Group to mark up their maps with any corrections, or requests for additional information. Arden noted that the Salton Sea should be better labeled, and Steve noted that the boundary next to the Salton Sea should be closed, instead of being left open at the west and east sides of the Sea. Patti noted these comments and will incorporate them on the next draft.

Marilyn McKay drafted a checklist for Item 5, "Regional Challenges and Issues". The Group reviewed the list. Dave Luker objected to including the issue "overdraft' on the list since the Valley has been in overdraft since the 1950s and projects of the IRWMP would not eliminate the overdraft. A lively dialogue ensued as Group members discussed their perceptions of the meaning of

overdraft, and how to address it in the RAP application. The issue will take more discussion so the Group moved on to consider other items on the list.

There were suggestions to combine some of the items on the list. Reliance of water supply, Water use Efficiency/Conservation, Subsidence and Management of Groundwater Supplies could all be addressed together. On-Site Septic systems could be a subtopic of Water quality, etc. Regions will not be required to address Items 12 - 14 (climate change, Calif. response to drought, and evolving regulations) on the RAP application, but these will be required for the IRWMP. The Group also discussed conflicts that have existed between Group members over certain issues. Anna noted that it is better to identify the conflicts and describe how conflict has been addressed than to say that there are no conflicts in the region. The MOU between the agencies is evidence that the Group is committed to working together.

V. Web Based Information Management - update:

Marilyn McKay discussed the website which is available for posting of CVRWMG documents and news items.

VIII. Water and Energy Summit

Marilyn McKay explained that a CVAG Water and Energy Summit to be held in April '09 might be a good opportunity to acquaint stakeholders and others with the region and its plans for an IRWMP. There was a brief discussion, but no action was proposed.

VI. Literature Survey – papers posted on the Web - Status:

The Group agreed to continue its work on the Literature Survey, and to post information on the website as it becomes available.

The January meeting will be on Tuesday, January 13th at **1:30 p.m.** at the Coachella City Hall.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
among
CITY OF COACHELLA/COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY, COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, DESERT WATER AGENCY, CITY OF INDIO/INDIO WATER AUTHORITY, AND MISSION SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT
for
DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated Sept. 9,2008 is entered into among the City of Coachella/Coachella Water Authority, Coachella Valley Water District, Desert Water Agency, City of Indio/Indio Water Authority, and Mission Springs Water District (collectively known as Partners) for the purpose of coordinating water resources planning activities undertaken by the water agencies.

WHEREAS, each Partner has adopted a Resolution of commitment pledging to create an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP).

WHEREAS, it is in the interests of the signatory Partners and the region served by the Partners that these water resources are responsibly managed and conserved to the extent feasible; and

WHEREAS, the Partners wish to coordinate their long term water supply planning efforts in accordance with Section 10531 of the *Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act of 2002* and Division 43 of the *Safe Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act* of 2006 (Acts); and

WHEREAS, the Partners anticipate the potential need for future agreements on specific projects or programs and with other affected agencies to further coordinate long term water supply planning.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually understood and agreed as follows:

SECTION 1:
AUTHORITY OF PARTNERS

1.1 The Coachella Water Authority is a joint powers authority formed as a component of the City of Coachella and Redevelopment Agency of the City of Coachella and has statutory authority over water supply.

1.2 The Coachella Valley Water District is a public agency of the State of California organized and operating under County Water District Law, California Water Code section 30000, et seq, and Coachella District

Merger Law, Water Code section 33100, et seq. Coachella Valley Water District is a State Water Project Contractor and Colorado River Contractor empowered to import water supplies to its service area, and has statutory authority over water supply.

1.3 The Desert Water Agency is an independent special district created by a special act of the state legislature contained in chapter 100 of the appendix of the California Water Code. Desert Water Agency is also a State Water Project Contractor empowered to import water supplies to its service area, replenish local groundwater supplies, and collect assessments necessary to support a groundwater replenishment program as provided for in the Desert Water Agency Law and has statutory authority over water supply.

1.4 The Indio Water Authority is a joint powers authority formed as a component of the City of Indio and Redevelopment Agency of the City of Indio and has statutory authority over water supply.

1.5 Mission Springs Water District is a County Water District formed under Section 30000 et seq of the California Water Code and has statutory authority over water supply.

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

The abbreviations and capitalized words and phrases used in this MOU shall have the following meanings:

2.1 Acts – mean Section 10531 of the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act of 2002 and California Water Code Division 43, known as the *Safe Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act* of 2006

2.2 Coachella Valley Region – the watershed bounded on the North by the San Bernardino Mountains, Little San Bernardino Mountains and Mecca Hills Area, on the East by Mortmar and Travertine Rock, on the South by the Santa Rosa Mountains and San Jacinto Mountains and on the West by Stubbe Canyon.

2.3 CVWD – Coachella Valley Water District

2.4 CVRWMG – Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group

2.5 CWA – Coachella Water Authority

2.6 DWA – Desert Water Agency

2.7 IRWMP – Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

2.8 IWA – Indio Water Authority

2.9 MSWD – Mission Springs Water District

SECTION 3:
PURPOSES AND GOALS OF THIS MOU

3.1 **Purpose and Goals:**

3.1.1 This MOU is to memorialize the intent of the Partners to coordinate and share information concerning water supply planning programs and projects and other information, and to improve and maintain overall communication among the Partners involved. It is anticipated that coordination and information sharing among the Partners will assist the agencies in achieving their respective missions to the overall well-being of the region. Coordination and information sharing shall focus on issues of common interest in Section 3.2.

3.1.2 The execution of this MOU by the Partners shall constitute the formation of a Regional Water Management Group consisting of the Partners, in accordance with the Acts. The Regional Water Management Group shall be named the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group(CVRWMG).

3.1.3 It is the goal of the Partners to prepare and adopt an IRWMP for the Coachella Valley Region and to implement projects and programs individually or jointly in groups that address issues of common interest, as the group so identifies.

3.2 **Common Issues and Interest:**

3.2.1 Water supply programs and projects that may provide mutual benefits in improving water supply reliability and/or water quality.

3.2.2 Coordination of near-term and long-term water supply planning activities.

3.2.3 Development of regional approaches to problem-solving and issues resolution as well as to further common interest.

3.3 **Future Agreements By Partners:** The Partners acknowledge that by virtue of commitments and intentions stated within this MOU, the need for

certain other considerations that will facilitate the preparation of an IRWMP for the Coachella Valley Region will likely emerge. These include and are not limited to:

3.3.1 Developing a Scope of Work

3.3.2 Determining the cost sharing of projects

3.3.3 Establishing methods for project management

3.3.4 Establishing a project timeline

SECTION 4:
JOINT PLANNING FOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

4.1 **Projects and Programs Covered by this MOU:** it is the intent of the Partners that they coordinate and collaborate to address the common issues identified. The Partners may develop and implement projects and programs individually or jointly in groupings of two or more, or enter into additional agreements in furthering those goals. Applicable projects and programs include, but are not limited to the following:

4.1.1 Water conservation programs and other demand management programs.

4.1.2 Water recycling, desalination, groundwater basin management, and water quality improvement programs and projects.

4.1.3 Water banking, conjunctive use and transfer arrangements.

4.1.4 Storage development to improve system reliability, efficiencies, and flexibility.

4.1.5 Project and program planning and development to solicit external funding.

4.1.6 Other meritorious projects or programs consistent with the purposes of this MOU.

4.2 **Communication and Coordination:** It is the intent of the Partners to meet on a monthly basis in order to carry out the purposes and goals of this MOU. The frequency and location of meetings are subject to the discretion of the Partners and may be changed when appropriate.

SECTION 5:
GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING MOU

5.1 **Term:** The term of this MOU is indefinite. Any Partner may withdraw from the MOU by written notice given at least 45 days prior to the effective date.

5.2 **Construction of Terms:** This MOU is for the sole benefit of the Partners and shall not be construed as granting rights to any person other than the Partners or imposing obligations on a Partner to any person other than another Partner.

5.3 **Good Faith:** Each Partner shall use its best efforts and work wholeheartedly and in good faith for the expeditious completion of the objectives of this MOU and the satisfactory performance of its terms.

5.4 **Rights of the Partners and Constituencies:** This MOU does not contemplate the Partners taking any action that would:

5.4.1 Adversely affect the rights of any of the Partners; or

5.4.2 Adversely affect the customers or constituencies of any of the Partners.

5.5 This document and participation in this IRWMP are nonbinding, and in no way suggest that a Partner may not continue its own planning and undertake efforts to secure project funding from any source.

5.6 It is expected that Partners will contribute the personnel and financial resources necessary to develop the IRWMP.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Memorandum of Understanding as of the day and year indicated on the first page of this MOU.

Tim Brown, City Manager
City of Coachella:

Tim Brown, Executive Director
Coachella Water Authority:

Steve Robbins, General Manager/Chief Engineer
Coachella Valley Water District:

Dave Luker, General Manager
Desert Water Agency:

Glenn Southard, City Manager
City of Indio:

Glenn Southard, Executive Director
Indio Water Authority:

Arden Wallum, General Manager
Mission Springs Water District:

COACHELLA VALLEY REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT GROUP

GROUNDRULES

PURPOSE

To develop and adopt a comprehensive Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) for the Coachella Valley, which meets the DWR/IRWMP guidelines.

PARTICIPATION

Members of the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (Group) will include representatives from the following agencies:

- City of Coachella/ Coachella Water Agency
- City of Indio/Indio Water Authority
- Coachella Valley Water District
- Desert Water Agency
- Mission Springs Water District
- Other participants who may assist in the development of an IRWMP

Each agency may send several representatives to participate in the Group meetings; however, each agency will participate as a unit in consensus building.

Role of Members

- Members are to fully participate in all meetings of the Group and to

articulate their views and those of their agencies with the goal of making decisions to recommend to their Boards/Councils. Members are responsible for reporting back to other agency representatives. If a Group member is unable to attend a meeting, the member will designate an alternate to attend in his/her place and participate in all discussions and report back to other agency representatives.

- Subcommittees may be established by the Group to address particular issues or tasks that are better handled in a small group setting.

DECISION MAKING PROCESS

- The purpose of the process is to share information, to discuss concerns and viewpoints, and to build consensus.
- Decisions will be made by consensus which is defined as agreement among all participants. Every effort will be made to meet the interests of all participating Group members. Participants may vary in their agreement with a decision. Some may strongly endorse the decision, others may find it workable. For some, it may be a decision with which one can live. Others may not agree with the decision, but allow the group to reach consensus if the decision does not affect them or compromise their interests. The decisions, recommendations, and final work product must be acceptable (as

described above) to every member.

- Members are expected to represent the concerns and positions of the agency/organization they represent and to support consensus-based recommendations to their Boards/Councils.
- Members may reach a consensus on some but not all of the issues under discussion. Should this occur, members may decide to forward their recommendations on the agreed-upon issues. For the issues that remain, members may agree upon a statement that delineates the areas of disagreement, and propose a process in the future for the resolution of these differences.

CONFIDENTIALITY/ MEETING PARTICIPATION

- All meetings may be attended by invitees of Group. Members will inform the Group of a proposed invitee prior to the meeting. The invitee may attend with the approval of the Group.
- A Group may characterize his/her own position or the issues under discussion in general in forums outside of these proceedings. However, there will be no characterization of the position of other individual committee members to other than relevant members of the participant's agency/organization. *Members are strongly encouraged not to discuss the*

Group process in the media. If approached by the media, group members are encouraged to respond that the Group is working cooperatively to develop an IRWMP. Emphasize "we" not "I".

- Members are strongly encouraged to provide relevant information or updates related to items that may be of interest to the Group. This shared information does not have to be related to the development of the IRWMP.

CONDUCT AT MEETINGS

- Meetings will be task oriented. Members will commit to attend as many scheduled meetings as possible and to proceed expeditiously.
- All parties agree to participate in good faith, to be open and transparent in their discussions, to articulate their concerns and to recognize the legitimacy of the concerns of others. There will be no personal attacks.
- Any member, the facilitator, or the Project Manager may call for a break or private interest caucus conference at any time to confer with other members regarding issues under discussion.

SCHEDULING AND LOGISTICS

- The Group will meet once a month on the second Tuesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. unless members agree to extend the meeting time.
- The location of the meeting will rotate among the participating agencies.

- All agencies will be invited to propose agenda items. The facilitator will assist the host agency in drafting the agenda.
- The facilitator will be responsible for recording and distributing meeting summaries.
- *The frequency and location of meetings are subject to the discretion of the Group and may be changed when appropriate.*

COMMITMENT TO THE PROCESS

- The intention of all members is to support the final consensus recommendations of the Group to the extent consistent with federal, state or local law or regulations.
- Members will identify a mechanism for addressing new information that might suggest modifications to the Committee recommendations.
- Amendments to these groundrules may be proposed for consideration by the Committee, any of its members, the facilitator or DWR project manager.

June 10, 2008

Draft 3

Italics = additions to be agreed upon by the Group.

Exhibit 4:

DESCRIPTION OF CITY OF COACHELLA/COACHELLA WATER AUTHORITY

The City of Coachella was incorporated in 1946, and encompasses approximately 32 square miles, in the eastern Coachella Valley. The City's sphere of influence encompasses 53 square miles – **Map 3**. The City is governed by a five-member Council elected at large to 4-year terms. The water related services provided by the City of Coachella include domestic water delivery, wastewater collection and reclamation, and local drainage control. The City's water demand has more than doubled in the last 5 years due to rapid pace of development within the city limits.

The City's domestic water system provides approximately 8,400 acre-feet per year of potable groundwater to over 40,000 residents. The pressurized pipeline distribution system has 2 pressure zones and consists of approximately 8 deep wells and 10.1 million gallons of reservoir storage in 3 enclosed, welded-steel reservoirs.

The City manages the Coachella Sanitary District and the system includes a 2.4 MGD secondary-treatment wastewater facility. The City plans to develop a recycled water system in the future.

The City provides local drainage control via a system of storm drains, retention basins, and dry wells, some of which discharge to CVWD's regional flood control system.

EXHIBIT 5:

DESCRIPTION OF COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) was formed in 1918 under the County Water District Act provisions of the California Water Code. The Coachella Valley Stormwater District was formed in 1915. The two districts merged in 1937. CVWD now encompasses approximately 640,000 acres, mostly within Riverside County, but also extending into northern Imperial and Northern San Diego counties. CVWD's service area is shown on **Map 3**. CVWD is governed by a Board of five directors, elected at-large to four-year terms representing five divisions. The water-related services provided by CVWD include irrigation water delivery and agricultural drainage, domestic water delivery, wastewater reclamation and recycling, stormwater protection, and groundwater recharge. CVWD is a Colorado River water importer and a California State Water Project contractor.

Irrigation and Drainage: CVWD's irrigation system provides approximately 300,000 acre-feet per year of Colorado River water to over 1,100 customers covering 78,530 acres via the 123-mile, concrete-lined, Coachella branch of the All American Canal. The irrigation distribution system consists of 485 miles of buried pipe, 19 pumping plants, and 1,300 acre-feet of storage. In addition to agricultural customers, the system also provides irrigation to golf courses, fish farms, duck clubs, and a few municipal irrigators. The irrigation service area is shown on **Map 9**. It is planned that as agricultural lands convert to residential uses, Colorado River water will also be treated for municipal use and the irrigation system will supply non-potable Colorado River water for outdoor irrigation needs within the service area. A high perched groundwater table and concentration of salts in irrigated soils within the service area, makes an agricultural drainage system necessary. CVWD operates and maintains an agricultural drainage system consisting of 166 miles of buried pipe ranging in size from 18 inches to 72 inches, along with 21 miles of open channels to serve as a drainage network for irrigated lands. The system receives water from on-farm drainage lines. In most areas the drainage system flows to the Coachella Valley/Whitewater River Stormwater channel. In areas near the Salton Sea some open channels flow directly to the sea.

Domestic Water: CVWD's domestic water system provides approximately 132,000 acre-feet per year to over 280,000 residents through 106,000 active meters. The pressurized pipeline distribution system has 30 pressure zones and consists of approximately 115 deep wells, 2,000 miles of pipe, and 120 million gallons of reservoir storage in 59 enclosed reservoirs.

Wastewater Reclamation and Recycling: CVWD's wastewater reclamation system collects and treats approximately 18.3 MGD from about 98,000 accounts. The system consists of approximately 1,100 miles of collection piping, and six water reclamation plants. In addition, 3 of the plants recycle an average of about 8 MGD for golf course

and Homeowners Association irrigation. The recycled water distribution system serves a total of 16 accounts via 15 miles of pressurized distribution system. Some areas within the CVWD service areas remain on septic systems.

CVWD just completed Phase 1 of the Mid-Valley Pipeline Project, a $75 million non-potable pipeline distribution system that will expand its existing recycled water distribution system to serve approximately 50 golf courses that currently use groundwater. The Mid-Valley Pipeline will deliver Coachella Canal water to the expanded recycled water system as a secondary source of supply. This project will help maximize the use of recycled water and will reduce groundwater pumping by as much as 50,000 acre-ft/year.

Stormwater: CVWD provides regional flood protection for the portion of the Coachella Valley within CVWD's approximately 378,000-acre stormwater unit which extends from The Whitewater River Spreading area to Salton City (**Map 5**). CVWD's regional flood control system consists of a series of debris basins, levees, and stormwater channels that divert floodwaters from the canyons and alluvial fans surrounding the Coachella Valley to the backbone of CVWD's flood control system, the 49 mile Whitewater River/Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel that flows to the Salton Sea (shown on **Map 3**).

Recharge: CVWD operates and maintains recharge facilities at 3 locations in the Coachella Valley – the Whitewater Spreading area, Dike No. 4 Recharge Facility, and Martinez Canyon Recharge Facility. In addition DWA operates and maintains the Mission Creek Recharge Facility. CVWD has operated and maintained recharge facilities at the Whitewater Spreading area since 1919, first with local surface runoff and since 1973 with imported State Water Project Water. Today the Whitewater Spreading area facilities consist of two diversion dikes and a series of 19 pond and 700 acres adjacent to the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel. Local runoff and State Water project deliveries are delivered to the ponds via the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel and diverted into the recharge ponds at two locations by diversion dikes. To date over two million acre-feet of water have been recharged at this location.

CVWD has operated a pilot recharge project, the Dike No. 4 Recharge Facility since 1995. A full scale 40,000 acre-foot per year facility is currently under construction and will be operational in June 2009. CVWD operates a second 3,000 acre-foot per year pilot recharge project, the Martinez Canyon Recharge Facility. The source of recharge for the Dike No. 4 and Martinez Canyon Recharge Projects is Colorado River water delivered by CVWD's irrigation system.

EXHIBIT 6:

DESCRIPTION OF DESERT WATER AGENCY

Desert Water Agency is the water utility for the Palm Springs area. The Agency provides service to outlying county areas, Desert Hot Springs, part of Cathedral City and most of Palm Springs.

The Agency was formed in 1961 to import water from the State Water Project to create a reliable local water supply. DWA is a public agency of the State of California.

In 1968 the Agency entered the retail water business by purchasing the Cathedral City and Palm Springs water companies.

The majority of DWA water comes from our underground aquifers. The Agency has wells around the service area that pump water from the groundwater basin into the system. The Agency replenishes the groundwater aquifers, in cooperation with CVWD, with water imported from the Colorado River, which comes to DWA via exchange with MWD of Southern California through the Colorado River Aqueduct.

The Agency also gets water from mountain streams: Chino Creek, Snow Creek and Falls Creek.

Today, the Agency serves an area of 325 square miles including outlying county areas, Desert Hot Springs, part of Cathedral City and most of Palm Springs. In addition to supplying domestic water to our customers, DWA also supplies sewer service to customers living within certain areas of Cathedral City.

The Agency takes treated sewer effluent from the City of Palm Springs's sewer treatment plant, processes it at our DWA Water Recycling Plant and sells the finished product to golf courses, parks and Palm Springs High School for irrigation.

The Agency produces and sells electrical power produced by two hydroelectric generating plants and, in 2005, the Agency began using solar power for the DWA Operation Center.

DWA has 72 employees and is governed by a five-person Board of Directors elected by citizens within DWA boundaries. The Board meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 a.m. in the Board Room at the Operations Center, 1200 Gene Autry Trail South.

Domestic Water System: About 95 percent of DWA water is pumped from deep wells located throughout the service area. The other 5 percent is mountain stream water from Snow Creek, Falls Creek and Chino Creek.

DWA pumps using 25 active wells into the water system with six pressure zones – which includes about 22,000 active services throughout 369 miles of pipeline and serves about 71,000 people. The Agency utilizes 28 reservoirs with a capacity to store 59 million gallons.

Annual production for DWA is about 43,000 acre feet annually.

The Agency replenishes the groundwater with water from the State Water Project. Because there is no direct pipeline from the SWP to Palm Springs, the Agency exchanges water with MWD. Replenishment water comes from the Colorado River Aqueduct. DWA uses the water from two connections to fill recharge basins, located at Whitewater and Mission Creek.

From 1973 to 2008, DWA and CVWD have replenished the groundwater basins with more than 2.1 million acre feet of water at Whitewater River and Mission Creek subbasins.

The Agency also gets water from mountain streams including Chino Creek, Snow Creek and Falls Creek.

DWA gets about 3 million gallons a day from stream supply and about 78 million per day in well capacity.

DWA works hard to ensure the purity of this water by carefully monitoring and controlling the quality of water that we supply to our customers.

Well-trained DWA employees provide information, service hook ups and emergency assistance in the case of accidents or other problems affecting service to our customers.

Irrigation Water System: Desert Water Agency purchased a controlling interest in Whitewater Mutual Water Company, an irrigation water supplier in Palm Springs in 2008.

Whitewater Mutual Water Company was formed in the 1920's to bring water form Whitewater Canyon to Palm Springs. WMWC holds water rights to 7,240 acre feet of water a year as established by the Whitewater Decree in 1928.

DWA plans to dissolve the company and incorporate its operations to DWA service.

Sewer Collection: DWA operates a sewer collection system which is treated by the City of Palm Springs and Coachella Valley Water District. The sewer system includes 23.21 miles of pipeline with mains ranging from 6 inches to 18 inches in size. Two lift stations create a 4 million gallon per day capacity.

DWA Solar I: DWA installed a solar field at the Operations Center in the spring of 2005.

The field is made up of 355 kilowatt ground-mounted fixed tilt system about the size of a football field. It includes 2,028 Shell PowerMax™ Ultra modules for greater efficiency and enhanced performance.

There are 338 Shell Solar factory assembled panels for lower installation costs and greater reliability.

The facility has the capacity to generate 355 kilowatts of electricity or enough power to supply 100 homes. In addition DWA has saved on average $44,000 a year. The solar facility produces approximately 570,000 kilowatt hours annually, valued at $80,000 based on 14 cents per kilowatt.

The Agency projects the solar field will save the Agency and its ratepayers $2.4 million in energy during its lifetime and save the planet up to 639,000 pounds of CO2 emissions annually.

The Agency also produces power through two hydroelectric generating plants. One is in Whitewater Canyon and the other at Snow Creek.

DWA Solar II: The success of DWA Solar I led the Agency to investigate expanding the use of solar energy for our operations.

Agency staff is currently reviewing data and are looking at the feasibility of an additional 500 kilowatts or one megawatt (1,000 kilowatts) of solar power. A Request for Proposal was issued by the Agency in January 2009. Construction is expected to begin as early as third quarter 2009.

The DWA Operations Center currently runs on solar energy, however wells, booster pumps, and other system components that are vital in producing the area's water supply use a significant amount of energy. With the escalating cost of energy, the Agency believes it would be in the interest of its water customers to reduce those costs. Solar energy is not only effective in reducing costs but is also beneficial to the environment. The DWA Solar II facility will provide power to offset pumping costs at Desert Water Agency's water recycling plant.

Hydroelectric Power: DWA owns and operates two plants that produce energy from water flow. The Whitewater Hydroelectric Generating Plant is co-owned and operated by DWA and CVWD. It is supplied by water diverted from the Colorado River Aqueduct. The second plant is north of Snow Creek Village, just outside of Palm Springs. Both plants deliver energy to a Southern California Edison power grid. Revenue from sales

offsets power costs incurred from pumping water and importing allocations through the State Water Project.

Water Recycling: DWA began its recycled water program with the opening of a five million gallon recycled water plant in 1988. The plant was expanded to 10 million gallons in 1995. Through that plant, the Agency is able to take wastewater and treat it to service other needs. Annual production for the plant was 4,622 acre feet during the 2007/2008 fiscal year. Wastewater first goes to the City of Palm Springs' wastewater treatment plant where it is initially treated before DWA gets it at our recycling facility. DWA treats the water twice more before it is ready for irrigation use.

Through the recycling program, DWA provides irrigation water to golf courses, parks, medians and Palm Springs High School. The use of recycled water in landscaping saves millions of gallons of potable drinking water.

Water recycling also saves energy – only using a quarter of the energy required to pump groundwater from deep wells.

Reclaimed water use protects our water supply since its use reduces the amount of nitrates which could reach our groundwater.

The program is not only a huge conservation benefit but also a big energy saver and water quality benefit. DWA is currently using all of the reclaimed water produced but plans to expand the program in the future.

EXHIBIT 7:

DESCRIPTION OF CITY OF INDIO/INDIO WATER AUTHORITY

Incorporated in 1930, the City of Indio (City) was the first city in the Coachella Valley. The City encompasses approximately 38 square miles with a sphere of influence that adds approximately 21.5 square miles north of Interstate 10. The existing land uses include all densities of commercial from neighborhood to regional and a minor amount of industrial. Residential makes up the majority of land use, varying in density from equestrian and country estates to high density multi-family dwellings. The proposed future land use within the sphere of influence includes open space, residential, resource recovery, specific plans (assumed mixed use), business park, and a small amount of community commercial.

The Indio Water Authority (Authority) was formed as a Joint Powers Authority in 2000 wholly owned by the City of Indio and Indio Redevelopment Agency to deliver water to the City of Indio. It is the legislative and policy entity responsible to the residents of Indio for all municipal water programs and services. The five elected members of the Commission appoint four members of the community to serve on the Board. Our mission is to:

> "provide the highest quality most reliable source of water, in an effective and fiscally responsible manner while promoting the highest standard to our customers, and maintaining excellent customer service through highly motivated customer oriented employees. To achieve this mission, the Indio Water Authority will provide leadership in managing and developing water resources in the Coachella Valley region."

In 2007, the Authority supplied 8,100 million gallons (24,873 AF) of water to approximately 75,000 businesses and residents.

Since the establishment of the Authority, service connections have increased from approximately 12,100 to 20,295 active meter accounts in 2008, with the majority of the new growth occurring primarily north of Interstate 10. As one of the fastest growing municipal utilities in the Coachella Valley, the Authority is committed to maintaining a sustainable water supply for its residential and commercial customers.

The source of water supply for the Authority is groundwater form the Whitewater River subbasin, which is delivered via a pressurized distribution system supplied by eighteen wells and 6 pumping plants. Since 2005, the Authority has established an active water conservation, water reuse, and water recharge planning efforts to ensure adequate water conditions and system capacity to meet the growing need of the City/Authority. These programs include: residential and commercial landscape rebate and irrigation programs, water misuse program, and a Memorandum of Understanding between the

Authority and Valley Sanitation District to collaborate in the construction of capital improvements that support water reuse and recharge efforts.

Exhibit 8:

DESCRIPTION OF MISSION SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT

The Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) began as a mutual water company in the late 1940's. By 1953 it had evolved into an incorporated entity, the Desert Hot Springs County Water District. That name was changed to Mission Springs Water District in 1987. The District's service area consists of 135 square miles, including the City of Desert Hot Springs, 10 smaller communities in Riverside County and communities in the City of Palm Springs. MSWD is governed by a five-member board, elected from at-large representation to four-year terms.

MSWD provides water services to residential and commercial customers through three independent distribution systems. The systems include 14 active wells that produced about 10,500 acre feet of water in FY 2008. The water was distributed to about 12,500 connections through 239 miles of pipeline. The 26 reservoirs in the MSWD system represent 23 million gallons of storage capacity. There are no agricultural customers.

The District has three water sources, with groundwater being the primary source. An emergency source of water for MSWD is the two inter-connections with the CVWD system, which are capable of providing limited amounts of water to the MSWD main system. A third source is water recharged to the Mission Creek Subbasin by DWA. This water is obtained through an agreement between DWA and MWD to exchange Colorado River water for SWP water.

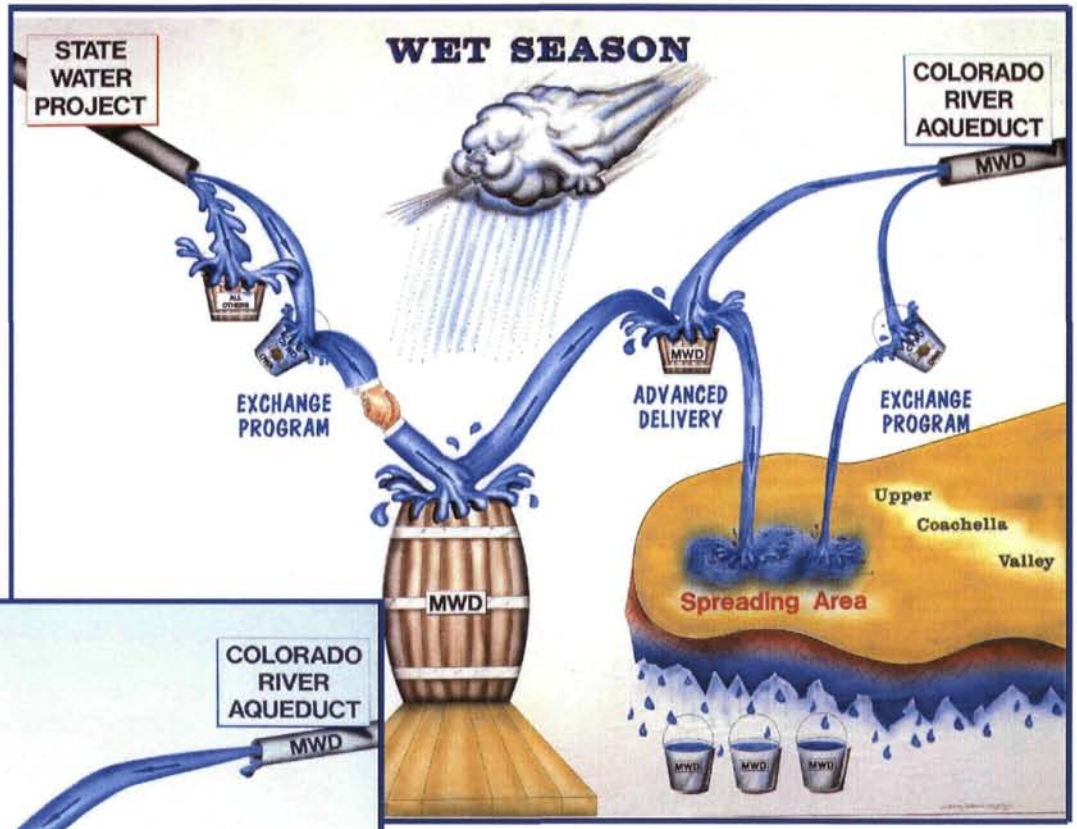
About 50% of the District's customer base is connected to the MSWD sewer system. The District operates two wastewater treatment plants, whose combined capacity is about 2.7 MGD. Sewer service is concentrated in Desert Hot Springs and two mobile home parks. Since 2001, the District has focused on a septic-to-sewer conversion project. Of about 8,600 targeted parcels, about 6,200 remain to be connected. Included in those 6,200 parcels are 3,400 active septic systems that will need abatement.

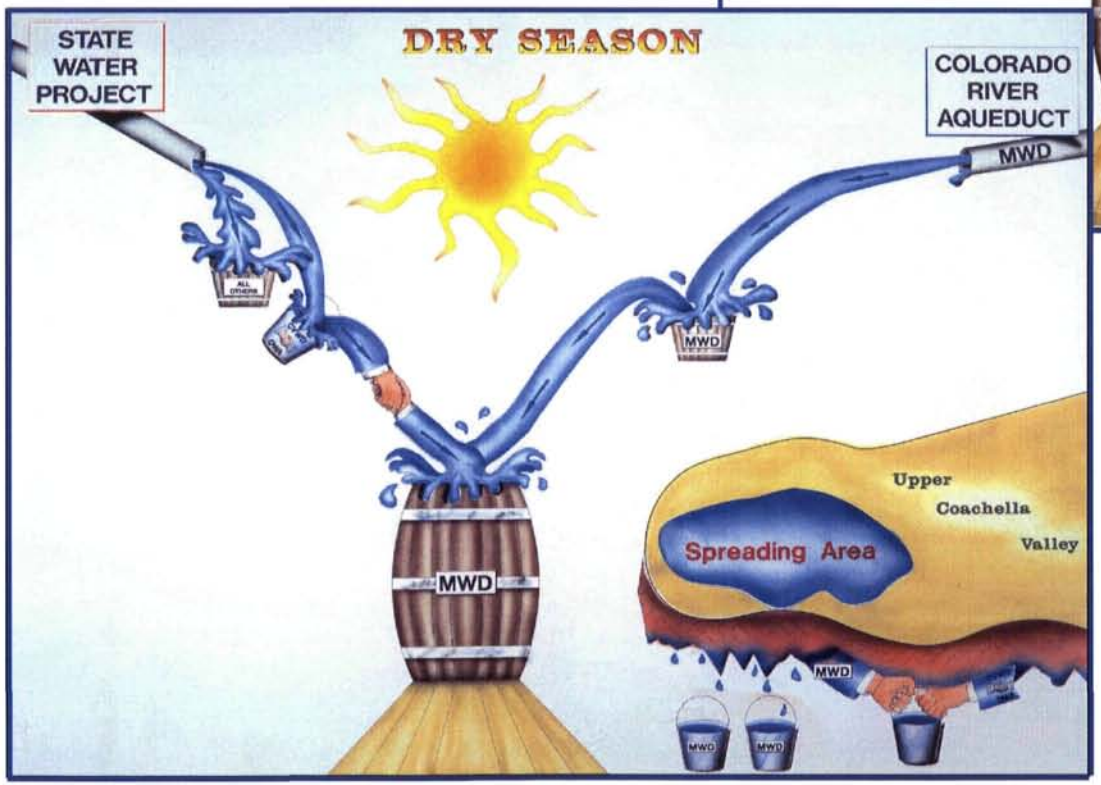
Wastewater is treated to secondary levels, with a plan to install tertiary treatment capability with the next expansion of the wastewater treatment plant. Designs for that expansion have recently been completed. The secondary effluent from the plant is currently recharged on site.

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) has an entitlement to State Water Project (SWP) water, but lacks any direct physical connection to the facilities necessary to obtain it. The CVWD is, however, adjacent to the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA).

To obtain water equal to its SWP entitlement, CVWD has an agreement with the Metropolitan Water District (MWD,) which exchanges an equal amount of its entitlement of Colorado River water for CVWD's SWP water. The Desert Water Agency (DWA) has a similar agreement with MWD.

This agreement enables the Coachella Valley Water District to obtain imported water supplies to which it otherwise would not have access. The original exchange contracts were in effect in 1967 and scheduled through January 1990, but in 1983 MWD, CVWD and DWA extended them through 2035.



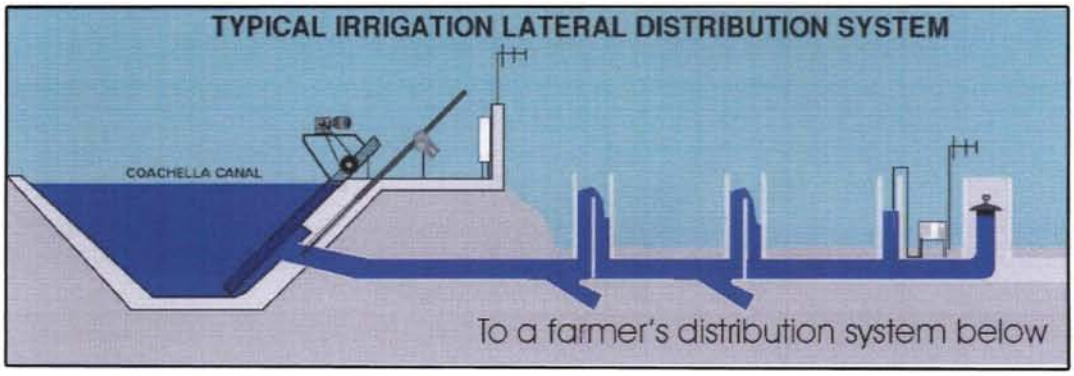


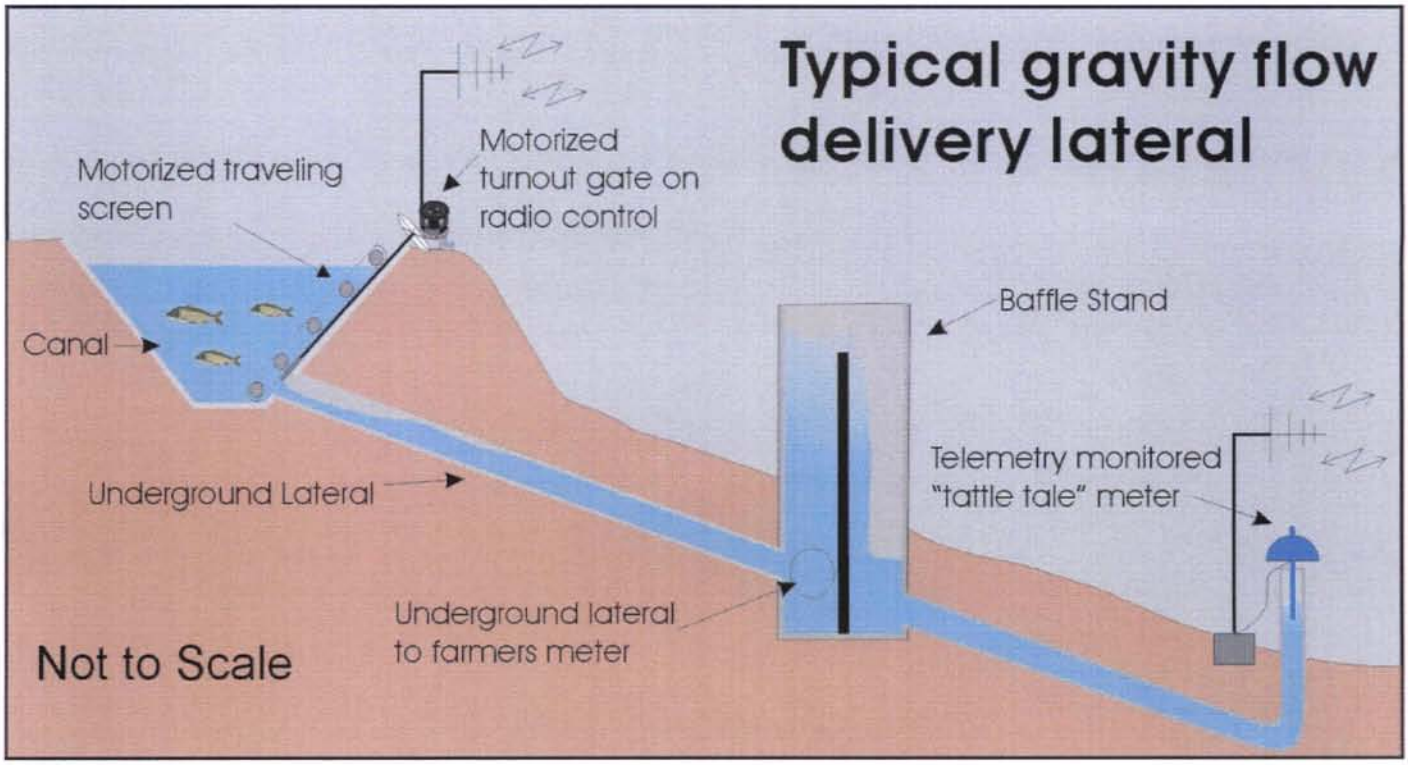
In 1984 CVWD and DWA entered into an advance delivery agreement with MWD. This enables them to obtain quantities of Colorado River water from MWD in advance of the time they are entitled to receive it under the original exchange contracts. In future years, MWD recovers its water by reducing deliveries to CVWD and DWA

During wet seasons, Colorado River water in excess of CVWD's SWP entitlement is diverted into a spreading area in the upper Coachella Valley, where it percolates into the aquifer. During dry seasons MWD can take all of CVWD's SWP entitlement, but gives the district a reduced allotment of Colorado River water—or in extreme cases none at all.

Exhibit 9: Metropolitan Water District exchange agreement

Exhibit 10: Coachella Canal Delivery System





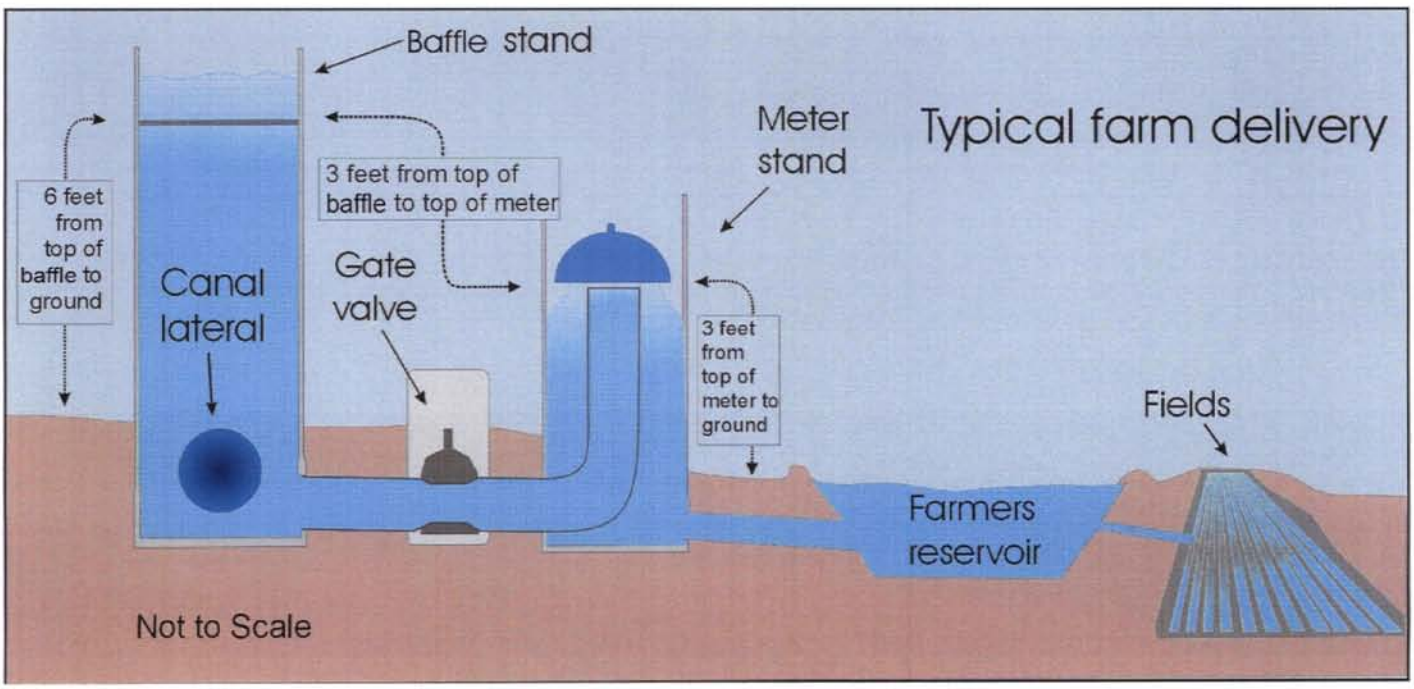


Exhibit - 11

Mojave Water Agency

22450 Headquarters Drive ♦ Apple Valley, California 92307
Phone (760) 946-7000 ♦ Fax (760) 240-2642 ♦ www.mojavewater.org

April 21, 2009

Mr. Steve Robbins, General Manager
Coachella Valley Water District
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

Subject: Mojave/Coachella IRWM Plan Boundaries

Dear Mr. Robbins:

This letter follows up on our discussion regarding the proximity of our Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan boundaries. I've conferred with our team and offer the following comments.

Our understanding is that the Coachella IRWM Plan is in the early stages of development, but will likely include the northern portions of the Coachella Valley Water District, encompassing Indio Water Authority, Desert Water Agency, the City of Coachella, and the Mission Springs Water District which serves Desert Hot Springs. These areas are generally within Riverside and Imperial counties, though tributaries to Mission Creek (notably Morongo Creek) extend into San Bernardino County.

The Mojave Water Agency's IRWM Plan encompasses the area within the MWA boundary which was established largely based on watershed function. The northwestern portion of the Agency approximates the watershed of the Mojave River. The southeastern portion of the Agency encompasses several internal drainages within the greater Colorado River hydrologic area. This area includes the Town of Yucca Valley, the Community of Joshua Tree and portions of Joshua Tree National Park within San Bernardino County. These areas drain to terminal dry lake beds and have little if any hydrologic connection to the greater Colorado River drainage.

The San Bernardino Mountains (and Little San Bernardino Mountains) are a hydrologic divide between the MWA and Coachella IRWM planning areas, which is well approximated by the southern MWA boundary and the Riverside/San Bernardino County line. We thus believe that there is little hydrologic connection or watershed function in common between our planning areas and the MWA boundary is appropriate

for an integrated analysis of water resources in the region. We therefore do not believe it is necessary to combine our IRWM planning efforts with the CVWD.

As you know, the MWA, CVWD, Desert Water Agency, San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California are currently working together to address common water supply planning issues through ongoing investigations for the State Water Project (SWP) Aqueduct Extension Project, which could result in the construction of a new distribution pipeline from the SWP Aqueduct in the MWA service area to the CVWD service area. We welcome the continuing communication and coordination between our areas as the pipeline project and IRWM planning efforts further develop.

Very truly yours,

N. T. Caouette

Norman T. Caouette
Assistant General Manager

Exhibit - 12

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency

A California State Water Project Contractor
1210 Beaumont Avenue • Beaumont, CA 92223
Phone (951) 845-2577 • Fax (951) 845-0281

March 4, 2009

Arden Wallum, General Manager
Mission Springs Water District
66575 Second Street
Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240

Dear Arden:

On behalf of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (Agency) and its Board of Directors, I would like to congratulate you and your partners in the Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) on initiation of your Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

As you know, the Agency was invited to participate as a member of CVRWMG. At the time, we had already begun the integrated regional water management planning process with our neighbors to the West, the Upper Santa Ana Water Resources Association (USAWRA). The Agency is located in a narrow pass connecting two large valleys (San Bernardino and Coachella), and doesn't fit perfectly into either from a geographical standpoint. Because our supply of imported water comes from the west, it made sense to us to join with other water agencies on that side of our service area for our integrated planning effort.

I have reviewed the boundaries of the CVWMR and agree that those boundaries make sense for the Coachella Valley for its integrated planning effort. The projects and programs proposed in your MOU are right on the money and represent what water agencies should be doing in their integrated regional plans.

We wish you and your partners the best of luck in your regional integrated planning efforts.

Very truly yours,

Jeff Davis

Exhibit - 13

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

OPERATING HEADQUARTERS • P. O. BOX 937 • IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA 92251

April 28, 2009

Mr. Steve Robbins, General Manager-Chief Engineer
Coachella Valley Water District
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

Subject: Imperial/Coachella Valley IRWM Plan Boundaries

Dear Mr. Robbins:

As discussed in our prior conversations regarding the Imperial and Coachella Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) boundaries, this letter should confirm the Imperial Irrigation District's (IID) shared perspective that these IRWMP regions are distinct and should proceed separately.

The Imperial IWRMP Region (Imperial Region) being proposed by IID on behalf of the Imperial Region Water Management Group (RWMG) is in an area located completely within the Colorado River Hydrologic Region (as defined by the California Department of Water Resources) as well as the Colorado River Region (Region 7) of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The Imperial Region boundary encompasses the service areas of multiple local agencies, and will maximize opportunities to integrate water management activities related to natural and man-made water systems, including water supply reliability, water quality, environmental stewardship and flood management.

The Imperial Region boundaries were established to be inclusive of a larger area where practical. There are no overlapping areas, areas not covered or voids immediately outside or within the Imperial Region boundary. To the south, the boundary is based on the international border with Mexico. To the west, the boundary follows the Imperial County line up to the point where it meets with the southern Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) boundary. From there, it follows the southern CVWD boundary to the point where it abuts the northern IID boundary. The Imperial Region boundary then continues to follow the IID boundary under the Salton Sea to where the IID boundary again abuts the CVWD boundary. It then follows the CVWD boundary to a point where a line was extended up to the southern Salton Sea watershed boundary on the north. The Southern Salton Sea watershed boundary is then used to form the Imperial Region boundary to the north and east, following the watershed divide down to the point where it meets the Yuma Indian Reservation. The reservation boundary is then followed down to the Mexican border.

The basis for selection of the Imperial Region boundaries includes the following:

- The working group members already have experience working together to address complex issues, so they will be well-equipped to develop an IRWMP.
- The urban and rural development of the Imperial Valley south of the Salton Sea further ties the Imperial RWMG members together, and Imperial County and IID cities need to work together to better integrate land use and water supply plans and the planning process.
- Primary conflicts within the region are related to future land use and new water demands, and surrounding the apportionment of IID water supplies between competing uses within the Imperial Valley.
- The Imperial Region has great opportunities for conjunctive water management, recycled and reclaimed water use because of the Imperial RWMG geographic proximity.
- The Imperial Region has unique and distinct groundwater conditions, issues and aquifers.
- The Imperial Region is constrained on the east and west by mountains.

By virtue of the QSA/Transfer Agreements and reliance on the Colorado River, the Imperial Region is interrelated and interdependent with other planning regions, including the Coachella IRWMP Region. Coordinating with adjacent regional planning efforts is particularly important in the Imperial Region because of the linkages through the QSA/Transfer Agreements and because other plans in the area have a bearing on the Salton Sea or the Colorado River. Despite this water supply connection and the obvious desire for inter-regional cooperation, there are unique and distinct water management issues that separate the Imperial and Coachella regions. The Coachella IWRMP Region varies from the Imperial Region in many ways: it has its own water distribution facilities, Colorado River apportionment and State Water Project allocation; it is more reliant on groundwater and has problems of overdraft; it is comprised of more urban areas; it has a different crop mix; and it has contrasting land uses. With adoption of the QSA/Transfer Agreements, the historical conflicts between CVWD and IID over Colorado River water were largely resolved, so it is more appropriate than ever for IID to work within its own region to address the more localized water management issues and conflicts.

It is the intent of the Imperial RWMG to coordinate with other regional planning efforts on an annual or as-needed basis to discuss water policy, implementation projects, and other water management issues. As IID leads this effort, we hope to effectively integrate with the Coachella IRWMP and actively collaborate with your agency and

other organizations regarding Imperial Region projects and issues. I look forward to continued partnerships with you on water management and supply issues and the ongoing development of our respective IRWMPs.

Sincerely,

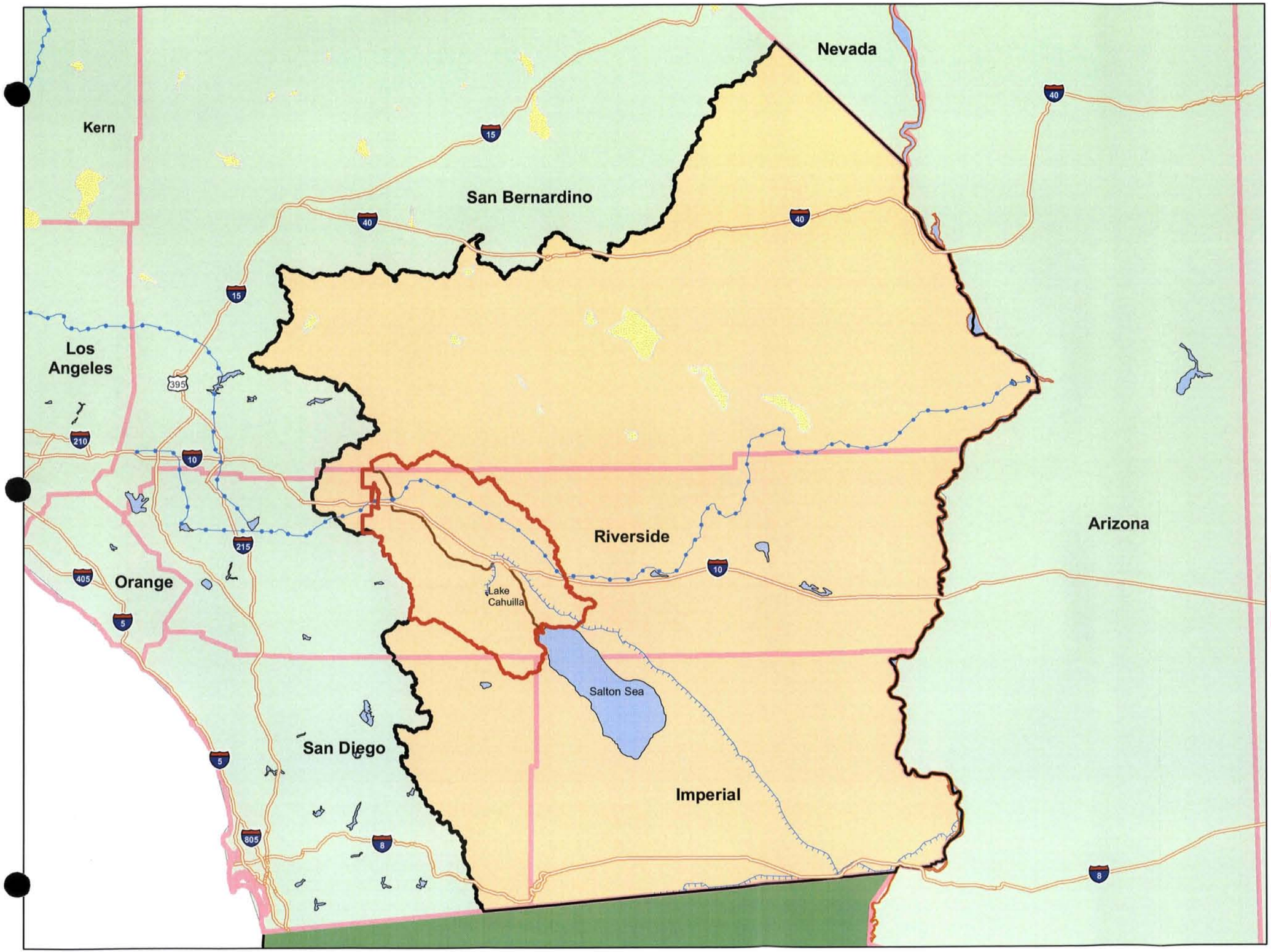
MICHAEL L. KING
Manager, Water Department

MLK/ceb

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1

Colorado River Funding Region and CVRWMG Management Region



N
W E
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1 inch = 20 miles

Legend

- Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Interstate Hwys.
- County Lines
- Mexico

Surface Water

- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel
- Colorado River and its Lakes
- Lake Cahuilla
- Lakes
- Dry Lakes

File Name: Colorado River Funding Region and CVRWMG Management Region (1).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 11:03:34 AM
Made for: Patti Reyes
Made By: CPR
Department: CVWD Engineering - GIS

Map 2

Bulletin 118 Watersheds and the CVRWMG Management Region

1 inch = 5 miles

Legend

- Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Hydrologic Region

DWR Bulletin 118
Subbasins of the Colorado River Hydrologic Region

Basin / Subbasin No.	Basin / Subbasin Name
Within CVRWMG Region	
7-21.01	Indio
7-21.02	Mission Creek
7-21.03	Desert Hot Springs
7-21.04	San Gorgonio Pass
7-31	Orocopia Valley
7-63	Vandeventer Flat
Outside CVRWMG Region	
7-24	Borrego Valley
7-54	Buck Ridge Fault Valley
9-6	Cahuilla Valley
7-32	Chocolate Valley
7-55	Collins Valley
7-9	Dale Valley
7-33	East Salton Sea
8-6	Hemet Lake Valley
7-53	Hexie Mountain Area
7-62	Joshua Tree
7-51	Lost Horse Valley
7-20	Morongo Valley
7-25	Ocotillo-Clark Valley
7-6	Pinto Valley
7-52	Pleasant Valley
7-26	Terwilliger Valley
7-12	Warren Valley
7-22	West Salton Sea

File Name: Bulletin 118 Watersheds and the CVRWMG Region (2).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 11:08:01 AM
Made for: Patti Reyes
Made By: CPR
Department: CVWD Engineering - GIS

Map 3

CVRWMG Management Region

N
W E
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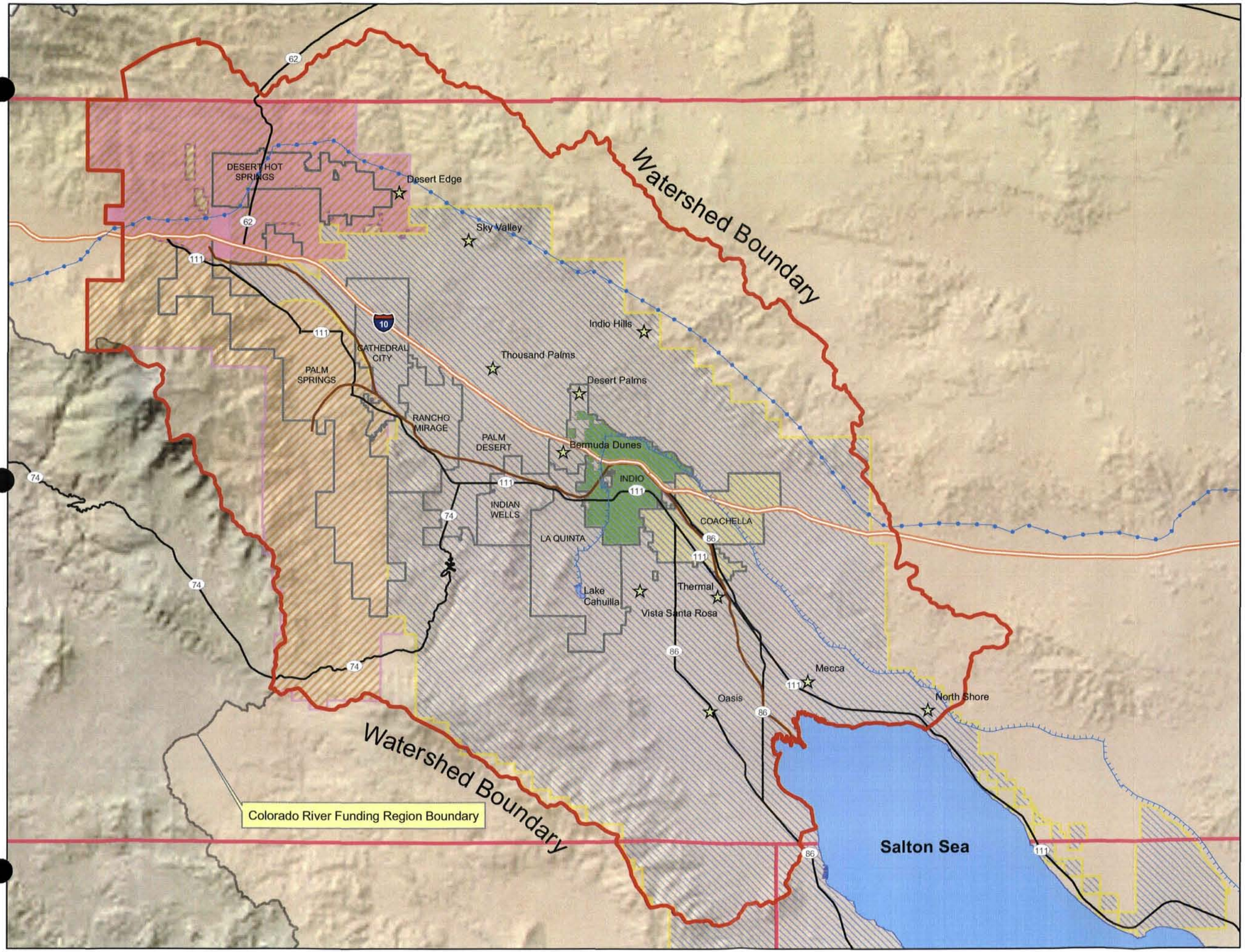
1 inch = 5 miles



Legend

- Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel
- Coachella Valley City Boundaries
- Community Councils

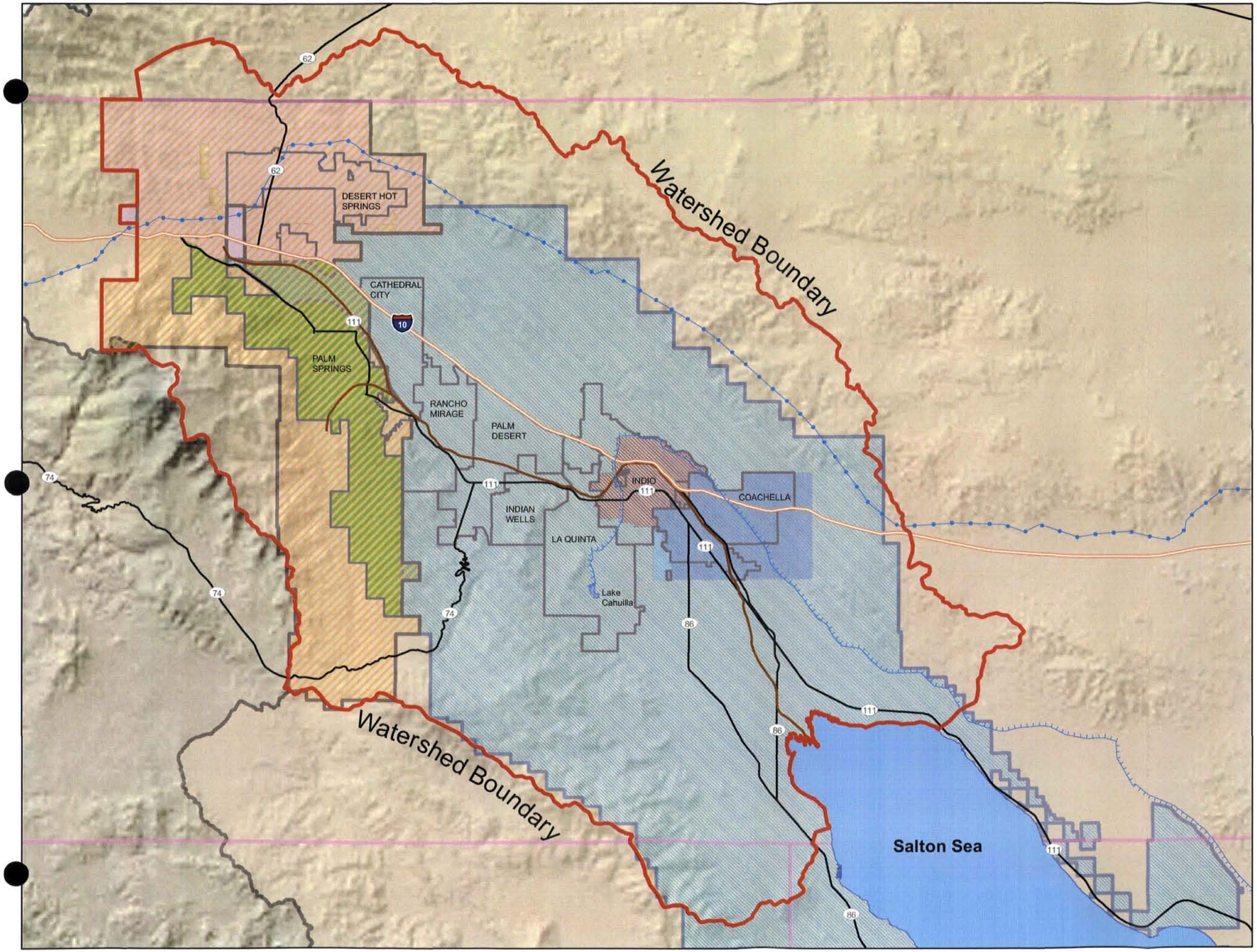
CVRWMG Partners

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Coachella Water Authority
- Desert Water Agency
- Indio Water Authority
- Mission Springs Water District

File Name: CVRWMG Management Region (3) .mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 11:23:50 AM
Made for: Patti Reyes
Made By: CPR
Department: CVWD Engineering - GIS

Map 4

Sanitation Service Areas in the CVRWMG Management Region



N
W E
S

1 inch = 5 miles

Legend

- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel
- County Lines

Sanitation Agencies

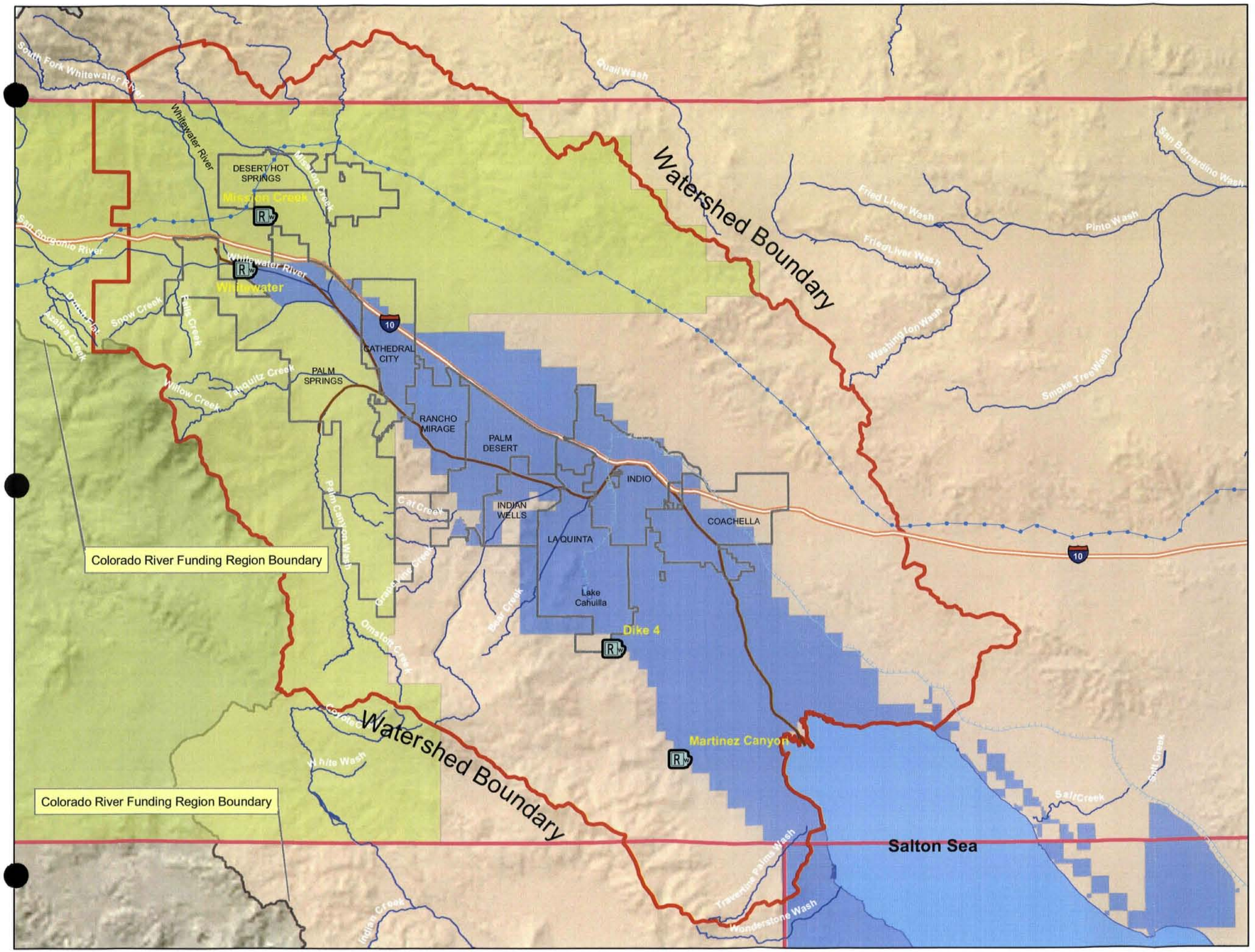
- City of Coachella Proposed CSOI
- City of Coachella SSA CSOI
- City of Palm Springs
- Coachella Valley Water District
- Desert Water Agency
- Mission Springs Water District
- Valley Sanitary District

File Name: Sanitation Service Areas in the CVRWMG Management Region (4).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 11:37:43 AM
Made for: Patti Reyes
Made By: CPR
Department: CVWD Engineering - GIS

Map 5

Stormwater Districts, Surface Waters, and Recharge in the CVRWMG Management Region

1 inch = 5 miles



Legend

- Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella Canal
- Recharge Areas
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel
- 1
- County Lines
- Coachella Valley City Boundaries

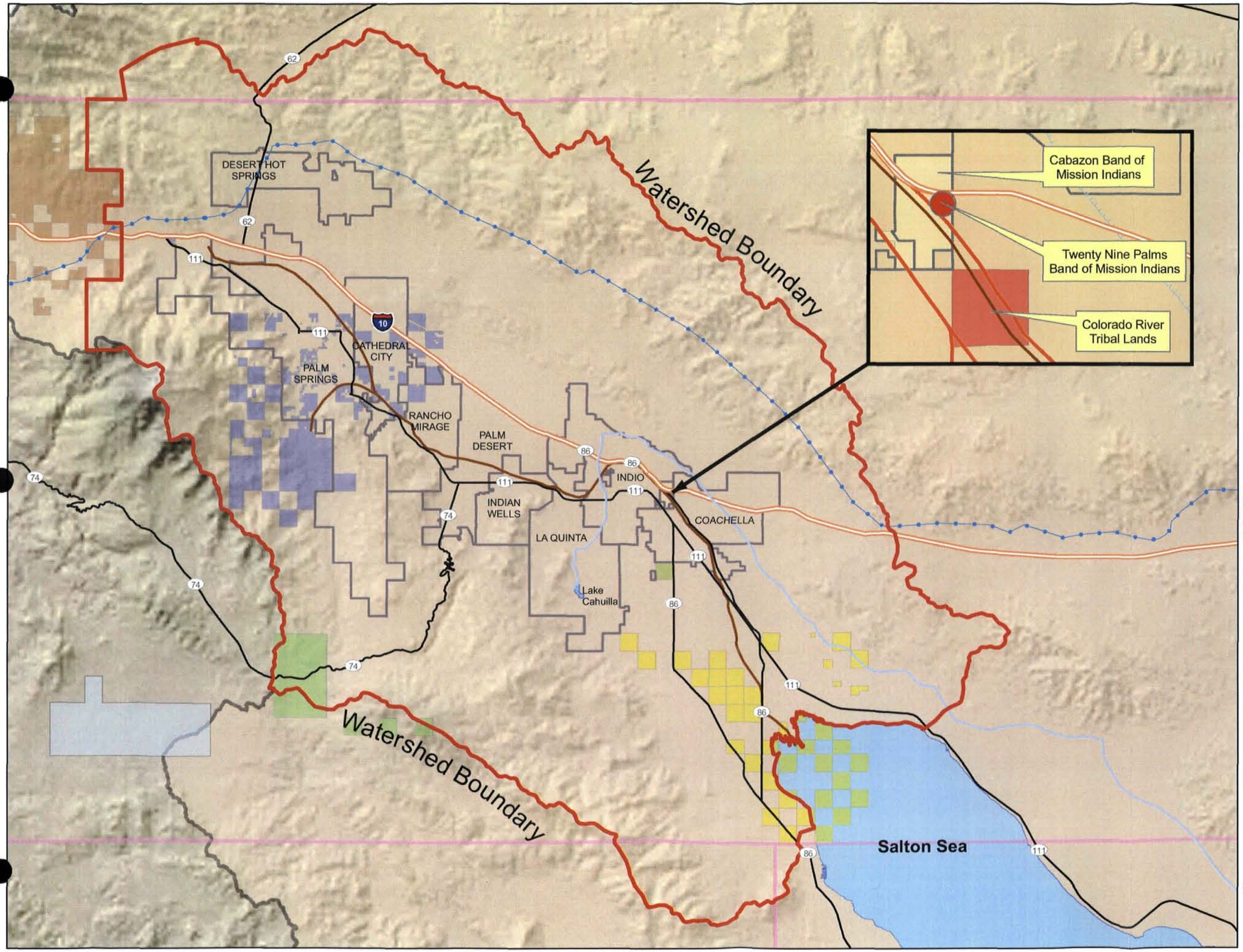
Stormwater Districts

- Coachella Valley Water District
- Riverside County Flood Control District

File Name: Stormwater Districts Surface Waters and Recharge in the CVRWMG Management Region (5).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 1:25:25 PM
Made for: Patty Reyes
Made By: CPR
Department: CVWD Engineering - GIS

Map 6

Tribal Lands in the CVRWMG Management Region



N W E S

1 inch = 5 miles

Legend

- Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Coachella Valley City Boundaries
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel

Tribal Lands

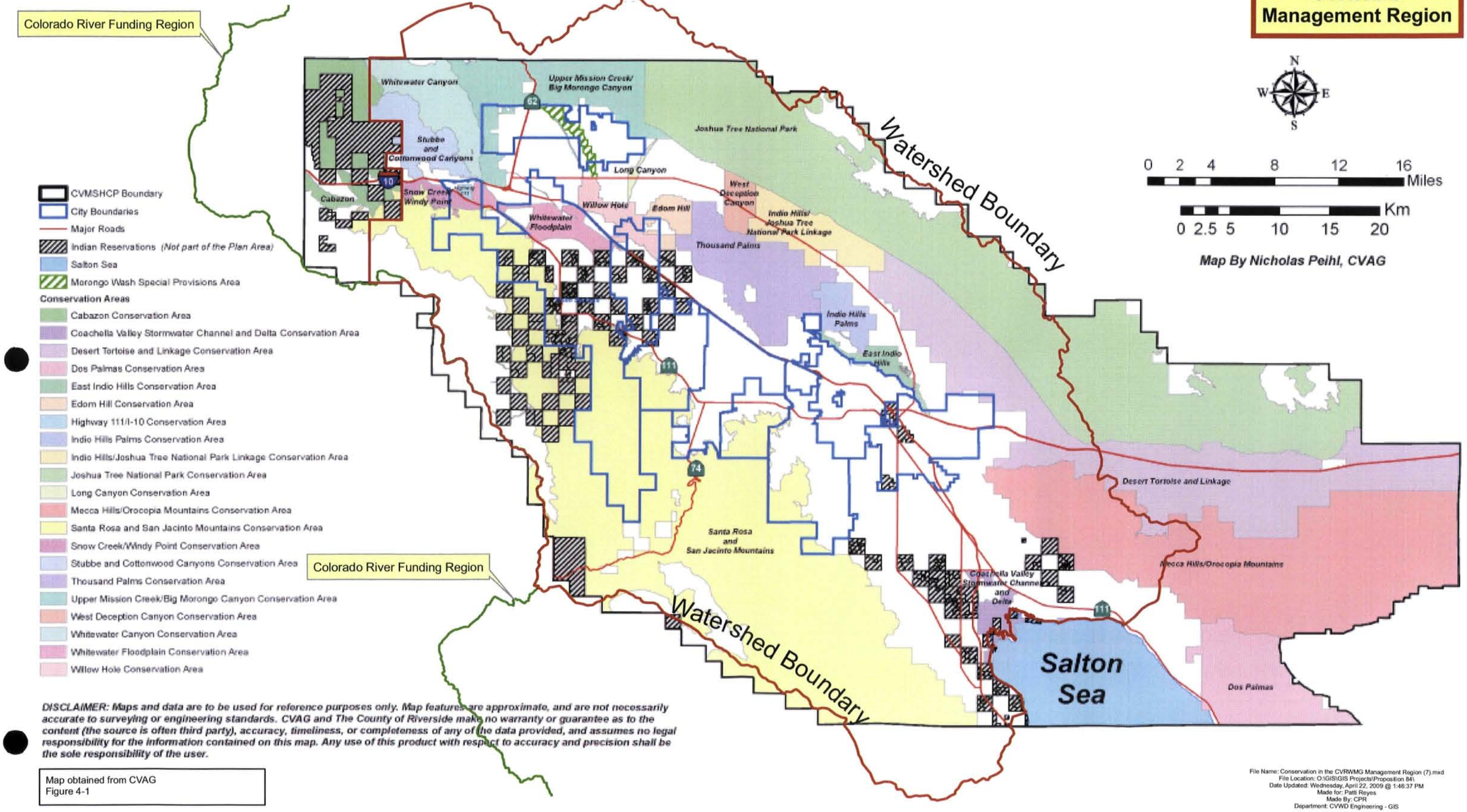
- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Cahuilla Tribal Lands
- Colorado River Tribal Lands
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Rosa Tribal Lands
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

File Name: Tribal Lands in the CVRWMG Management Region (6).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 1:41:56 PM
Made for: Patti Reyes
Made By: CPR
Department: CVWD Engineering - GIS

Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
and
Natural Community Conservation Plan

Map 7

Conservation in the CVRWMG Management Region



Map By Nicholas Peihl, CVAG

- CVMSHCP Boundary
- City Boundaries
- Major Roads
- Indian Reservations *(Not part of the Plan Area)*
- Salton Sea
- Morongo Wash Special Provisions Area

Conservation Areas

- Cabazon Conservation Area
- Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Delta Conservation Area
- Desert Tortoise and Linkage Conservation Area
- Dos Palmas Conservation Area
- East Indio Hills Conservation Area
- Edom Hill Conservation Area
- Highway 111/I-10 Conservation Area
- Indio Hills Palms Conservation Area
- Indio Hills/Joshua Tree National Park Linkage Conservation Area
- Joshua Tree National Park Conservation Area
- Long Canyon Conservation Area
- Mecca Hills/Orocopia Mountains Conservation Area
- Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area
- Snow Creek/Windy Point Conservation Area
- Stubbe and Cottonwood Canyons Conservation Area
- Thousand Palms Conservation Area
- Upper Mission Creek/Big Morongo Canyon Conservation Area
- West Deception Canyon Conservation Area
- Whitewater Canyon Conservation Area
- Whitewater Floodplain Conservation Area
- Willow Hole Conservation Area

Map obtained from CVAG
Figure 4-1

File Name: Conservation in the CVRWMG Management Region (7).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 1:46:37 PM
Made for: Patti Reyes
Made By: CPR
Department: CVWD Engineering - GIS

Map 8

Adjacent IRWM Plannning Regions and CVRWMG Management Region

1 inch = 20 miles

Kern
Coyote-Cuddeback Lakes
Nevada
Piute Wash, Nevada
Hualapai Wash Arizona
Big Sandy Arizona
Mohave
Mojave
San Bernardino
Los Angeles
San Gabriel
Southern Mojave
Bill Williams Arizona
Santa Ana
Bouse Wash Arizona
San Jacinto
Riverside
Orange
Lake Cahuilla
Imperial Reservoir
La Paz
Aliso-San Onofre
Santa Margarita
San Luis Rey-Escondido
Salton Sea
Imperial
Lower Gila Arizona
Yuma
San Diego
San Diego

Legend

- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
- Watersheds
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Interstate Hwys.
- Colorado River and its Lakes
- Lakes
- Dry Lakes
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel
- County Lines

Other IRWMP Regions

- Borrego Water District
- Imperial Irrigation District
- Laguna-San Diego Coastal
- Mojave Water Agency
- Santa Ana
- San Gorgonio Pass Water Authority
- Mexico

States

- Arizona
- California
- Nevada

File Name: Adjacent Planning Regions and CVRWMG Management Region (8).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Friday, April 24, 2009 @ 4:46:21 PM
Made for: Patti Reyes
Made By: CPR
Department: CVWD Engineering - GIS

Map 9

Irrigation Districts, in the CVRWMG Management Region

N
W E
S

1 inch = 5 miles

Whitewater River
DESERT HOT SPRINGS
Watershed Boundary
CATHEDRAL CITY
PALM SPRINGS
RANCHO MIRAGE
PALM DESERT
INDIO
INDIAN WELLS
LA QUINTA
COACHELLA
Lake Cahuilla
Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
Watershed Boundary
Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
Salton Sea

Legend

- Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel
- Coachella Valley City Boundaries
- County Lines
- Improvement District #1

File Name: Irrigation Districts in the CVRWMG Management Region (9).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 1:54:04 PM
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Map 10

Subbasins in the CVRWMG Management Region

1 inch = 5 miles

Watershed Boundary

Watershed Boundary

Colorado River Funding Region Boundary

Colorado River Funding Region Boundary

Whitewater River

DESERT HOT SPRINGS

CATHEDRAL CITY

PALM SPRINGS

RANCHO MIRAGE

PALM DESERT

INDIAN WELLS

LA QUINTA

Lake Cahuilla

INDIO

COACHELLA

Salton Sea

Legend

- Colorado River Funding Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel
- Coachella Valley City Boundaries
- County Lines

Hydrogeologic Subbasins

- Fargo Canyon Sub Area
- Garnet Hill Sub Area
- Miracle Hill Sub Area
- Mission Creek Subbasin
- Oasis Sub Area
- Palm Springs Sub Area
- San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin
- Sky Valley Sub Area
- Thermal Sub Area
- Thousand Palms Sub Area

File Name: Ground Water Basins in the CVRWMG Management Region (10).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 2:03:03 PM
Made for: Patti Reyes
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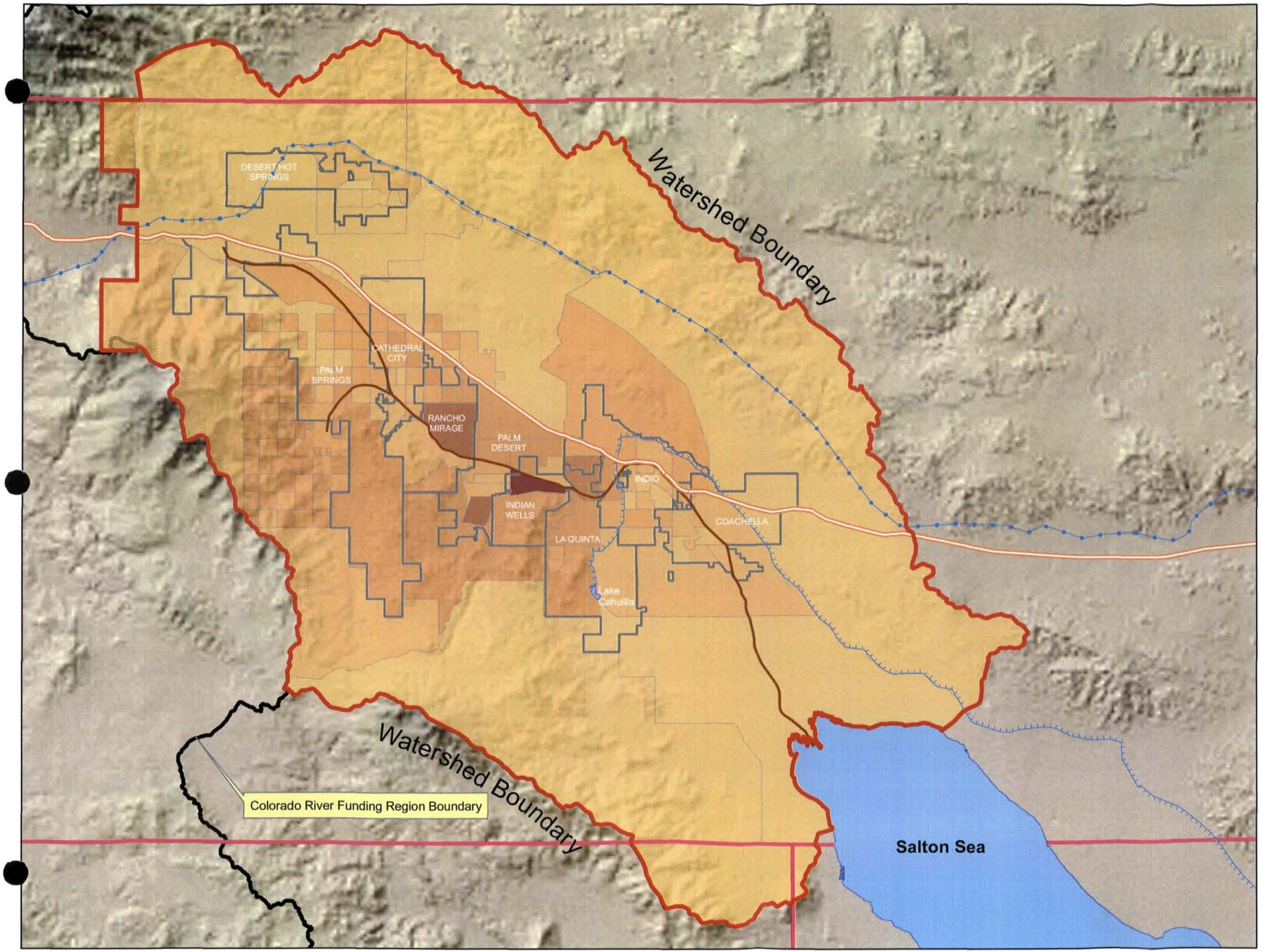
Map 11

Median Household Income and the CVRWMG Management Region



N
W E
S

1 inch = 5 miles

Legend

- Colorado River Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Whitewater River Stormwater Channel
- Coachella Valley City Boundaries

RC Median Household Income

- 0 - 10000
- 10001 - 20000
- 20001 - 30000
- 30001 - 40000
- 40001 - 50000
- 50001 - 60000
- 60001 - 70000
- 70001 - 80000
- 80001 - 90000
- 90001 - 100000

File Name: Median Household Income and the CVRWMG Management Region (11).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 2:10:31 PM
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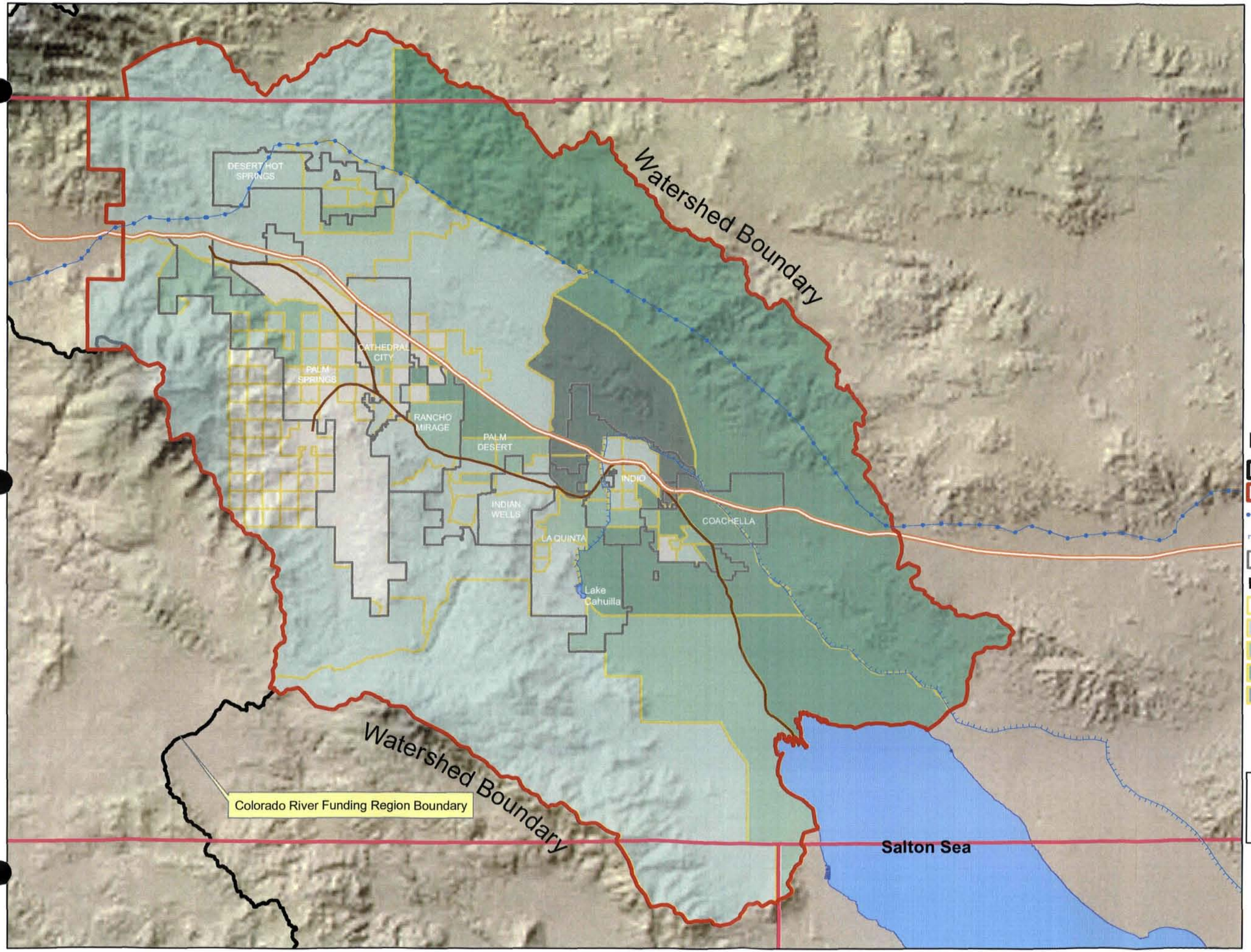
Map 12

Population Distribution and the CVRWMG Management Region



N
W E
S

1 inch = 5 miles

Legend

- Colorado River Region Boundary
- CVRWMG Management Region
- Colorado River Aqueduct
- Coachella and All American Canals
- Coachella Valley City Boundaries

Population Per Census Tract *

- 1325 - 3000
- 3001 - 6000
- 6001 - 9000
- 9001 - 12000
- 12001 - 15000

Census Data Obtained from:
ESRI Data & Maps 9.3 DVD
Folder: \usa\census\Census Tract Boundaries.lyr

* Yellow boundaries denote Census Tracts

File Name: Population Distribution and the CVRWMG Management Region (12).mxd
File Location: O:\GIS\GIS Projects\Proposition 84\
Date Updated: Wednesday, April 22, 2009 @ 2:22:27 PM
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