



8:00 A.M. OPERATIONS CENTER - 1200 SOUTH GENE AUTRY TRAIL – PALM SPRINGS – CALIFORNIA

This meeting will be held virtually and in person. The link and the telephone option provided is for the convenience of the public.

Toll Free: (253) 215-8782
Meeting ID: 833 2141 6242
Passcode: 683622
or Via Computer:

<https://dwa-org.zoom.us/j/83321416242?pwd=XOSGNVaEYsVb1GD5KOpf0KnPxBCvkm.1>
Meeting ID: 833 2141 6242

Members of the public who wish to comment on any item within the jurisdiction of the Agency or any item on the agenda may submit comments by emailing sbaca@dwa.org or may do so during the meeting. Comments will become part of the Board meeting record.

****In order to reduce feedback, please mute your audio when you are not speaking.***

Esta reunión se llevará a cabo virtualmente y en persona. El enlace y la opción telefónica proporcionada es para la comodidad del público.

Número gratuito: (253) 215-8782
ID de reunión: 833 2141 6242
código de acceso: 683622
o a través de la computadora:

<https://dwa-org.zoom.us/j/83321416242?pwd=XOSGNVaEYsVb1GD5KOpf0KnPxBCvkm.1>
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Los miembros del público que deseen comentar sobre cualquier tema dentro de la jurisdicción de la Agencia o cualquier tema en la agenda pueden enviar comentarios por correo electrónico a sbaca@dwa.org o pueden hacerlo durante la reunión. Los comentarios pasarán a formar parte del registro de la reunión de la Junta.

****Para reducir los comentarios, silencia el audio cuando no estés hablando.***

1. CALL TO ORDER ORTEGA
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE ORTEGA
3. ROLL CALL HOFFMAN
4. **PUBLIC COMMENT ON ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA:** Members of the public may comment on any item not listed on the agenda, but within the jurisdiction of the Agency. Speakers are requested to keep their comments to no more than three (3) minutes. As provided in the Brown Act, the Board is prohibited from acting on items not listed on the agenda.
5. **PUBLIC COMMENT ON ITEMS LISTED ON THE AGENDA:** Members of the public may also comment on items listed on the agenda that are not the subject of a public hearing at this time. Again, speakers are requested to keep their comments to no more than three (3) minutes.

6. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

JOHNSON

7. CONSENT CALENDAR ITEMS: Items listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and will be acted upon by one motion of the Board without discussion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless a Board Member requests a specific item to be discussed and/or removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.

- A. Approve Minutes of the April 30, 2024 Special Board Meeting
- B. Receive and File Minutes of the May 2, 2024 Public Affairs & Conservation Committee Meeting
- C. Receive and File Minutes of the May 16, 2024 Executive Committee Meeting
- D. Receive and File April 2024 Public Affairs & Conservation Activities & Events
- E. Receive and File the Water Use Reduction Figures for March 2024
- F. Request Adoption of Resolution No. 1322 Approving the 2024 Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for Desert Water Agency

8. ACTION ITEMS:

- A. Draft Engineer's Report for FY 2024-2025 for West Whitewater River and Mission Creek Subbasins **JOHNSON**
- B. Request Board Consideration of Adoption of Mitigated Negative Declaration: Pumping Plant Well No. 46 **MOLHOEK**
- C. Request Authorization to Continue Emergency Repair Work at DWA Facilities Under Resolution No. 1312 **TATE**
- D. Request Adoption of Resolution No. 1323 Updating Signers for U.S. Bank Accounts **SAENZ**
- E. Request Adoption of Resolution No. 1324 -1327 Updating Signers for Investment Accounts **SAENZ**

9. DISCUSSION ITEMS:

- A. Board Review of Public Events List **PEÑA**
- B. Strategic Plan RFP Review **JOHNSON**

10. SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT (April 2024)

MCKENNA

11. DIRECTORS REPORTS ON MEETINGS/EVENTS ATTENDED ON BEHALF OF THE AGENCY

12. DIRECTORS COMMENTS/REQUESTS

13. CLOSED SESSION

- A. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957
Unrepresented Employee: General Manager
- B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)
Name of Case: PacBell vs. County of Riverside
- C. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)
Name of Case: Mission Springs Water District vs. Desert Water Agency
- D. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1)
Name of Case: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians vs. Coachella Valley Water District, et al
Two Cases

14. RECONVENE INTO OPEN SESSION – REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

15. ADJOURN

Upon request, this agenda will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with disabilities, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Any person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting is asked to contact Desert Water Agency's Assistant Secretary of the Board, at (760) 323-4971, at least 48 working hours prior to the meeting to enable the Agency to make reasonable arrangements. Copies of records provided to Board members that relate to any agenda item to be discussed in open session may be obtained from the Agency at the address indicated on the agenda.

DECLARATION OF POSTING

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54954.2, I certify that this agenda has been posted at least 72 hours prior to the meeting on the Agency's website at www.dwa.org and at the Agency's office located at 1200 South Gene Autry Trail, Palm Springs, CA.

Sylvia Baca, MMC, Asst. Secretary of the Board

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT MAY 21, 2024

Joint Confined Space Rescue Training Event

On May 2, and May 9, DWA hosted and participated in our 3rd Annual Joint Confined Space Rescue Training Event. Members of Palm Springs Fire Department and the Palm Springs Police Rescue Team joined DWA's Confined Space Rescue Technicians from the Operations and Construction Departments at the Recycled Water Facility to undergo several hours of intense, scenario – based, realistic, hands on, Confined Space Rescue Training.

The training event was coordinated by DWA's Facilities & Safety Officer, Eddie Gonzalez, in cooperation with Palm Springs Fire Department's Training Captain, Wayne Seacrist, and President, CEO and Lead Trainer of National Safety Services, Chuck Hudson.

The purpose of the training event was to increase the skillset and readiness of DWA's CSR Techs, and to facilitate an integration of rescue and emergency services provided by our local first responders in the event of an actual confined space rescue at any one of the Agency's facilities.

In the first scenario, the Agency's rescue technicians collaborated with the first responders during an assisted "self-rescue," transferring their packaged coworker to the first responders for medical evaluation and treatment.

In the second scenario, PS Fire performed the full setup of their rescue equipment and ran the entire rescue operation with assistance from DWA rescue technicians.

The collaboration and joint training exercise proved to be extremely helpful in increasing readiness between both organizations. The event continues to grow in participation, scope, and intensity every year. We trained approximately 25 firefighters and 16 DWA employees.

Imported Water Deliveries Update

On April 23, 2024, Department of Water Resources (DWR) announced an increase in State Water Project water supply allocation forecast from 30% to 40%. A 40% allocation of Table A Water is 77,640 AF for DWA (22,300 AF) and CVWD (55,340 AF).

As of May 20, 2024, MWD has delivered approximately 49,000 AF of QSA water to Whitewater Replenishment Facility. MWD is scheduled to complete all QSA water deliveries by May 24. Once QSA water deliveries are complete, MWD will begin deliveries of Table A water.

Per the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Agreement between DWA and CVWD, the water deliveries to the Whitewater River Management Area and the Mission Creek Management Area are determined from the percentage of the total water pumped from each Area, based on the previous year's pumping production. The percentage of water pumped in 2023 was 92.0% in the Whitewater River Management Area and 8.0% in the Mission Creek Management Area.

For Mission Creek Spreading Basin, water deliveries will occur after approximately 93,000 AF of Table A water has been delivered to the Whitewater Basin. At that point, the basins will be balanced per the Agreement. Any remaining Table A water delivered in 2024 will be split 92% Whitewater, 8% Mission Creek, based on the 2023 production between the two basins.

If MWD continues delivering water at the current flow rate of 695 CFS, we anticipate reaching the 93,000 AF of Table A by the end of July.

DCP Benefit-Cost Analysis Update

On May 16, 2024, an independent benefit-cost analysis of the Delta Conveyance Project (DCP) was released by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

The study was led by Dr. David Sunding, the emeritus Thomas J. Graff Professor at UC Berkeley's College of Natural Resources and School of Law.

Benefits of the project include critical climate adaptation, reduced vulnerability to sea level rise and earthquakes, more water supply reliability, and enhanced water quality. The analysis finds that the project will deliver nearly \$38 billion in benefits, and for every \$1 spent, it will generate \$2.20 in benefits.

DWR's updated cost estimate for the DCP is \$20.1 billion in undiscounted 2023 dollars. Accounting for inflation, this is comparable to the preliminary cost assessment from 2020, showing that costs are holding steady. Design refinements and innovation are expected to yield an estimated \$1.2 billion in cost savings. Participating public water agencies like DWA will pay for the project through bonds, and the bonds are the sole obligation of the SWP and are repayable from SWP revenue.

The DCP is an essential climate adaptation strategy for helping maximize California's water use efficiency and helping ensure the State Water Project — California's most reliable, affordable source of water — and agencies who depend on it can continue to meet the state's water needs far into the future. Without the DCP, the State Water Project's reliability will continue to degrade while demands on urban water supply increase. With the DCP, our system will be shored up against our rapidly changing climate and the catastrophic effects it poses, so we can continue to provide affordable, high-quality water to millions of Californians.

There are 29 public water agencies that receive water from the SWP, and 18 are currently engaged in DCP planning. Each agency will consider its participation in the DCP when evaluating its portfolio of water supply investments.

Desert Water Agency Closed

The Agency will be closed on Monday, May 27 in observance of Memorial Day.



Blood Drive

The Agency will be hosting a Blood Drive on May 29 from 9 a.m. – 2 p.m.

SYSTEM LEAK DATA 2024

Apr 23, 2024 - May 13, 2024

Street Name	Number of Leaks	Pipe Diameter (inches)	Install Date	Material	Coating/Linning	Planned Replacement
AVENIDA CABALLEROS	35	14"	1953	Steel - SP	UL	2020/2021
LOUELLA RD	7	6"	1955	Steel - SP	UL	2021/2022
VISTA CHINO	5	20"	1949	Steel - SP	UL	2022/2023
CALLE MARCUS	5	4"	1945	Steel - SP	UL	
PATENCIO RD	4	4"	1954	Steel - SP	UL	W2024
INDIAN CANYON DR	4	6"	1951	Steel - SP	UL	
VISTA CHINO	3	20"	1949	Steel - SP	UL	2022/2023
CERRITOS DR	3	4"	1946	Steel - SP	UL	2021/2022
MCMANUS DR	3	4"	1946	Steel - SP	UL	
VIA DEL NORTE	3	4"	1945	Steel - SP	UL	
TAHQUITZ CYN WY	3	8"	1946	Steel - SP	UL	
TERRY LN	2	4"	1956	Steel - SP	UL	2021/2022
INDIAN CANYON DR	2	10"	1938	Steel - SP	UL	
BAHADA RD	2	4"	1957	Steel - SP	UL	
NICOLA RD W	2	4"	1955	Steel - SP	UL	
TAMARISK RD	2	10"	1942	Steel - SP	UL	
STEVENS RD	2	8"	1951	Steel - SP	UL	
BARISTO RD	1	6"	1950	Steel - SP	UL	W2024
BELARDO RD	1	4"	1960	Steel - SP	UL	W2024
VIA ALTAMIRA	1	4"	1947	Steel - SP	UL	2021/2022
SATURMINO DR	1	4"	1946	Steel - SP	UL	2021/2022
CALIENTE DR	1	6"	1956	Steel - SP	UL	
INDIAN CANYON DR	1	6"	1952	Steel - SP	UL	
PATENCIO LN	1	4"	1951	Steel - SP	UL	
RAMON RD	1	6"	1955	Steel - SP	UL	
CAMINO REAL	1	12"	1953	Steel - SP	UL	
WARM SANDS PL	1	4"	1946	Steel - SP	UL	
PALM CANYON DR S	1	10"	1938	Steel - SP	UL	
PALM CANYON DR E	1	6"	1952	Steel - SP	UL	
BISKRA RD	1	4"	1958	Steel - SP	UL	
DEL LAGO RD	1	6"	1957	Steel - SP	UL	
SAHARA RD	1	4"	1955	Steel - SP	UL	
PALM CANYON DR E (SOUTH SIDE)	1	6"	1955	Steel - SP	UL	
LILLIE CIR	1	4"	1964	Steel - SP	CML	
INDIAN CANYON DR	1	8"	1938	Steel - SP	UL	
BISKRA RD	1	6"	1957	Steel - SP	UL	
FRANCIS DR	1	8"	1957	Steel - SP	UL	
FRANCIS DR	1	6"	1962	Steel - SP	UL	
	Total Leaks In System					
	108					

Planned Replacement

- █ 2020/2021
- █ 2021/2022
- █ 2022/2023
- █ Winter 2024

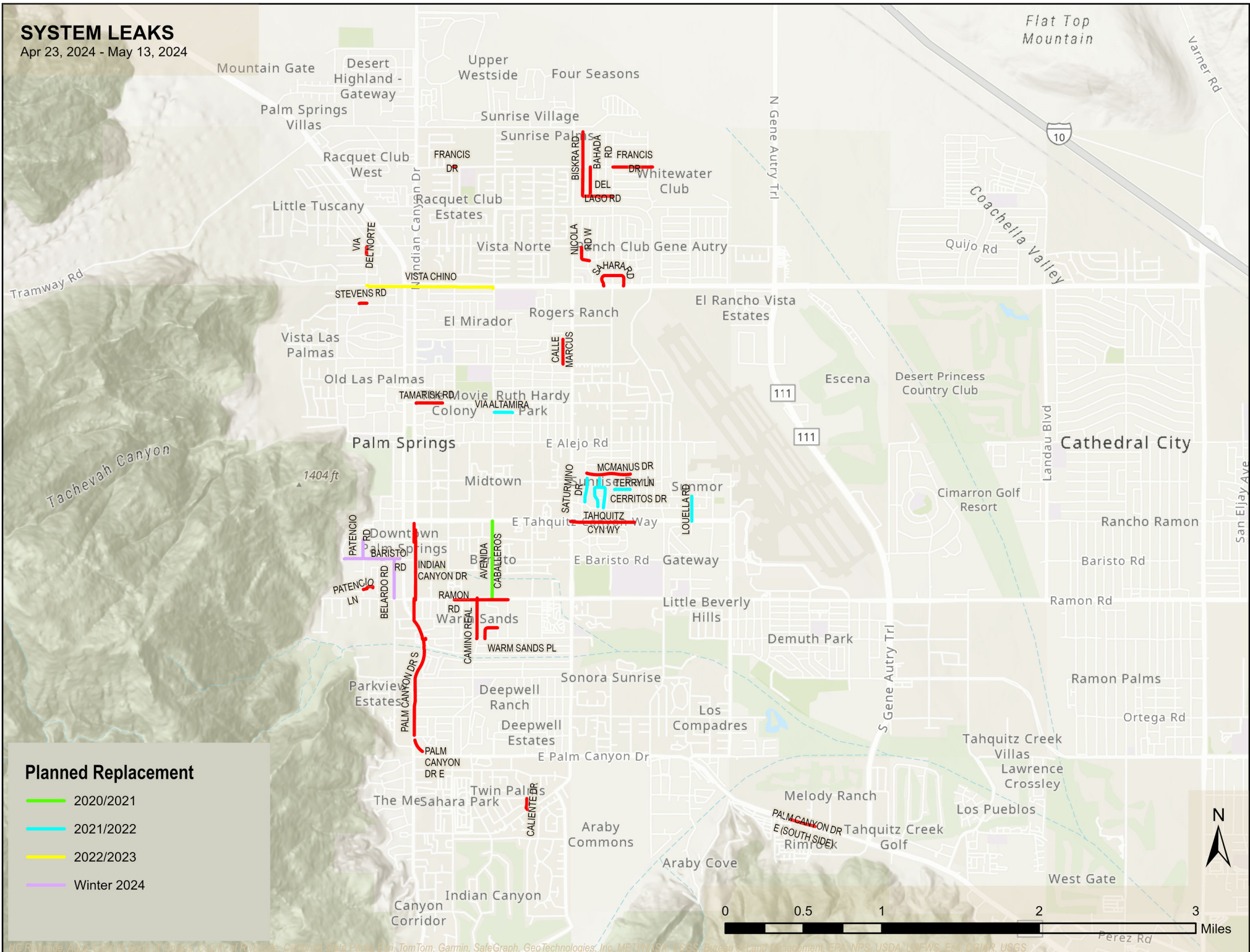
SYSTEM INFORMATION

Oldest Pipe in the System (Year of Installation): 1935, 89 years old
 Average Year of Installation of Unlined Steel Pipe (Systemwide): 1953, 71 years old
Total Length of Unlined Pipe Systemwide (Linear Feet): 261,486 ft
 *Average Length of Pipe Replaced Annually (Linear Feet): 15,000 ft
***Projected Time Frame for 100% Replacement of Unlined Steel Pipe: 16 years**
 Year Agency Transitioned to Cement Lined Steel Pipe: 1960

*Please note this figure represents the average linear footage of pipeline replaced annually given an average annual budget of \$3 million

SYSTEM LEAKS

Apr 23, 2024 - May 13, 2024



Human Resource's Meetings and Activities

Meetings:

04/16/2024	DWA Board Meeting	DWA Offices
04/22/2024	DWA Staff Meeting	DWA Offices
04/30/2024	DWA Board Meeting	DWA Offices
05/06/2024	DWA Staff Meeting	DWA Offices
05/13/2024	DWA Staff Meeting	DWA Offices
05/20/2024	DWA Staff Meeting	DWA Offices

Activities:

04/16/2024	Tyler Implementation Meeting	Virtual Meeting
04/17/2024	Tyler Implementation Meeting	Virtual Meeting
04/18/2024	Conducted Assistant Construction Superintendent Interviews	DWA Offices
04/22/2024	Conducted New Employee Orientation	DWA Offices
04/23/2024	Supervisor Training on Evaluations and Providing Feedback	DWA Offices
04/25/2025	DWA Safety Meetings	Virtual Meeting
04/25/2025	DWAEA Negotiations Meeting	DWA Offices
04/29/2024	Tyler Implementation Meeting	Virtual Meeting
04/30/2024	Tyler Implementation Meeting	Virtual Meeting
05/06/2024	Negotiations Prep Meeting	DWA Offices
05/07/2024	Tyler Implementation Meeting	Virtual Meeting
05/09/2024	Presented at Cielo Vista Charter School Career Day	Offsite
05/14/2024	Tyler Implementation Meeting	Virtual Meeting
05/15/2024	Tyler Implementation Meeting	Virtual Meeting
05/16/2024	Tyler Implementation Meeting	Virtual Meeting

General Manager's Meetings and Activities

Meetings:

05/01/24	SWC State Leg. / GM Meeting	Conf Call
05/01/24	DCP Participant Meeting	Conf Call
05/02/24	Conservation & P.A Committee Meeting	DWA
05/02/24	I.T. Department Update	DWA
05/02/24	Legislature Update	Conf Call
05/03/24	Tribal Mediation Tech Group Meeting (Tate)	Conf Call
05/06/24	Staff Department Heads Weekly Meeting	DWA
05/06/24	DWAEA Negotiation Meeting	DWA
05/06/24	Tribal Mediation Small Group Meeting	Conf Call
05/07/24	Temetra Training Meeting	Conf Call
05/08/24	Tribal Mediation DWA / CVWD Meeting	Conf Call
05/08/24	Tribal Mediation Tech Meeting	Conf Call
05/10/24	Sites Joint Budget & Finance Cmte. Meeting	Conf Call
05/13/24	Staff Department Heads Weekly Meeting	DWA
05/13/24	Tribal Mediation Tech Group Meeting	Conf Call
05/13/24	Tribal Mediation Small Group Meeting	Conf Call
05/14/24	Tribal Mediation Tech Group Meeting	Conf Call
05/15/24	DCP Coordination Meeting	Conf Call
05/15/24	DCP Update Meeting	Conf Call
05/15/24	SWC Monthly Meeting	Conf Call
05/16/24	Executive Committee Meeting	DWA
05/16/24	SWC Board Meeting	Conf Call
05/16/24	Legislative Update Meeting	Conf Call
05/16/24	DCP Special Meeting	Conf Call
05/17/24	Sites Reservoir/Authority Board Joint Meeting (Tate)	Conf Call
05/20/24	Tribal Mediation In-Person Principal Meeting	Rancho Mirage
05/20/24	Tribal Mediation Small Group Meeting	Rancho Mirage
05/20/24	DWA/CVWD/MWD Coordination Meeting	Conf Call
05/21/24	DWA Bi-Monthly Board Meeting	DWA

Activities:

- 1) DWA Surface Water Rights
- 2) Water Supply Planning – DWA Area of Benefit
- 3) Sites Reservoir Finance
- 4) DCP Financing
- 5) Lake Perris Seepage Recovery Project Financing
- 6) Recycled Water Supply - Strategic Planning
- 7) AQMD Rule 1196
- 8) DWA Organizational Restructuring
- 9) DWA Tax Rate Analysis
- 10) DWA Remote Meter Reading Fixed Network
- 11) Whitewater River Surface Water Recharge
- 12) Replacement Pipelines Projects

Activities:
(Cont.)

- 13) DC Project – Finance JPA Committee (Standing)
- 14) DWA/CVWD/MWD Operations Coordination (Standing)
- 15) DWA/CVWD/MWD Exchange Agreement Coordination Committee (Standing)
- 16) ACBCI Water Rights Lawsuit
- 17) Whitewater Hydro Operations Coordination with Recharge Basin O&M
- 18) Whitewater Spreading Basins – BLM Permits
- 19) Delta Conveyance Project Cost Allocation
- 20) MCSB Delivery Updates
- 21) SWP East Branch Enlargement Cost Allocation
- 22) RWQCB Update to the SNMP

**MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

7-A

April 30, 2024

Board: Paul Ortega, President
Kristin Bloomer, Director
Gerald McKenna, Secretary-Treasurer
Steve Grasha, Director

Absent: Jeff Bowman, Vice President

DWA Staff: Steve Johnson, General Manager
David Tate, Assistant General Manager
Kris Hopping, Human Resources Director
Victoria Llort, Conserv. & Public Affairs Director
Jamie Hoffman, Senior Admin. Assistant
Eddie Gonzalez, Facilities & Safety Manager

Consultants via

Teleconference: Mike Riddell, Best Best & Krieger

President Ortega opened the meeting at 8:00 a.m. and led the Pledge of Allegiance. **Pledge of Allegiance**

President Ortega called upon Senior Admin. Assistant Hoffman to conduct the roll call: **Roll Call**

Present: Grasha, Bloomer, McKenna, Ortega

Absent: Bowman

President Ortega opened the meeting for public comment for items listed on the Agenda. **Public Comment on Items Listed on the Agenda**

There was no one from the public wishing to address the Board for items listed on the Agenda.

President Ortega called for approval of the Consent Calendar. He noted that Consent Calendar Items 5-A through 5-E are expected to be routine and to be acted upon by the Board of Directors at one time without discussion. If any Board member requests that an item be removed from the consent calendar, it will be removed so that it may be presented separately.

- A. Approve Minutes of the April 16, 2024 Regular Board Meeting
- B. Receive and File Memo on April 18, 2024 State Water Contractors' Meeting
- C. Receive and File Minutes of the April 25, 2024 Executive Committee Meeting
- D. Receive and File Minutes of the April 25, 2024 Finance Committee Meeting
- E. Request Authorization to Continue Emergency Repair Work at DWA Facilities Under Reso. No. 1312

Approval of the Consent Calendar

- A. Approve Minutes of the 4/16/24 Regular Board Meeting
- B. Receive & File Memo on 4/18/24 SWC's Meeting
- C. Receive & File Minutes of the 4/25/24 Exec. Comm. Mtg.
- D. Receive & File Minutes of the 4/25/24 Finance Comm. Mtg.
- E. Request Authorization to Continue Emergency Repair Work at DWA Facilities Under Reso. No. 1312

Director Grasha moved for approval of Consent Calendar Items 5A through 5E. After a second by Director Bloomer, the motion carried by the following roll call vote:

AYES: Grasha, Bloomer, McKenna, Ortega
 NOES: None
 ABSENT: Bowman
 ABSTAIN: None

General Manager Johnson presented the staff report.

Discussion ensued between Board and Staff on the two options that staff is proposing and how they would benefit the Agency.

Action Item:
 Strategic Planning Services Vendor Selection

Secretary-Treasurer McKenna moved for approval of Option 1, Proceed with contract negotiations with Woodard & Curran. After a second by President Ortega, the motion failed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: McKenna, Ortega
 NOES: Grasha, Bloomer
 ABSENT: Bowman
 ABSTAIN: None

Secretary-Treasurer McKenna moved for approval of sending out a new RFP, not limiting it to creating a Mission and Vision Statement. After a second by President Ortega, the motion failed by the following roll call vote:

AYES: McKenna, Ortega
 NOES: Grasha, Bloomer
 ABSENT: Bowman
 ABSTAIN: None

After discussion between Board and staff, the decision was made to table the item, to be discussed at the next Executive committee meeting.

Action Item:
(Cont.)
Strategic Planning
Services Vendor
Selection

General Manager Johnson provided an update on Agency operations for the past several weeks.

General Manager's Report

Director Grasha noted his attendance at the April 23 CVWD Board meeting, April 24 DWA Spring tour, and the April 25 DVBA event.

Directors Reports on Mtgs/Events Attended on Behalf of the Agency

Director Bloomer noted her attendance at the April 24 Tribal mediations, and April 25 Executive & Finance Committee meetings.

Secretary-Treasurer McKenna noted his attendance at the April 17 Technology Transformation Committee meeting, April 19 DWA Board meeting, and the April 24 DWA Spring tour.

President Ortega noted his attendance at the April 24 DWA Spring tour.

Director Grasha expressed his views on the inconsistencies in the water quality standards and levels of Chromium 6 at MSWD.

Secretary-Treasurer McKenna expressed his views on MSWD and how they should be more open and transparent on the significant issues of the Chromium 6 levels and acquiring the help that is needed.

At 9:00 a.m., President Ortega convened into Closed Session for the purpose of Conference with Legal Counsel, (A) Public Employment, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957, Unrepresented Employee: General Manager; (B) Conference with Legal Counsel, Existing Litigation, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1), PacBell vs. County of Riverside; (C) Conference with Legal Counsel, Existing Litigation, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1), Mission Springs Water District vs. Desert Water Agency; and (D) Conference with Legal Counsel, Existing Litigation, Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d) (1), Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians vs. Coachella Valley Water District, et al (Two Cases)

Closed Session:
A. Public Employment – Unrepresented Employee: General Manager
B. Existing Litigation - PacBell vs. County of Riverside
C. Existing Litigation – MSWD vs. DWA, et al
D. Existing Litigation – ACBCI vs. CVWD, et al. (2 Cases)

At 10:07 a.m., President Ortega reconvened the meeting into open session and announced there was no reportable action. **Reconvene – No Reportable Action**

In the absence of any further business, President Ortega adjourned the meeting at 10:08 a.m. **Adjournment**

Sylvia Baca, MMC
Assistant Secretary of the Board

DRAFT

Minutes
Public Affairs & Conservation Committee
May 2, 2024

Directors Present: Paul Ortega, Steve Grasha
Staff Present: Steve Johnson, David Tate, Esther Saenz, Victoria Llord, Clark Elliott,
Xochitl Pena
Public Present: None

1. Public Comments - None

2. Discussion Items

A. Lush & Efficient

The Committee discussed DWA's current inventory of the Lush & Efficient publication. The Committee hopes that CVWD will consider releasing a new edition soon and how DWA can participate in its publishing.

B. Water Bottle Filling Station

The Committee discussed possible assistance for local agencies and organizations on water bottle filling stations and the process for maintenance of existing stations.

C. Upcoming Events

Staff shared information on upcoming events.

D. Compensable Events List

The Committee discussed adding the Cathedral City Fields of Valor event (opening day) to the Compensable Events List (Public Events List) in lieu of the Taste of Jalisco Festival (opening day).

E. Milestones and Memorials

The Committee discussed a modification to DWA's policy on sending flowers.

F. Commemorative Logos

Staff shared potential commemorative logos with the Committee.

G. Public Affairs Budget

The Committee reviewed the proposed Public Affairs budget for FY 24-25.

H. Urban Water Use Objective

Staff provided an update on actions related to the Making Conservation a California Way of Life rulemaking.

I. Nonfunctional Turf Prohibition Update

Staff informed the Committee that letters to businesses and HOA's about the nonfunctional turf prohibition are in the process of being sent out.

J. Water Waste Procedures and Citation

The Committee requested follow up with the City of Palm Springs on water waste.

K. Conservation Programs

Staff updated the Committee on program participation, spending, and water savings.

L. Conservation Budget

The Committee reviewed changes to the proposed budget for FY 24-25.

Adjourn

Executive Committee Meeting Minutes

May 16, 2024

Directors Present: Paul Ortega, Steve Grasha

Staff Present: Steve Johnson, David Tate, Victoria Llort, Sylvia Baca, Jamie Hoffman

1. Call to Order
2. Public Comments
None
3. Discussion Items
 - A. Review Agenda for May 21, 2024 Board Meeting
The proposed agenda for the May 21, 2024 meeting was reviewed.
 - B. Expense Reports
The April expense reports were reviewed.
 - C. Strategic Plan RFP Review
Staff provided an update to the Committee on the Strategic Plan RFP Review.
 - D. Request Board Compensation to Attend the UWI Annual Conference
Staff informed the Committee that the Urban Water Institute (UWI) held in August was inadvertently left off this year's Annual Board Conference schedule. The Committee approved adding this August event to the schedule.
 - E. 2024 Board Conference Schedule Update
The Committee reviewed information for the Groundwater Management Districts Association (GMDA), National Water Resources Association (NWRA) and Urban Water Institute (UWI) upcoming conferences and approved tentative travel dates.
4. Adjourn

DESERT WATER AGENCY
PUBLIC AFFAIRS & CONSERVATION
ACTIVITIES

APRIL 2024

Activities

- 4/4 Xochitl Pēna was on a live segment with KESQ.
- 4/4 Xochitl Pēna attended a weekly Legislative update meeting.
- 4/9 Xochitl Pēna attended a ONE-PS Neighborhood meeting.
- 4/11 Ernye Valenciano was on a live segment with KESQ.
- 4/16 Staff attended a CV Water Counts monthly meeting.
- 4/18 Xochitl Pēna was on a live segment with KESQ.
- 4/24 Staff hosted the DWA Spring Tour.
- 4/25 Xochitl Pēna was on a live segment with KESQ.
- 4/25 Xochitl Pēna taped a radio interview with Joey English.
- 4/26 Victoria Llort provided comments on behalf of DWA at the SWRCB hearing on Voluntary Agreements related to the Sacramento/Delta update.

Public Information Releases/eblasts/Customer Notifications

- 4/2 Latest News on website – S. Broadmoor Drive & E. Waverly Drive Pipeline Replacement.
- 4/3 Latest News on website – Pipeline Replacement near N. Sunrise Way.
- 4/19 Latest News on website – Earth Day Water Wise Tips to Protect the Planet.
- 4/30 Latest News on website – Update on New Statewide Chromium-6 standards.

- 4/2 Nextdoor – Pipeline Replacement Project – S. Broadmoor Drive & E. Waverly Drive.
- 4/3 Nextdoor – Pipeline Replacement Project near N. Sunrise Way.
- 4/17 Nextdoor – Road Closure TODAY!

- 4/29 Press Release - Desert Water Agency welcomes Victoria Llort.

Upcoming Events

- 5/23 – Planning Commissioners tour of Mission Creek Replenishment Facility.
- 5/23 – DHS Rotary Big Hearts Awards.

Conservation Programs

Grass Removal:

40 Inspections
22 Projects pre-approved
21 Projects given final approval

Devices:

14 Washing machine rebates requested
13 Washing machine rebates approved

14 Smart controller rebates requested
8 Smart controller rebates approved

6 Nozzles requested for rebate
0 Nozzles approved for rebate

4 Toilet rebates requested (commercial)
0 Toilet rebates approved (commercial)
19 Toilet rebates requested (residential)
22 Toilet rebates requested (residential)

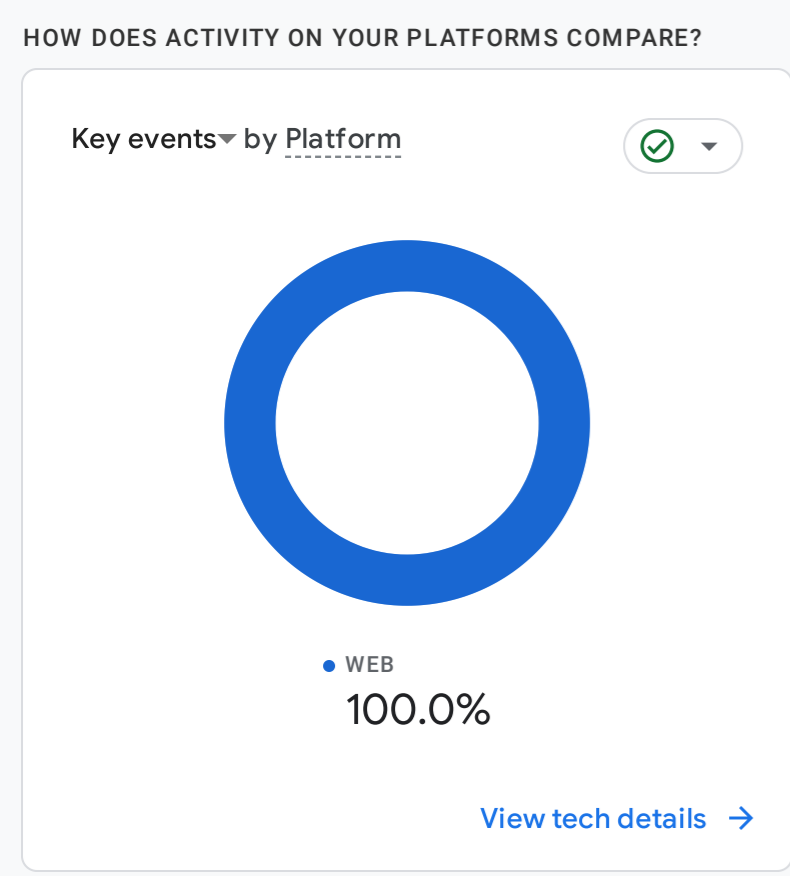
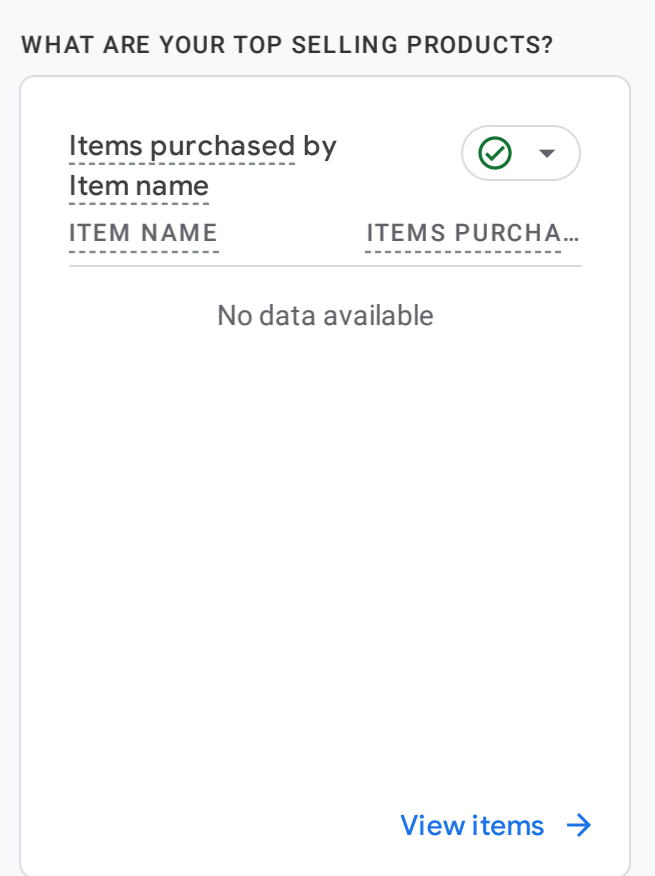
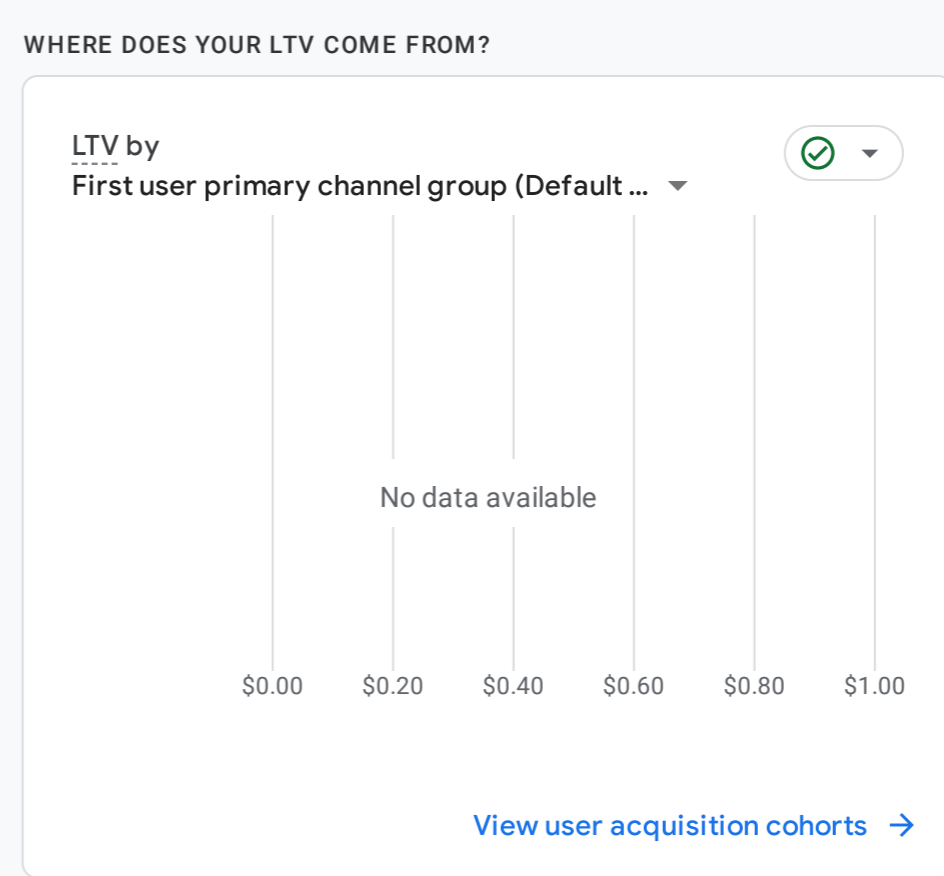
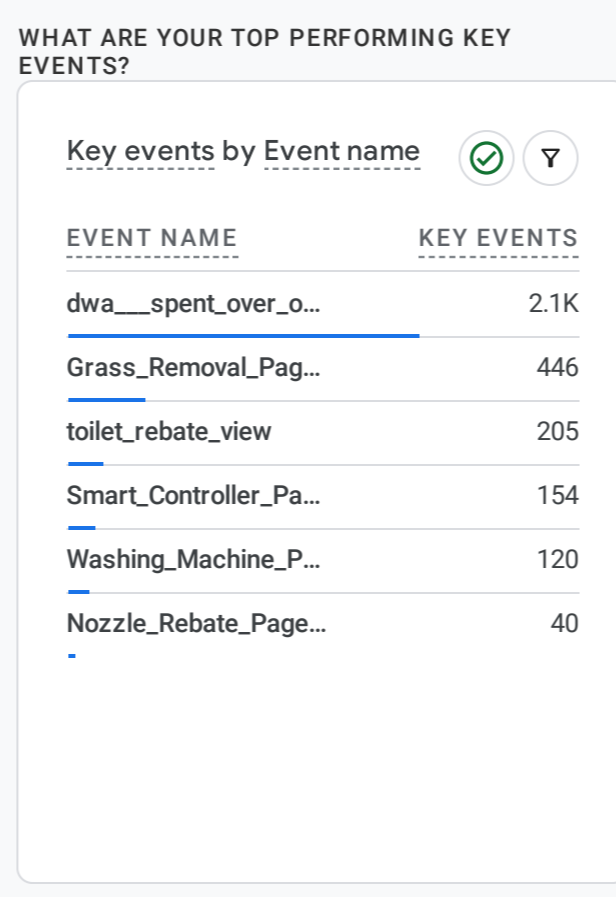
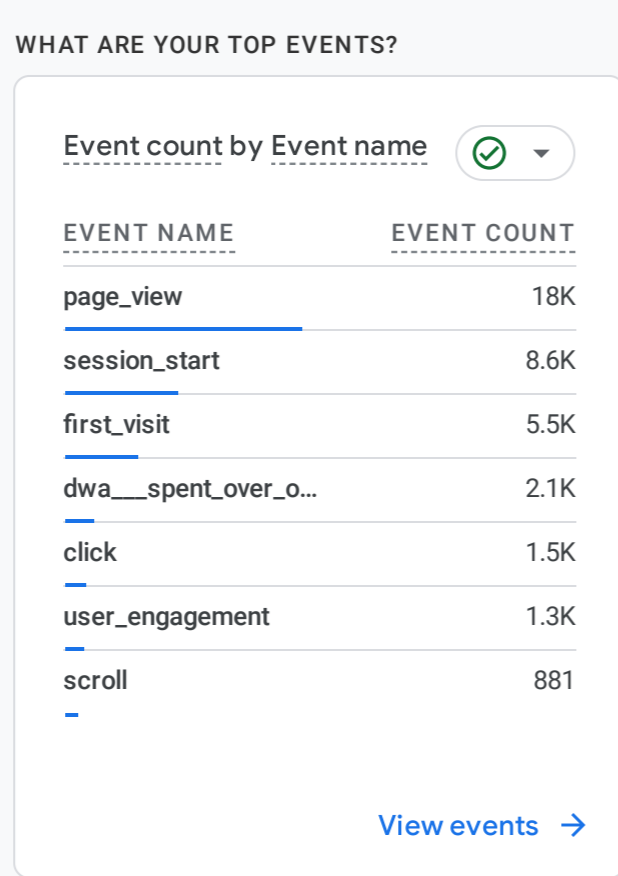
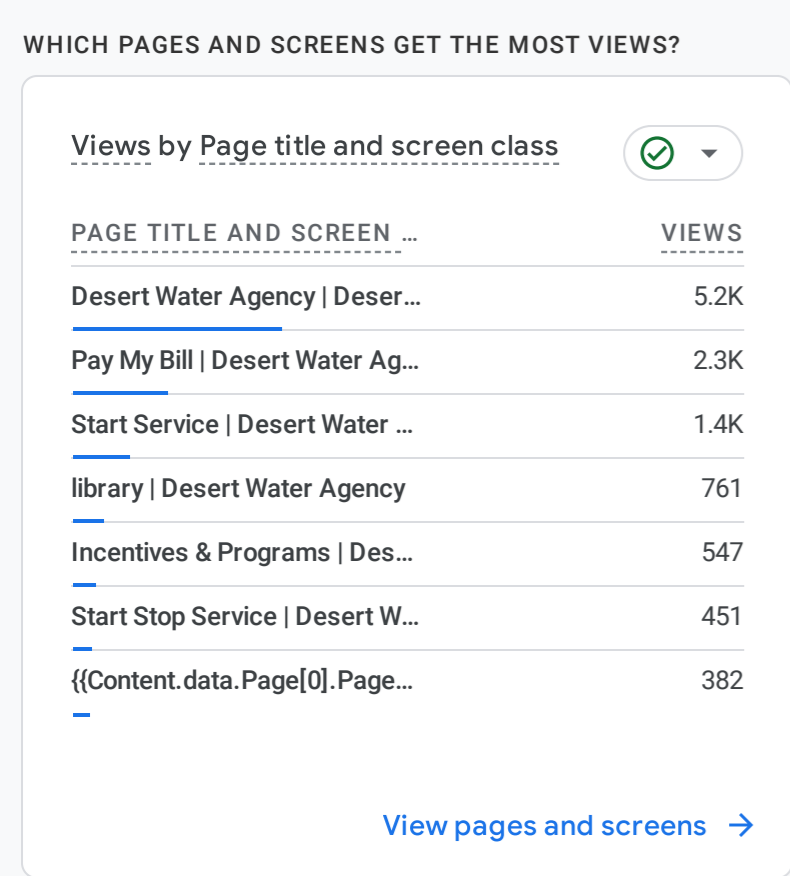
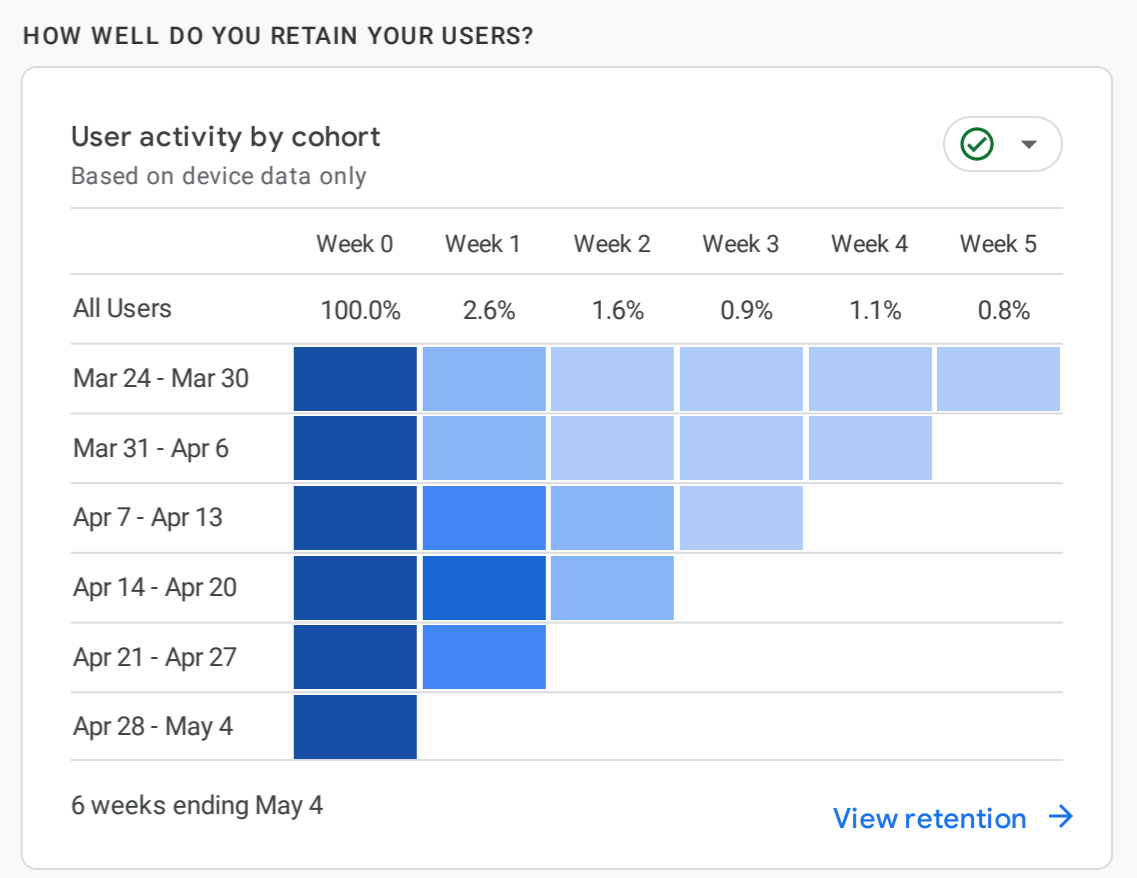
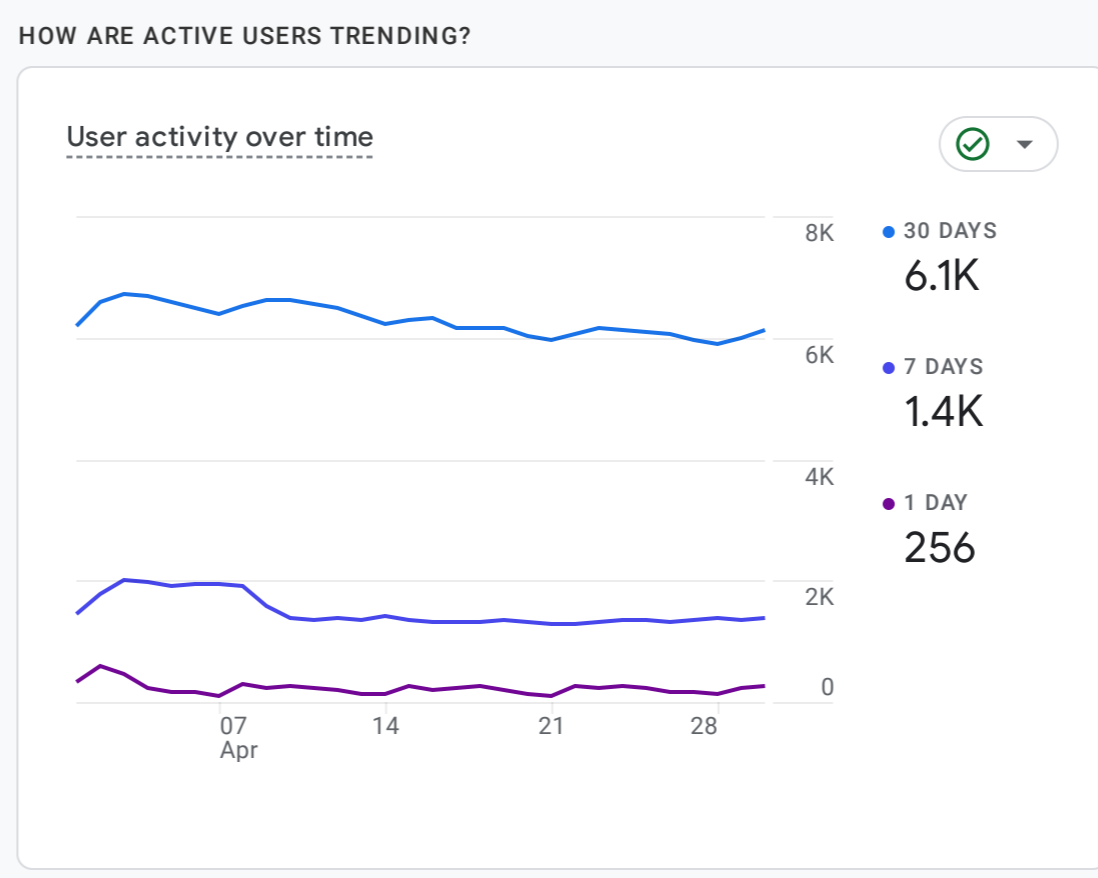
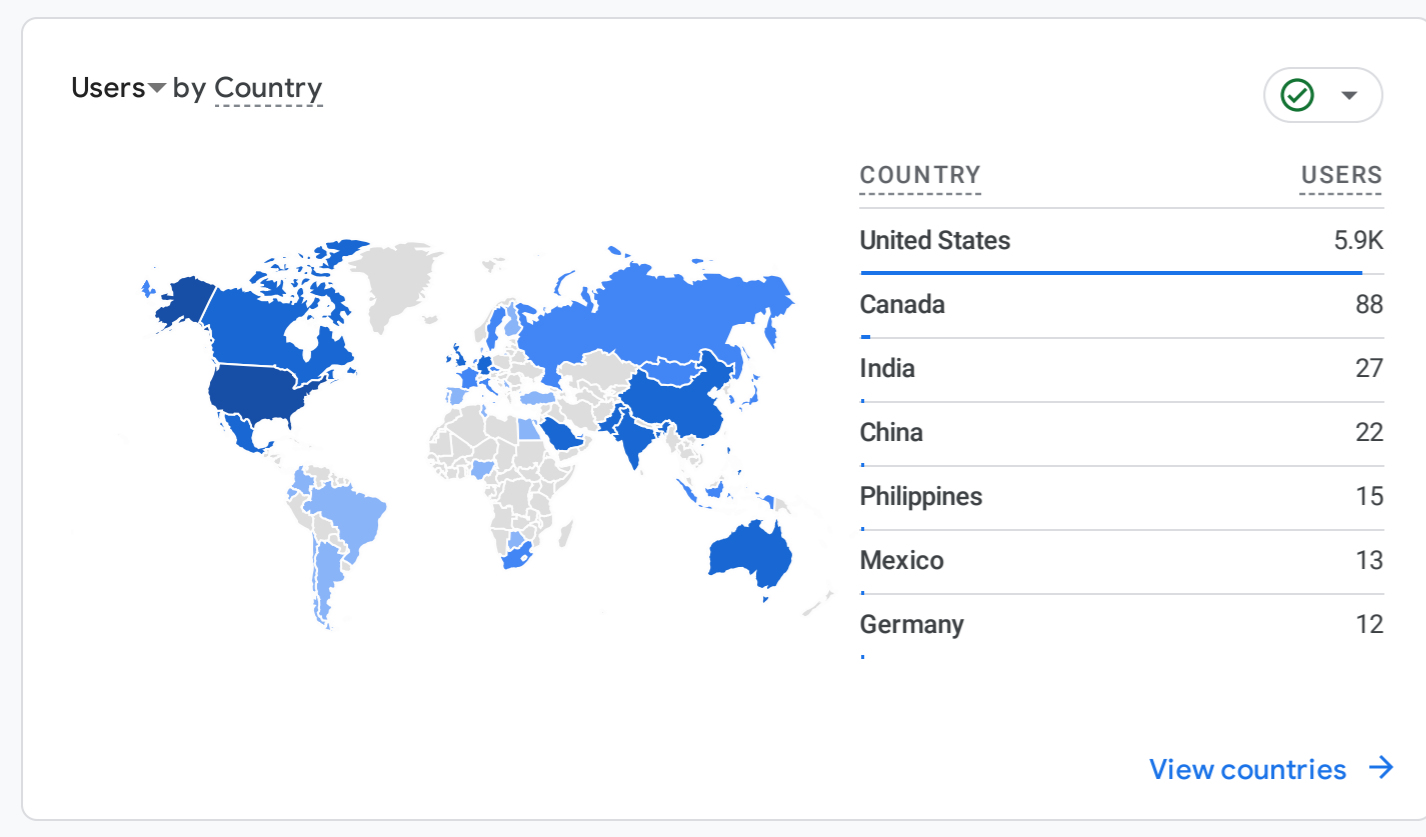
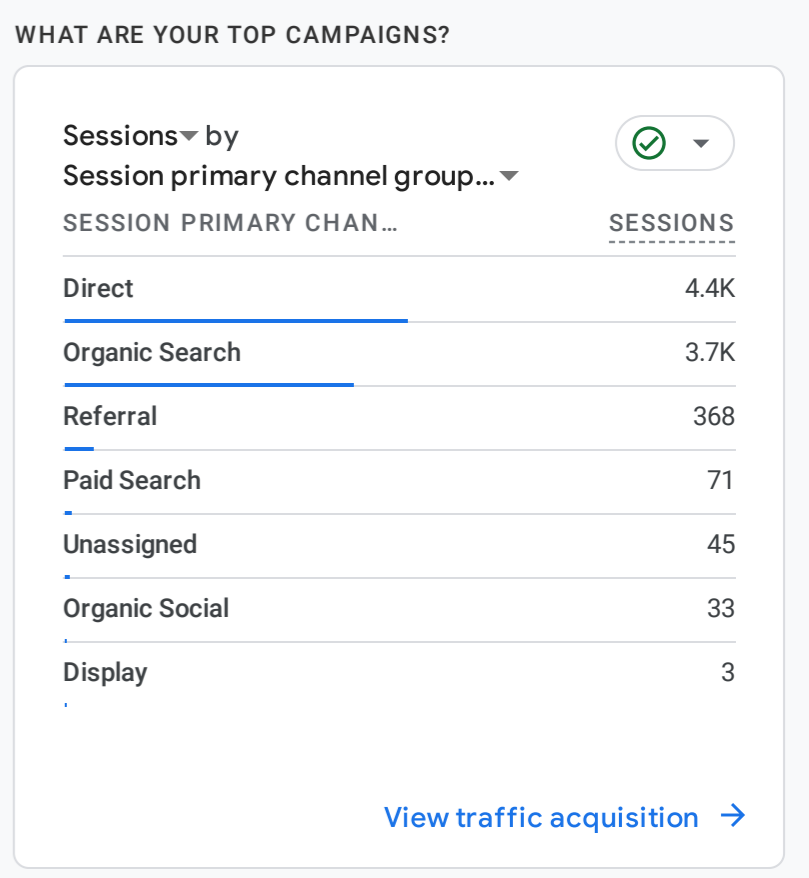
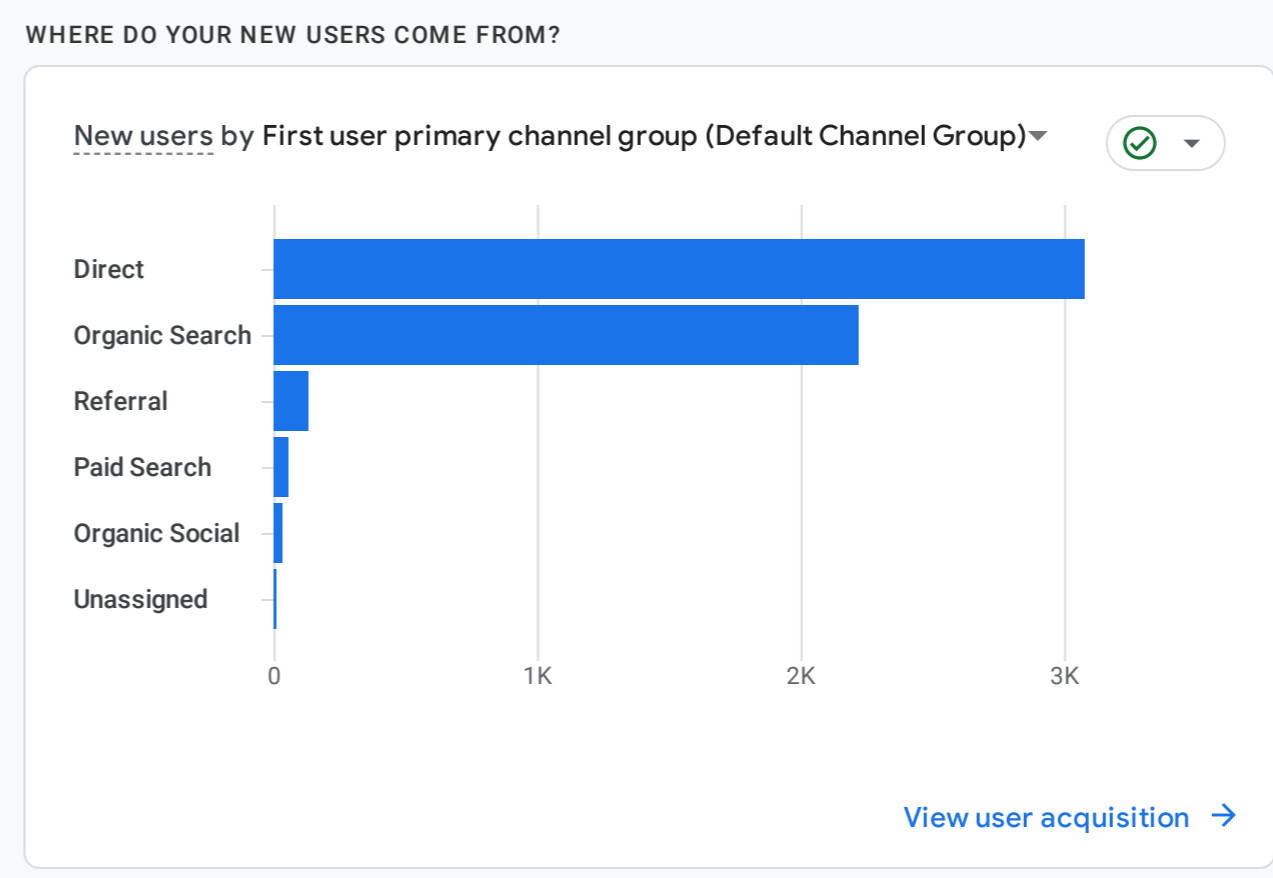
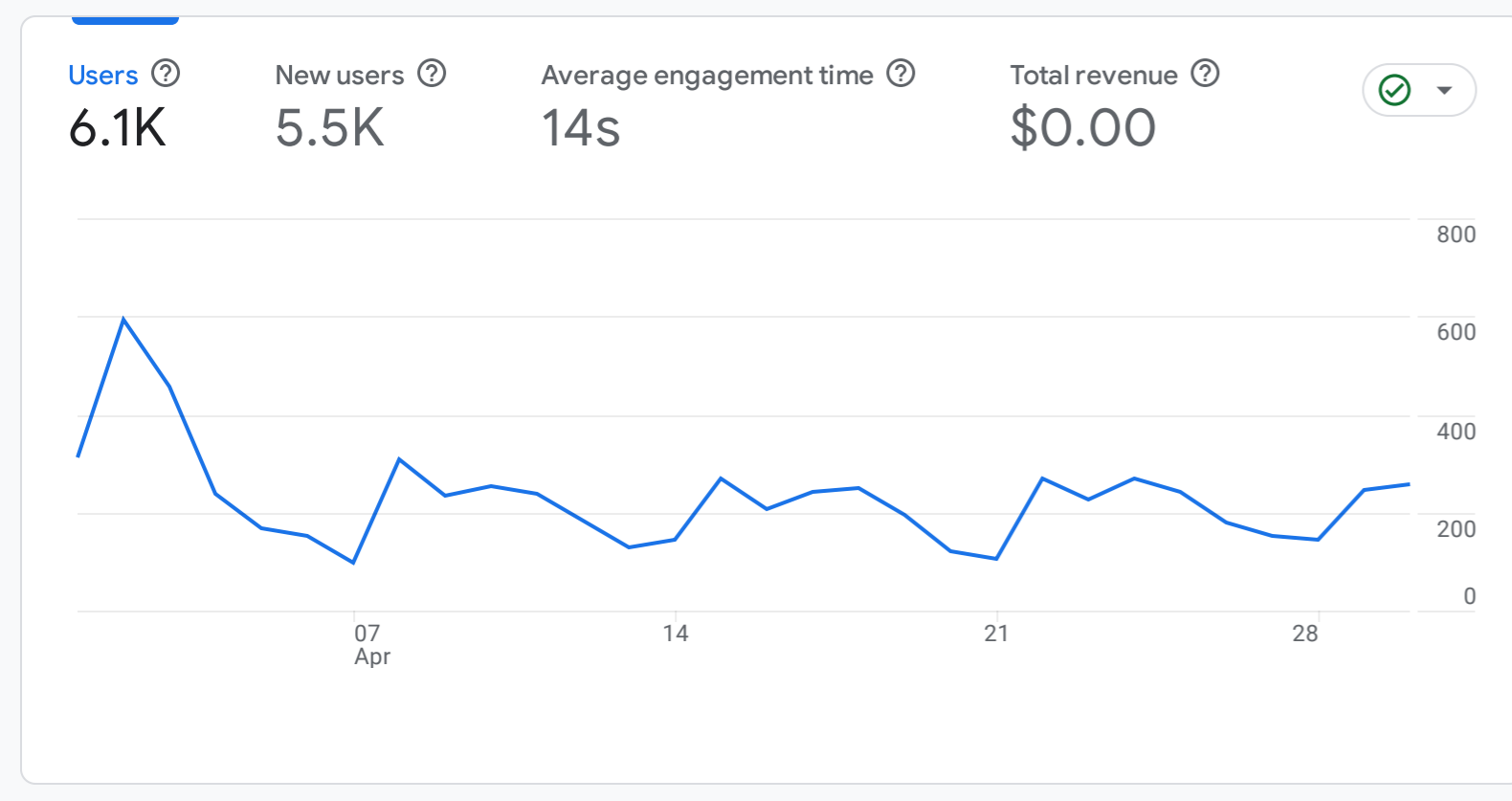
Water waste:

43 Total complaints submitted
9 Contacts to customers
16 Site inspections scheduled
12 Citations
0 Citations Waived

All Users Add comparison

Custom Apr 1 - Apr 30, 2024

Reports snapshot



Desert Water Agency Facebook & Instagram Analytics April 2024



facebook



Desert Water Agency
Manage Facebook Page | Go to Instagram

Facebook followers
1.6K

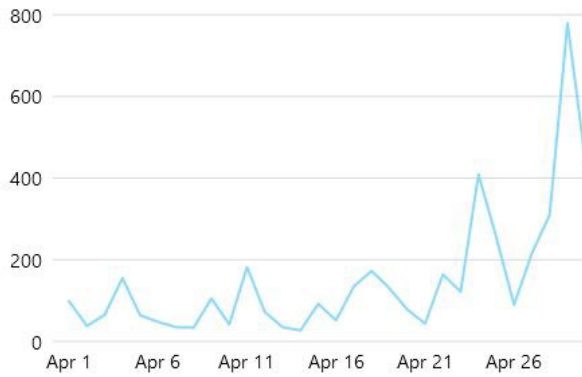
Instagram followers
1.5K

Reach

Export

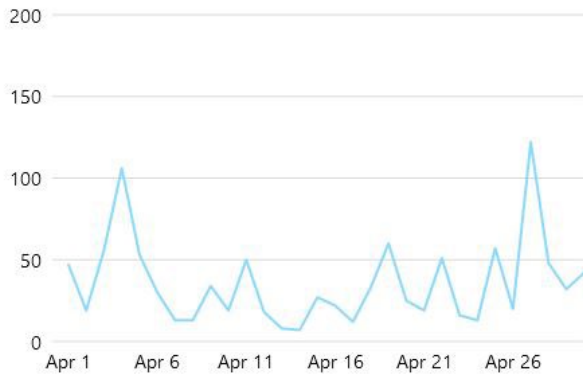
Facebook reach ⓘ

2.3K ↑ 28.4%



Instagram reach ⓘ

383 ↓ 15.8%

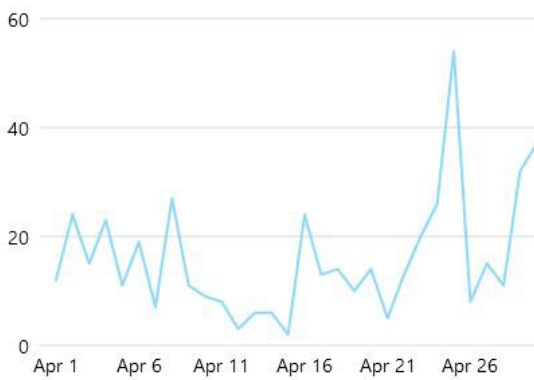


Visits

Export

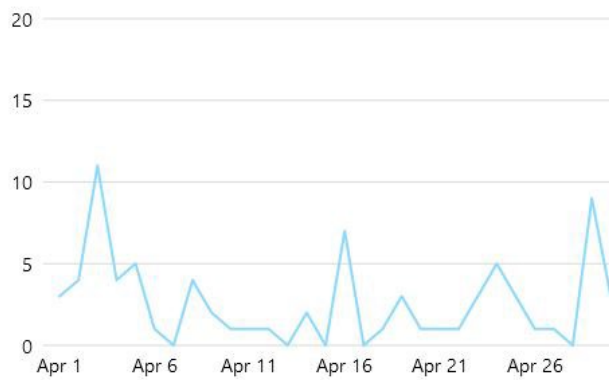
Facebook visits ⓘ

479 ↑ 12.2%



Instagram profile visits ⓘ

78 ↓ 24.3%



Desert Water Agency Facebook & Instagram Analytics April 2024

Image	Text	Boost	Date	Reach	Engagement	Comments	Shares
	Did you know you can have a thriving garden in the desert? B...	Boost	Tue Apr 30, 7:40am	43	4	0	0
	Did you know you can have a thriving garden in t...	Boost unavailable	Tue Apr 30, 7:40am	275	11	3	0
	Thank you to everyone who joined our Spring Tour this week! ...	Boost	Sat Apr 27, 3:15pm	181	25	1	0
	Thank you to everyone who joined our Spring To...	Boost unavailable	Sat Apr 27, 3:15pm	791	18	0	3
	Thank you Friends of the Desert Mountains mem...	Boost unavailable	Sat Apr 27, 2:57pm	--	8	0	0
	DWA works hard to keep water flowing to your home or busi...	Boost	Thu Apr 25, 10:25am	82	4	0	0
	DWA works hard to keep water flowing to your h...	Boost unavailable	Thu Apr 25, 10:25am	188	10	0	1
	Desert Water Agency added a new photo.	Boost unavailable	Mon Apr 22, 10:09am	142	7	2	0
	Be water savvy and protect the planet! This Earth Day, and ev...	Boost	Mon Apr 22, 9:10am	87	4	0	0
	Be water savvy and protect the planet! This Earth...	Boost unavailable	Mon Apr 22, 9:10am	173	11	0	0
	Cleaning out your medicine cabinet? Don't flush it! Instead of ...	Boost	Fri Apr 19, 1:30pm	104	4	0	0
	Cleaning out your medicine cabinet? Don't flush i...	Boost unavailable	Fri Apr 19, 1:30pm	207	6	1	1
	It's National Work Zone Awareness Week April 15-19! At DW...	Boost	Thu Apr 18, 11:25am	58	2	0	0
	It's National Work Zone Awareness Week April 15...	Boost unavailable	Thu Apr 18, 11:25am	253	6	0	2
	Road closure TODAY! Avoid eastbound Ramon R...	Boost unavailable	Wed Apr 17, 7:53am	180	5	0	0
	It's National Laundry Day! To save water, remem...	Boost unavailable	Mon Apr 15, 6:00pm	154	4	0	0
	It's National Laundry Day! To save water, remember to wash o...	Boost	Mon Apr 15, 6:00pm	56	4	0	0
	This National Pet Day, DWA gives a shout out to our employe...	Boost	Thu Apr 11, 10:01am	70	6	0	1
	This National Pet Day, DWA gives a shout out to ...	Boost unavailable	Thu Apr 11, 10:00am	258	8	0	1
	April is National Garden Month - the perfect time to give your...	Boost	Tue Apr 9, 10:45am	64	4	0	0
	April is National Garden Month - the perfect time...	Boost unavailable	Tue Apr 9, 10:45am	225	6	0	4
	Did you drink enough water today? Your body needs water to...	Boost	Fri Apr 5, 6:00pm	60	3	0	0
	Did you drink enough water today? Your body ne...	Boost unavailable	Fri Apr 5, 6:00pm	129	4	0	1
	Congrats to Cathedral City on breaking ground on Dream Ho...	Boost	Thu Apr 4, 8:18am	151	18	0	0

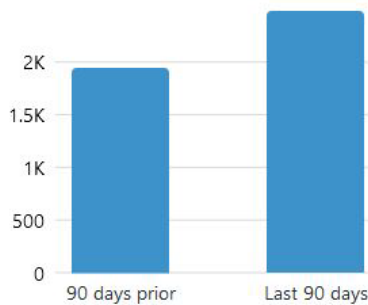
Desert Water Agency Facebook & Instagram Analytics April 2024

	This new park will be a great amenity for the com... Desert Water Agency	Boost unavailable	Thu Apr 4, 7:26am	102 Reach	4 Reactions	0 Comments	0 Shares
	Clean, dependable water helps keep people healthy! Did you k... desertwateragency	Boost	Wed Apr 3, 2:30pm	83 Reach	4 Likes	0 Comments	0 Shares
	Clean, dependable water helps keep people health... Desert Water Agency	Boost unavailable	Wed Apr 3, 2:30pm	163 Reach	5 Reactions	0 Comments	2 Shares
	Don't be a fool when it comes to water waste. 💧 Save wat... desertwateragency	Boost	Mon Apr 1, 8:20am	79 Reach	7 Likes	0 Comments	0 Shares
	Don't be a fool when it comes to water waste. 😊... Desert Water Agency	Boost unavailable	Mon Apr 1, 8:20am	99 Reach	8 Reactions	0 Comments	0 Shares
	Ticket giveaway! Remember to enter our contest... Desert Water Agency	Boost unavailable	Mon Apr 1, 8:03am	97 Reach	6 Reactions	7 Comments	0 Shares

Post reach ⓘ

2.5K ↑ 27.3%

Total from last 90 days vs 90 days prior



Median post reach per media type ⓘ

For posts created in the last 90 days

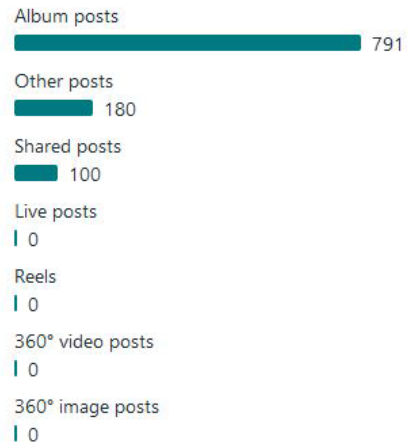


No Activity During Selected Date Range

Please select a different date range and try to load your report again.

Median post reach per content format ⓘ

For posts created in the last 90 days

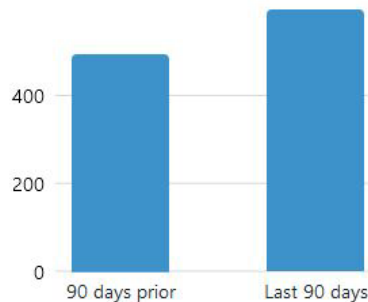


Engagement

Post reactions, comments and shares ⓘ

596 ↑ 20.2%

Total from last 90 days vs 90 days prior



Median post reactions, comments and shares per media type ⓘ

For posts created in the last 90 days

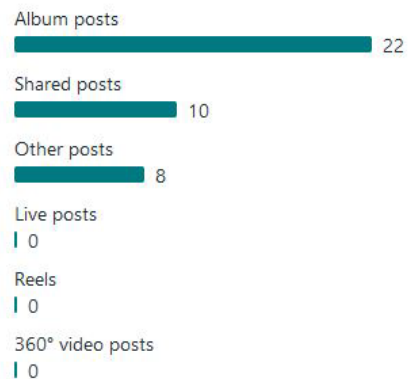


No Activity During Selected Date Range

Please select a different date range and try to load your report again.

Median post reactions, comments and shares per content format ⓘ

For posts created in the last 90 days



Desert Water Agency Facebook & Instagram Analytics April 2024

Top-performing organic posts

Here are posts that have performed well over the last 90 days. Understanding what's working can help you decide what to create and share next, so you can keep up the great work.

Highest reach on a post ⓘ



Facebook post
We're hiring! Desert Water Agency has job openings for...
Mar 15, 2024, 1:15 PM

This post's reach (993) is **446%** higher than your median post reach (182) on Facebook.

Highest reactions on a post ⓘ



Facebook post
General Manager Mark Krause retires today. This...
Feb 21, 2024, 4:20 PM

This post received **589%** more reactions (62 reactions) than your median post (9 reactions) on Facebook.

Highest comments on a post ⓘ



Facebook post
General Manager Mark Krause retires today. This...
Feb 21, 2024, 4:20 PM

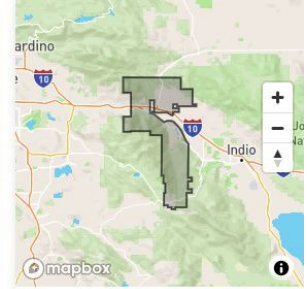
This post received 10 comments compared to your median post (0 comments) on Facebook.



Desert Water Agency

1200 S Gene Autry Trl, Palm Springs

Desert Water Agency is the water utility for the Palm Springs area including outlying county areas, Desert Hot Springs, part of Cathedral City and Palm Springs. It is our responsibility to provide a safe, reliable water supply to the area we serve while protecting See more...



Desert Water Agency

43,113 members
27,969 claimed households
144 neighborhoods

[Invite](#)

nextdoor



Desert Water Agency ✓

Senior Outreach Specialist Nisha Ajmani • Edited 17 Apr

Road closure TODAY! Avoid eastbound Ramon Rd. between Compadre Rd. and El Cielo Rd. on Wednesday, April 17, from 9 a.m. - noon. DWA will be conducting See more



Posted to **Subscribers of Desert Water Agency**

👍👤 4

👍 Like

💬 Comment

➦ Share



Desert Water Agency ✓

Senior Outreach Specialist Nisha Ajmani • 3 Apr



Desert Water Agency - Pipeline Replacement Project near N. Sunrise Way, E. Amado Rd., E. Tahquitz Canyon Way & N. Sunset Way...

[See more](#)



Posted to **Subscribers of Desert Water Agency** in 3 neighborhoods



1



Like



1 Comment



Share



Desert Water Agency ✓

Senior Outreach Specialist Nisha Ajmani • 2 Apr



Desert Water Agency - Pipeline Replacement Project - S. Broadmoor Dr. & E. Waverly Dr....

[See more](#)



Posted to **Subscribers of Desert Water Agency** in 3 neighborhoods

Be the first to react



Like




Comment



Share

Desert Water Agency Twitter Analytics April 2024

← **Desert Water Agency**
2,971 posts



DESERT WATER

[Edit profile](#)

Desert Water Agency

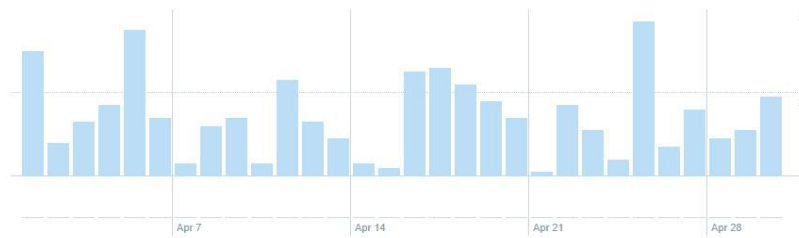
@DWAwater

Desert Water Agency is a public, non-profit agency and State Water Contractor, serving a 325-square-mile area in the Palm Springs area. Follow/RT not endorsement

📍 Palm Springs, CA dwa.org 📅 Joined February 2014

1,445 Following 1,204 Followers

Your posts earned **436 impressions** over this 30 day period

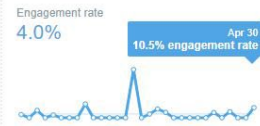


YOUR POSTS
During this 30 day period, you earned **15 impressions** per day.











Posts Top posts Posts and replies Promoted Impressions Engagements Engagement rate

Post	Impressions	Engagements	Engagement rate
Desert Water Agency @DWAwater - Apr 30 Did you know you can have a thriving garden in the desert? Basil loves heat and can last multiple seasons with correct pruning. For a month-by-month list of regional garden ideas, go to dwa.org/plantingguide . #DesertWater #NationalGardenMonth #PlantingGuide pic.twitter.com/ui8EexA5U1 View post activity	23	5	21.7%
Desert Water Agency @DWAwater - Apr 27 Thank you to everyone who joined our Spring Tour this week! Interested in learning more about DWA and your water supply? 🌵 We hope to see you at our Fall Tour! Sign up for the interest list at dwa.org/tours . #DesertWater pic.twitter.com/2GGuSi8tq5 View post activity	26	0	0.0%

Engagements
Showing 30 days with daily frequency



On average, you earned **0 link clicks** per day

	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 25 DWA works hard to keep water flowing to your home or business. Plumbers play an important role too! This Hug a Plumber Day, we give a shout out to the plumbers that help maintain private pipes, faucets and appliances! #HugAPlumberDay pic.twitter.com/CiFRqHnkZN View post activity	28	1	3.6%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 22 Be water savvy and protect the planet! This Earth Day, and every day, make conservation a priority. Get tips and details on how to save water and money at dwa.org/save . #EarthDay #SaveWater #DesertWater pic.twitter.com/ALUddibWRD View post activity	23	0	0.0%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 19 Cleaning out your medicine cabinet? Don't flush it! Instead of sending hazardous materials down the drain, dispose of them properly. Contact the city where you live or your waste management organization for more information. #NationalCleanOutYourMedicineCabinetDay pic.twitter.com/m6zQqnMt4E View post activity	29	1	3.4%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 18 It's #WorkZoneAwarenessWeek ! DWA is committed to employee and public safety. Please drive carefully through construction. 🚧 Remember, water system upgrades are vital to our ability to provide a safe, dependable supply! See current pipeline projects at dwa.org/pipelines . pic.twitter.com/ewSDECZUCK View post activity	24	1	4.2%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 17 Road closure TODAY! Avoid eastbound Ramon Rd. between Compadre Rd. and El Cielo Rd. on Wednesday, April 17, from 9 a.m. - noon. DWA will be conducting paving in the area. 🚧 pic.twitter.com/U1aNPiJhW View post activity	24	3	12.5%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 15 It's #NationalLaundryDay ! To save water, remember to wash only full loads or adjust the water level to the load size. Time to upgrade your washer? Get up to \$250 back from DWA for an Energy Star model. Learn more: dwa.org/save . #DesertWater #ConservationTip #SaveWater pic.twitter.com/DEb71PLj70 View post activity	26	0	0.0%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 11 This National Pet Day, DWA gives a shout out to our employee's pets! 🐾 🐶 🐱 Wishing you had a lovable pet at home? Head on over to the Palm Springs Animal Shelter to adopt a furry (or not so furry) friend! #DesertWater #NationalPetDay pic.twitter.com/lKBn7A74zw View post activity	37	1	2.7%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 9 April is National Garden Month - the perfect time to give your garden attention before the weather warms. 🌱 Looking for ideas? Get a list of seasonal low-water herbs, fruits and vegetables at dwa.org/plantingguide . #DesertWater #NationalGardenMonth #PlantingGuide pic.twitter.com/jkrqUe3MhJ View post activity	22	1	4.5%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 5 Did you drink enough water today? Your body needs water to function properly, so make sure you are staying hydrated. #DesertWater pic.twitter.com/lz42kqAOLT View post activity	16	0	0.0%
	Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 3 Clean, dependable water helps keep people healthy! Did you know we lab test thousands of samples a year to ensure a safe supply? Learn more from our annual Water Quality Report at dwa.org/reports . #DesertWater #NationalPublicHealthWeek pic.twitter.com/ieCZh5dBrU4 View post activity	28	3	10.7%

Retweets without comments



On average, you earned 0 Retweets without comments per day

Likes



On average, you earned 0 likes per day

Replies



On average, you earned 0 replies per day



Desert Water Agency @DWAwater · Apr 1

Don't be a fool when it comes to water waste. 😊💧 Save water and money by finding & fixing leaks around your home. Simple things like only washing full loads of laundry or dishes help too. Go to dwa.org/save for more tips.

[#AprilFoolsDay](#) [#DesertWater](#)
pic.twitter.com/h6Y8EwCQIE

[View post activity](#)

35

1

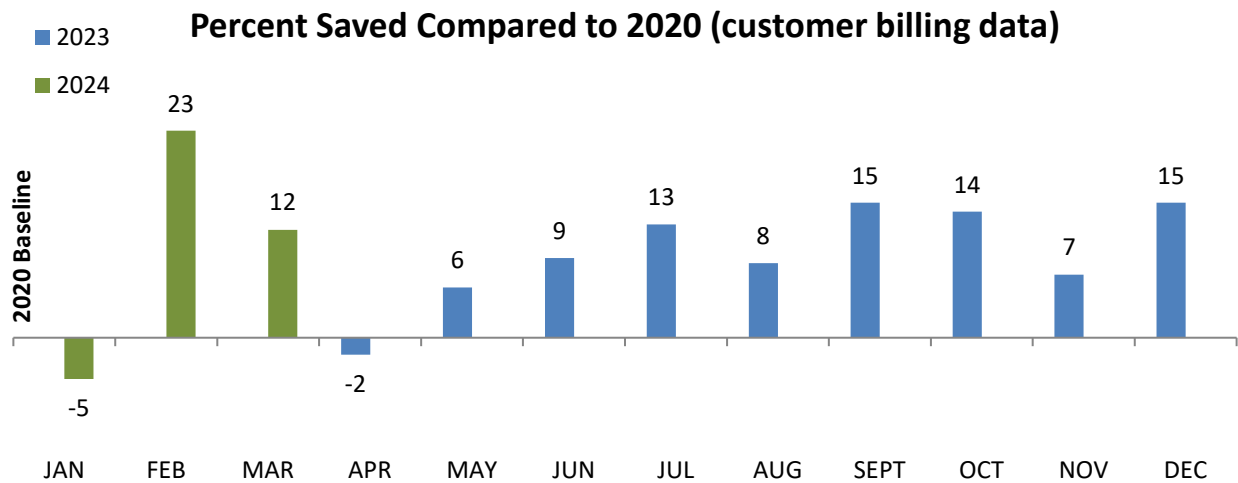
2.9%

**STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

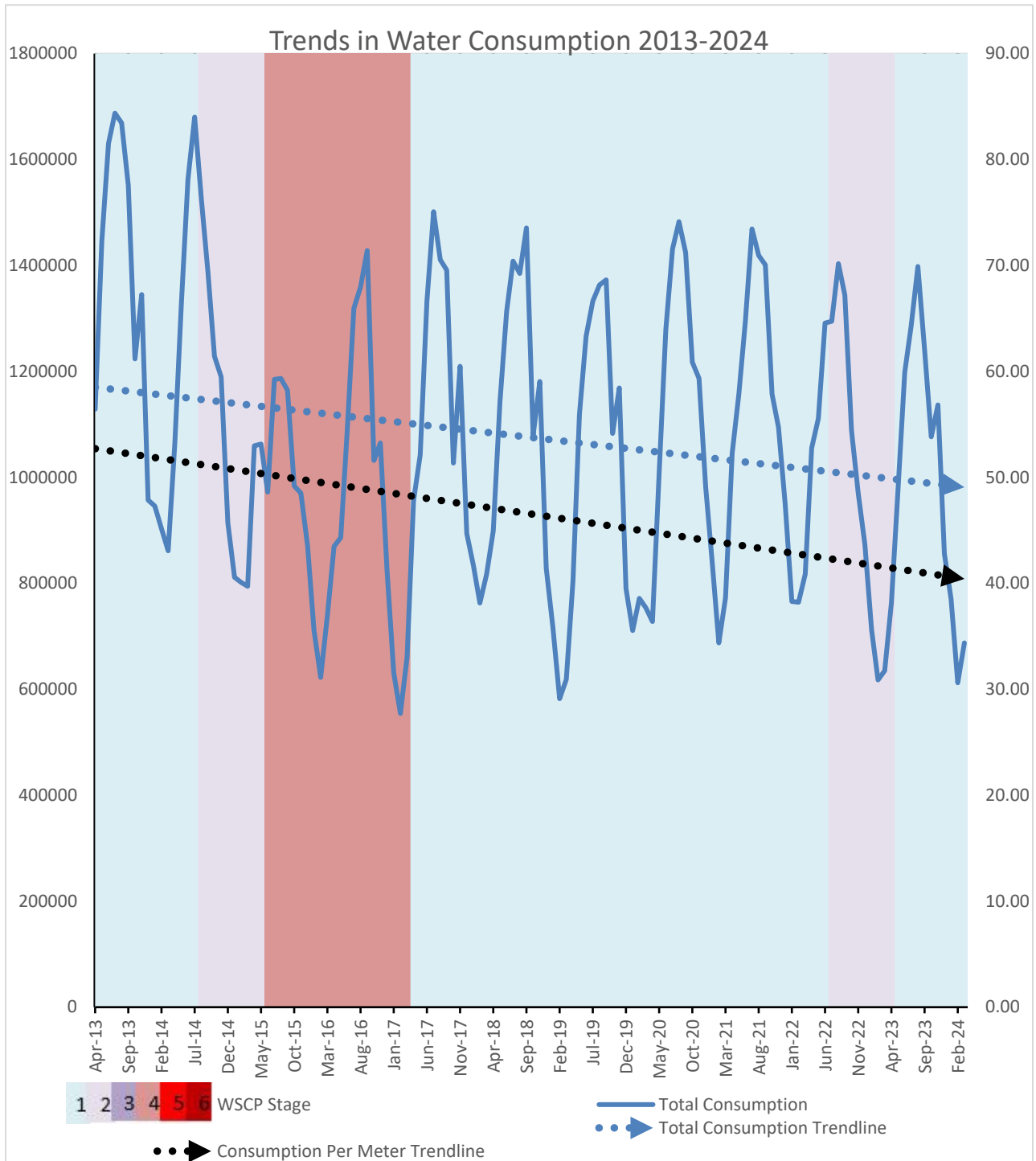
MAY 21, 2024

RE: MARCH 2024 WATER USE REDUCTION FIGURES

Desert Water Agency customers reduced water consumption per meter by 12% during March 2024 compared to the same month in 2020 – the baseline year the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) used to measure statewide conservation achievements during the 2020-2022 drought. Efficiency in irrigation habits and a wet March this year may have contributed to the savings compared to March 2020. The graph below shows how recent use compares to the same months in 2020, which is a difficult year to use as a baseline because of the impacts of COVID-19.



Over the past 12 months, consumption per meter has been trending 10% lower compared to 2020. DWA is committed to conservation and has met the goals of many voluntary and mandatory calls for conservation such as SB X7-7 (20% by 2020). The Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life regulation (currently in draft form) will provide DWA with a water use objective – in essence, an agency-wide water budget. This will inform DWA’s future water conservation objectives.



The graph above shows total monthly water consumption trending downward over time. It also shows that water use *per meter* is trending downward even faster. This indicates significant conservation gains given that population and business grew while water consumption continued to decline. The graph also highlights Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) levels.

Mar 2024 conservation per meter percentage	12%
Mar 2024 consumption per meter	29 HCF
Mar 2020 consumption per meter	32 HCF
Mar 2024 gross consumption conservation percentage	9%
Mar 2024 metered potable consumption	1579 AF
Mar 2020 metered potable consumption	1732 AF
The percentage of the Total Monthly Potable Water Consumption going to residential use only for the reporting month	73%
Population (estimated and inclusive of seasonal residents)	74,937
Estimated R-GPCD	162
Number of public complaints of water waste or violation of conservation rules received during the reporting month.	46
Number of contacts with customers for actual/alleged water waste or for a violation of conservation rules.	13
Number of field visits for water waste follow up.	23
Number of citations for violation of conservation rules.	2

**STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MAY 21, 2024

**RE: REQUEST ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 1322
APPROVING THE 2024 LOCAL GUIDELINES FOR
IMPLEMENTING THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITYACT (CEQA) FOR DESERT WATER AGENCY**

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), codified at Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., is California's most comprehensive environmental law. It generally requires public agencies to evaluate the environmental effects of their actions before they are taken. CEQA also aims to prevent significant environmental effects from occurring as a result of agency actions by requiring agencies to avoid or reduce, when feasible, the significant environmental impacts of their decisions.

CEQA requires public agencies to adopt specific objectives, criteria and procedures for evaluating public and private projects that are undertaken or approved by such agencies. The Agency's CEQA Guidelines have been prepared by the Agency's legal counsel, Best Best & Krieger. These Guidelines reflect recent changes to CEQA. These Local CEQA Guidelines also provide instructions and forms for preparing all environmental documents required under CEQA.

Fiscal Impact: No fiscal impact is anticipated from amending the Local CEQA Guidelines.

Environmental Impact: No environmental impact is anticipated from amending the Local CEQA Guidelines. Desert Water Agency's adoption of the attached Resolution is not a project under State CEQA Guidelines section 15378(b)(5) because it involves an administrative activity and would not result in any environmental impacts.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors adopt Resolution No. 1322 regarding the adoption of the 2024 Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act for Desert Water Agency. The changes are detailed in a memo prepared by Best Best & Krieger, also attached.

Attachments:

Attachment #1: BBK memo

Attachment #2: Resolution No. 1322

Memorandum

TO: Project 5 Agency Client
FROM: Best Best & Krieger LLP
DATE: March 22, 2024
RE: Summary of Changes to Local CEQA Guidelines

In 2023, the California Legislature revised the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) to exempt certain affordable housing projects, expand the circumstances in which Notices of Determination and Notices of Exemption must be filed with the State Clearinghouse, and provide public agencies with increased control over the preparation of the administrative record in litigation. We have revised the Agency’s Local Guidelines for Implementing CEQA (“Local Guidelines”) to account for these CEQA developments. This memorandum summarizes the substantive amendments to the Agency’s Local Guidelines.

The Local Guidelines and this memorandum are designed to help the Agency comply with CEQA when considering a project subject to CEQA. We still recommend, however, that you consult with an attorney when you have specific questions on major, controversial, or unusual projects or activities.

The Local Guidelines, the related CEQA forms, and other important legal alerts may be accessed via the Best Best & Krieger CEQA client portal.

REVISIONS TO LOCAL GUIDELINES

1. SECTIONS 3.04, 6.20, & 7.39 – NOTICES OF DETERMINATION & NOTICES OF EXEMPTION

Public Resources Code section 21152 has been amended to require a local agency to file a Notice of Determination (“NOD”) with both the County Clerk and the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research (“OPR”) within five working days of the agency approving a project subject to CEQA. The Legislature further amended Section 21152 to provide that when a local agency files a Notice of Exemption (“NOE”), the agency should file the NOE with both the County Clerk and the State Clearinghouse.

We have revised Sections 3.04, 6.20, and 7.39 of the Local Guidelines to account for the expanded circumstances in which an agency must file an NOD or NOE with the State Clearinghouse.

2. SECTION 9.10 – EXEMPTION FOR A RESPONSIBLE AGENCY’S PROVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Public Resources Code section 21080.10(b) has been amended to exempt action taken by a local agency not acting as the lead agency to provide financial assistance or insurance for the

development and construction of residential housing for persons and families of low- or moderate-income, if the project at issue will be reviewed pursuant to CEQA by another public agency.

We have added Section 9.10 to the Local Guidelines to account for this exemption.

3. SECTION 9.11 – EXEMPTION FOR SPECIFIED AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECTS

The Legislature has added Section 21080.40 to the Public Resources Code, which includes a new statutory exemption under CEQA for affordable housing projects that meet the section’s specified requirements. The section exempts from CEQA certain actions taken by lead agencies relating to 100 percent affordable housing projects (as defined), including (i) the issuance of an entitlement by a public agency for an affordable housing project, (ii) an action to lease, convey, or encumber land owned by a public agency for an affordable housing project, (iii) an action to facilitate the lease, conveyance, or encumbrance of land owned or to be purchased by a public agency for an affordable housing project; (iv) rezoning, specific plan amendments, or general plan amendments required specifically and exclusively to allow the construction of an affordable housing project, or (iv) an action to provide financial assistance in furtherance of implementing an affordable housing project.

We have added Section 9.11 to the Local Guidelines to account for this exemption.

4. SECTION 9.12 – EXEMPTION FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS ON LAND OWNED BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

The Legislature has added Section 65913.16 to the Government Code, which provides for the ministerial approval of a “housing development project” (meeting specified requirements) located on land owned on or before January 1, 2024 by an independent institution of higher education or a religious institution.

We have added Section 9.12 to the Local Guidelines to account for this exemption.

5. SECTION 10.03 – ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

Public Resources Code section 21167.6 has been amended to provide public agencies with increased control over preparation of the administrative record during litigation. In particular, a public agency may now deny a petitioner’s request to prepare the administrative record, provided that it issues the denial within five business days of receiving the petitioner’s request to prepare the administrative record.

Public Resources Code section 21167.6 has further been amended to clarify that an administrative record need not include (1) communications and emails of a logistical nature, such as meeting invitations or scheduling communications; or (2) documents subject to a privilege or exemption set forth in the California Public Records Act.

We have revised Section 10.03 of the Local Guidelines to be consistent with Public Resources Code section 21167.6, as amended.

Other Changes

Effective January 1, 2024, the Department of Fish and Wildlife has increased its fees. For a Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration, the new filing fee is \$2,916.75; for an EIR, the new filing fee is \$4,051.25; and for an environmental document prepared pursuant to a Certified Regulatory Program, the filing fee has been increased to \$1,377.25.

Conclusion

As always, CEQA remains complicated and, at times, challenging to apply. The only constant in this area of law is how quickly the rules change. Should you have questions about any of the provisions discussed above, please contact a BB&K attorney for assistance.

BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP

RESOLUTION NO. 1322

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DESERT WATER AGENCY AMENDING AND ADOPTING LOCAL GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE §§ 21000 ET SEQ.)

WHEREAS, the California Legislature has amended the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) (Pub. Resources Code §§ 21000 et seq.), the Natural Resources Agency has amended the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, §§ 15000 et seq.), and the California courts have interpreted specific provisions of CEQA; and

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code section 21082 requires all public agencies to adopt objectives, criteria and procedures for (1) the evaluation of public and private projects undertaken or approved by such public agencies, and (2) the preparation, if required, of environmental impact reports and negative declarations in connection with that evaluation; and

WHEREAS, the Desert Water Agency must revise its local guidelines for implementing CEQA to make them consistent with the current provisions and interpretations of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Board of Directors of Desert Water Agency as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board hereby adopts the “2024 Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act,” a copy of which is on file at the offices of the Agency and is available for inspection by the public.

SECTION 2. These guidelines shall supersede all previous versions thereof.

ADOPTED this 21st day of May, 2024.

Paul Ortega, President

ATTEST:

Gerald McKenna, Secretary-Treasurer

**STAFF REPORT TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MAY 21, 2024

RE: DRAFT GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT ENGINEERING SURVEY AND REPORTS FOR WEST WHITEWATER RIVER AND MISSION CREEK SUBBASINS

Section 15.4(b) of Desert Water Agency Law, which pertains to replenishment assessments, provides that:

"By May 1 of each year the Board shall cause to be prepared and presented to it an engineering survey and report concerning the groundwater supplies within the Agency. Such report shall include the condition of such groundwater supplies, the need for replenishment, and recommendations for any replenishment program, including the source and amount of replenishment water and the cost of purchasing, transporting, and spreading such water. In connection with any proposed replenishment program, the report shall describe the area or areas benefited, either directly or indirectly, the amount of water production in each such area during the prior year and shall recommend the amount of assessment to be levied upon all production within such area or areas of benefit."

Section 15.4(c) provides that:

"If the Board determines that funds should be raised by a replenishment assessment, it shall call a public hearing, and shall publish notice at least 10 days in advance thereof pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code. Notice shall also be mailed by the Agency to all producers as disclosed by the records of the Agency who may be affected by the recommended assessment. Failure of any affected producers to receive such notice shall not affect the validity of any subsequent replenishment assessment. The notice shall contain a description of each area of benefit, the amount of each recommended replenishment assessment, and an invitation to all interested parties to attend and be heard in support of or in opposition to the proposed assessment. The notice shall also state that a copy of the engineering report is available for inspection at the office of the Agency."

Consulting Engineer Krieger & Stewart has prepared a Draft Engineer's Report on Groundwater Replenishment and Assessment Program for Desert Water Agency for Fiscal Year 2024/2025, which is enclosed herewith. This draft is presented today for discussion purposes only.

DWA's proposed replenishment assessment rate for FY 2024/2025 is \$215.00 per acre-foot for West Whitewater River and Mission Creek Subbasin Areas of Benefit.

CVWD's proposed replenishment assessment rate for FY 2024/2025 is \$165.37 (no change) per acre-foot for West Whitewater River Subbasin Area of Benefit.

CVWD's proposed replenishment assessment rate for FY 2024/2025 is \$135.52 (no change) per acre-foot for Mission Creek Subbasin Area of Benefit.

The last rate increase implemented by the Agency was in June 2023 and was the first approved increase included in a 5-year rate study completed in 2023 and the subsequent Prop 218 approval process. Staff is proposing that the current replenishment assessment rate increase by \$20/AF, for a new rate of \$215/AF. This proposed rate is included in our current schedule of proposed increases as adopted in June 2023.

The Effective Table A Assessment Rate (Effective Rate) is the estimated replenishment assessment rate which would generate the necessary revenue to pay the Agency's projected allocated Table A charges. The current Effective Rate increased from \$229/AF to \$232/AF. This is primarily due to increases in the FY 2024/2025 projected allocated Table A charges and a reduction in assessable production.

The proposed assessment rate for FY 2024/2025 of \$215/AF is intended to partially stabilize water rates, that includes administrative and operating costs associated with importing and recharging CRA water and costs for supplemental and unscheduled water deliveries. We will continue to rely on using our State Water Project reserve account to make up the difference and gradually increase the replenishment assessment until such time that the revenues cover each year's charges for imported water with no further shortfall accrual.

Fiscal Impact:

Based on estimated production figures for the West Whitewater River Subbasin, as indicated in the Engineer's Report, the \$215/AF rate will produce \$8,851,550 in revenue for the General Fund. This is an increase of \$823,400 as compared to the current \$195/AF rate. This rate change will also increase the Source of Supply Expense in the Operating Fund by \$590,363, producing a net fiscal impact to the Agency of \$233,037 Finance Director Saenz has reviewed this report.

Legal Review:

N/A

Recommendation:

Staff recommends the following:

1. That the Board of Directors receive the Draft Engineer's report for FY 2024-2025 for West Whitewater River and Mission Creek Subbasins.
2. Requests a determination be made that funds should be raised by a replenishment assessment.
3. Set the time and place for a public hearing on June 18, 2024 to consider resolutions of findings of fact and levying replenishment assessments for FY 2024/2025. (A Notice of Public Hearing will be published in The Public Record on May 30, 2024, and a Notice of Public Hearing will be sent to all producers (over 10 acre-feet production) who will be affected by the recommended assessment. A final report will be presented at this meeting for Board acceptance.

Attachments:

1. Draft Engineer's report

DESERT WATER



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PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA 92264

DRAFT 5/9/2024

ENGINEER'S REPORT

**GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT
AND
ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
FOR THE
WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN,
AND MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN
AREAS OF BENEFIT
DESERT WATER AGENCY
2024/2025**

JUNE 2024

Prepared by



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101-33.48
(DFS/TRR/blt)
(REPORTS/101-33P48RPT)

DRAFT

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ABBREVIATIONS

acre feet per year	AF/Yr
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.....	ACBCI
Area of Benefit.....	AOB
California Department of Water Resources	CDWR
California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water	DDW
Coachella Valley Water District	CVWD
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
Delta Conveyance Project.....	DCP
Desert Water Agency.....	DWA
Garnet Hill Subarea.....	GH
Kern County Water Agency.....	KCWA
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	MWD
Mission Creek/Garnet Hill Water Management Plan	MC/GH WMP
Mission Creek Subbasin	MC
Mission Springs Water District.....	MSWD
Montgomery Watson Harza.....	MWH
Multi-Year Water Pool	MYWP
Off-Aqueduct Power Component of the State Water Project Transportation Charge.....	Off-Aqueduct Power Charge or OAPC
State Water Resources Control Board	SWRCB
State Water Project	SWP
Snow Creek Village Surface Water Treatment Plant.....	SWTP
Sustainable Groundwater Management Act	SGMA
Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District	TLBWSD
United States Geological Survey	USGS
Variable OMP&R Component of the State Water Project Transportation Charge	Variable Transportation Charge
Water Management Plan.....	WMP
West Whitewater River Subbasin	WWR

DEFINITIONS

Term

Definition

Natural Inflow	Water flowing into a groundwater unit from natural sources such as surface water runoff or subsurface underflow from other groundwater units.
Natural Outflow	Water flowing out of a groundwater unit by drainage or subsurface underflow into other groundwater units.
Net Natural Inflow	Natural Inflow minus Natural Outflow.



<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Production	Either extraction of groundwater from a Management Area or Area of Benefit (including its upstream tributaries), or diversion of surface water that would otherwise naturally replenish the groundwater within the Management Area or Area of Benefit (including its upstream tributaries).
Consumptive Use	Use of groundwater that does not return the water to the groundwater unit from which it was extracted, e.g. evaporation, evapotranspiration, export.
Non-Consumptive Return	Pumped groundwater that is returned to the groundwater unit after pumping, e.g. irrigation return, wastewater percolation, septic tank percolation.
Net Production	Production minus Non-Consumptive Return.
Assessable Production	Production within an Area of Benefit that does not include groundwater extracted by minimal pumpers and minimal diverters.
Minimal Pumper	A groundwater pumper that extracts 10 AF of water or less in any one year.
Minimal Diverter	A surface water diverter that diverts 10 AF of water or less in any one year.
Gross (Groundwater) Overdraft	Total Net Production in excess of Net Natural Inflow.
Net (Groundwater) Overdraft	Gross (Groundwater) Overdraft offset by artificial replenishment.
Cumulative Gross Overdraft	Total Gross Overdraft that has accumulated since the specific year that marks estimated commencement of gross overdraft conditions.
Cumulative Net Overdraft	Cumulative Gross Overdraft offset by Artificial Replenishment since the specific year that marks estimated commencement of artificial replenishment.
Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin	The entire Indio Subbasin, as defined by the California Department of Water Resources, <i>Bulletin No. 108: Coachella Valley Investigation</i> (1964).
Mission Creek Subbasin or MC	The entire Mission Creek Groundwater Subbasin as defined by the California Department of Water Resources, <i>Bulletin No. 108: Coachella Valley Investigation</i> (1964) and by the United States Geological Survey in <i>Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2027</i> (1974).



<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Garnet Hill Subarea or GH	The entire Garnet Hill Subarea of the Indio Subbasin, as defined by the California Department of Water Resources, <i>Bulletin No. 108: Coachella Valley Investigation (1964)</i> . Also known as the Garnet Hill Groundwater Subbasin as defined by the United States Geological Survey in <i>Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2027 (1974)</i> .
Palm Springs Subarea	The entire Palm Springs Subarea of the Indio Subbasin, as defined by the California Department of Water Resources, <i>Bulletin No. 108: Coachella Valley Investigation (1964)</i> . Also known as the Whitewater River Groundwater Subbasin as defined by the United States Geological Survey in <i>Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 2027 (1974)</i> .
West Whitewater River Subbasin Management Area or WWR Management Area	The westerly portion of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin, including the Palm Springs and Garnet Hill Subareas, and a portion of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin tributary to the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin, as specifically defined in Chapter II.
West Whitewater River Subbasin Area of Benefit or WWR AOB	The portion of the WWR Management Area that is within DWA's service area and is managed by DWA.
CVWD's West Whitewater River Subbasin Area of Benefit or CVWD's WWR AOB	The portion of the WWR Management Area that is within CVWD's service area and is managed by CVWD.
Mission Creek Subbasin Management Area or MC Management Area	The portion of the Mission Creek Subbasin that lies within the service areas of DWA and CVWD, as specifically defined in Chapter II.
Mission Creek Subbasin Area of Benefit or MC AOB	The portion of the MC Management Area that is within DWA's service area and is managed by DWA.
CVWD's Mission Creek Subbasin Area of Benefit or CVWD's MC AOB	The portion of the MC Management Area that is within CVWD's service area and is managed by CVWD.

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**CHAPTER I
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



CHAPTER I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1973, Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and Desert Water Agency (DWA) have been using Colorado River water exchanged for State Water Project (SWP) water to replenish groundwater in the West Whitewater River Subbasin (WWR) and Mission Creek Subbasin (MC) Management Areas of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin.

A. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Since the 2022/2023 report, current estimates of natural inflow, natural outflow, non-consumptive return flows; and future projections of groundwater production and artificial replenishment are based on the assumptions and modeling efforts used for the *2022 Indio Subbasin Water Management Plan Update: SGMA Alternative Plan* (Indio SGMA Alternative Plan) and the *Mission Creek Subbasin SGMA Alternative Plan Update (2021)* (Mission Creek SGMA Alternative Plan). Future projections of the quantities of natural inflow, natural outflow, non-consumptive return flows, groundwater production, and artificial replenishment are not included in this report. For future projections, please refer to the Indio SGMA Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek SGMA Alternative Plan.

As stated in the 2023/2024 report, the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) notified DWA that the Snow Creek/Falls Creek (SC/FC) diversions no longer met the criteria for Surface Water Filtration Avoidance, thus mandating filtration treatment if DWA intended to continue using the SC/FC diversions for potable water. In response, DWA discontinued delivery of surface water to Palm Oasis and Palm Springs North, and constructed the 140 gpm Snow Creek Village Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) to provide approximately 32 AF/Yr of filtered and disinfected water from the SC/FC diversions to Snow Creek Village. Rather than construct additional surface water filtration facilities to treat additional water from the SC/FC diversion, DWA now uses the remainder of the diverted SC/FC flow for generation of electricity and for groundwater replenishment by discharging it into the West Whitewater River Subbasin Groundwater Replenishment Facility. The SC/FC diversions reported herein are the quantities diverted for direct potable use, not for groundwater replenishment. DWA has also budgeted the installation of a 50 gpm capacity package surface water filtration facility at the Chino Creek West diversion.



Also, beginning with this 2024/2025 engineer's report, the Delta Water Rate is subject to new billing provisions effective January 2024 based on a new contract extension amendment executed in 2023. The overall Delta Water Rate is now the summation of three individual rates: one based on charges before the amended billing transition, and the other two based on charges after the amended billing transition.

B. ARTIFICIAL REPLENISHMENT

Groundwater production continues to exceed natural groundwater replenishment, and is expected to do so for the foreseeable future. If groundwater replenishment with imported water (artificial replenishment) is excluded, gross overdraft (defined herein as groundwater extractions or water production in excess of natural groundwater replenishment and/or recharge) within the WWR and MC Management Areas of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (see **Figure 1**) would continue to increase at a steady rate. The five-year average gross overdraft (total net production minus net natural inflow) in the WWR Management Area is currently estimated to be about 79,000 acre-feet per year (AF/Yr), while gross overdraft in the MC Management Area is currently estimated at about 8,000 AF/Yr. Supplementing natural groundwater recharge resulting from rainfall runoff with artificial replenishment using imported water supplies is, therefore, necessary to offset annual and cumulative gross overdraft.

Current levels of groundwater production, without artificial replenishment, would result in adverse effects, including chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater in storage, decreased well yields, and increased groundwater extraction costs. Additionally, the region could experience water quality degradation, land subsidence, and environmental impacts. Artificial replenishment offsets the deficit between groundwater production and natural groundwater replenishment, and helps avoid adverse effects associated with overdraft.

Because groundwater production continues to exceed natural groundwater replenishment within each subbasin, continued artificial replenishment in the WWR and MC Management Areas is necessary to either eliminate or reduce the adverse effects of cumulative gross overdraft, and to protect the groundwater supply.



C. GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT

The Areas of Benefit (AOBs) for DWA's portion of the groundwater replenishment program are those portions of the WWR and MC Management Areas, including tributary subbasins (e.g. the San Geronio Pass Subbasin), rivers, or streams--which lie within the boundaries of DWA (**Figure 2**). The costs involved in carrying out DWA's groundwater replenishment program are essentially recovered through groundwater replenishment assessments applied to all groundwater and surface water production within each AOB, aside from specifically exempted production.

Section 15.4(a)(3) of Desert Water Agency Law defines *production* as "the extraction of groundwater by pumping or any other method within the boundaries of the agency, or the diversion within the agency of surface supplies which naturally replenish the groundwater supplies within the agency and are used therein." The following producers are specifically exempted from assessment: producers extracting groundwater from both subbasins and upstream tributaries at rates of 10 AF/Yr or less; and producers diverting surface water without diminishing stream flow and groundwater recharge of the subbasins and upstream tributaries by 10 AF/Yr or less. Therefore, *production*, as used herein, is understood as either extraction of groundwater from a Management Area or AOB (including its upstream tributaries), or diversion of surface water that would otherwise naturally replenish the groundwater within the Management Area or AOB (including its upstream tributaries). *Assessable production*, as used herein, is understood as production that does not include water produced by minimal pumpers and minimal diverters at rates of 10 AF/Yr or less.

Pursuant to Section 15.4(f) of the current Desert Water Agency Law, the replenishment assessment rate cannot exceed the sum of the following costs and charges:

1. Certain specified charges under the contract between DWA and the state related to the purchase of State Water Project water
2. Costs of importing and recharging water from sources other than the State Water Project (such as the Colorado River Aqueduct)
3. Costs of treating and distributing reclaimed water

The replenishment assessment rate has been calculated to recover the cost of importing and recharging water from the Colorado River Aqueduct shown in **Table 7**.



Costs associated with importing and recharging the water include, but are not limited to, capital expenditures and operation and maintenance expenses related to the purchase of additional water rights, the water recharge facility, monitoring imported water supplies, and a share of general administrative costs.

The specified charges under the contract between DWA and the state related to the purchase of State Water Project water that DWA may include in the replenishment assessment are:

1. The Variable Operation, Maintenance, Power, and Replacement Component of the Transportation Charge (herein the "Variable Transportation Charge")
2. The Off-Aqueduct Power Facilities Component of the Transportation Charge (herein the "Off-Aqueduct Power Charge")
3. The Delta Water Charge
4. Any Surplus Water or Unscheduled Water Charge

DWA has historically not included costs of surplus or unscheduled water deliveries in the replenishment assessment rate; however, as of 2022/23, surplus and unscheduled water charges, were added to the Assessment Rate calculation as shown in **Table 7**.

D. GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT AND REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT IN 2023

DWA has requested its maximum 2024 Table A SWP water allocation of 55,750 AF pursuant to its SWP Contract, for the purpose of groundwater replenishment. CVWD plans to do the same with its maximum 2024 Table A water allocation.

According to the most recent update from CDWR (CDWR Notification 24-04 to State Water Project Contractors for 2024, dated April 23, 2024), CDWR will deliver a partial 40% of Table A water allocation requests, resulting in deliveries of 77,640 AF of Table A water to MWD on behalf of the Coachella Valley agencies (22,300 AF on behalf of DWA). According to DWR, all of this water is currently scheduled for delivery to MWD during 2024 and none is currently scheduled to be carried over to 2025. Article 56 water from 2023 is scheduled for delivery to MWD in 2024, and over 18,000 AF of Article 56 water has already been delivered to DWA and CVWD. For 2024,



no SWP surplus water under Pool A or Pool B of the Turn-Back Water Pool Program has been offered. Article 21 water is not available in 2024. DWA and CVWD will likely not be able to jointly obtain any water under the Yuba River Accord in 2024. MWD could be obligated under the terms of the Second Amendment to the Quantitative Settlement Agreement (QSA) to deliver up to 50,000 AF of non-SWP water (35 TAF and 15 TAF QSA Programs) to CVWD in 2024. Normally, MWD would also deliver up to 19,000 AF to CVWD during a given year under the Glorious Land/Rosedale-Rio Bravo Agreement, but no water is scheduled for delivery under this agreement during 2024. Deliveries may occur as Colorado River water to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility, or as transfers from the Advance Delivery account, or a combination of both.

Based on the information set forth above, the *maximum permissible* replenishment assessment rate for recovery of Table A charges that can be established for fiscal year 2024/2025 (not including charges for surplus or unscheduled water, which are unknown at this time) is approximately \$257/AF, based on DWA's estimated Applicable Charges (Delta Water Charge, Variable Transportation Charge, and Off-Aqueduct Power Charge) of \$10,592,654 (average of estimated 2024 and 2025 Applicable Charges) and estimated 2024/2025 combined assessable production of 41,170 AF within the WWR and MC AOBs (see **Table 2**).

The *effective* replenishment assessment rate for Table A water is based on DWA's estimated Allocated SWP Charges for the current year (based on CDWR's projections for the assessment period) divided by the estimated assessable production for the assessment period, as set forth in **Table 6**. For this report, as with most previous reports, the assessable production for 2024/2025 is estimated as the assessable production for the previous year (2023).

Pursuant to the terms of the Water Management Agreement between DWA and CVWD, and based on DWA's estimated 2024/2025 Allocated Charges of \$9,751,144 and projected 2024 calendar year assessable production (shown in **Table 6** as estimated 2024/2025 assessable production) of 41,170 AF within the WWR and MC, the effective replenishment assessment rate component for Table A water for the 2024/2025 fiscal year is \$237/AF. **Table 6** includes DWA's historical estimated, actual effective, and estimated projected replenishment assessment rates, including amounts to recover costs for surplus and unscheduled water, administrative and general costs for importing and recharging water from the Colorado River Aqueduct, and recovery of costs deferred from previous years.



In winter 2016, DWA elected to adopt anticipated rate ranges for fiscal years 2017/2018 through 2021/2022 based on estimated projections of expenses and revenues at the time of adoption.

In accordance with direction from the DWA Board of Directors at their public meeting on May 4, 2021, the rate will be increased by an increment of \$20 annually subsequent to fiscal year 2022/2023. The recommended replenishment assessment rates (based on said \$20 annual increase) for fiscal years 2023/2024 through 2027/2028 are set forth in **Section V** herein, with the recommended rate for 2024/2025 being \$215.00/AF.

At the \$215.00 rate, DWA's replenishment assessment for the entire Replenishment Program will be about \$8,851,550, based on estimated assessable production of 41,170 AF (32,420 AF for the WWR AOB, and 8,750 AF for the MC AOB). Accordingly, DWA will bill approximately \$6,970,300 for the WWR AOB, and approximately \$1,881,250 for the MC AOB.

Due to significant increases in the Delta Water Charge beginning in 2015 that could result in large future increases in the replenishment assessment rate, DWA elected in 2016 to transfer the existing cumulative deficit in the Replenishment Assessment Account to reserve account(s), rather than continue to attempt to recover past deficits by future increases in the replenishment assessment rate. Deficits that result from the current and future assessments will be recovered by adding surcharges, as shown in the "Discretionary Deferral and Recovery" column for each AOB in **Table 7**.

The 2019 Exchange Agreement with MWD contains a provision that obligates DWA and CVWD to pay a portion of MWD's average long-term costs to store water in the Indio Subbasin in years when the SWP Allocation is greater than 55%. The method of calculating the payment amount for DWA and CVWD is set forth in Exhibit C of the 2019 Exchange Agreement. For an SWP Allocation of 100%, DWA's payment amount would be \$155/AF x 6,336 AF (DWA's multi-year supply share for 100% allocation, from the table in **Exhibit C**) = \$982,080.

E. SUMMARY

Groundwater production exceeds natural replenishment in the westerly portion of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin even though groundwater levels have generally stabilized. Cumulative net overdraft (cumulative gross overdraft offset by artificial replenishment since commencement



of artificial replenishment activities) is currently estimated to be about 135,000 AF in the WWR Management Area (since 1973) and about 46,800 AF in the MC Management Area (since 2002). Groundwater replenishment is necessary to maintain stable groundwater levels for sustainability. Even though DWA has requested of CDWR its full SWP Table A allocation of 55,750 AF, CDWR has approved delivery of 40% of this allocation during the coming year, and DWA has elected to adopt a groundwater replenishment assessment rate for 2024/2025 of \$215.00/AF.

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**CHAPTER II
INTRODUCTION**



CHAPTER II INTRODUCTION

A. THE COACHELLA VALLEY AND ITS GROUNDWATER

1. The Coachella Valley

The Coachella Valley is a desert valley in Riverside County, California. It extends approximately 45 miles southeast from the San Bernardino Mountains to the northern shore of the Salton Sea. Cities of the Coachella Valley include Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage, and the unincorporated communities of Thousand Palms, Thermal, Bermuda Dunes, Oasis, and Mecca. The Coachella Valley is bordered on the north by Mount San Gorgonio of the San Bernardino Mountains, on the west by the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, on the east by the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and on the south by the Salton Sea.

The Coachella Valley lies within the northwesterly portion of California's Colorado Desert, an extension of the Sonoran Desert. The San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa Mountains provide an effective barrier against coastal storms, and greatly reduce the contribution of direct precipitation to replenish the Coachella Valley's groundwater basin, resulting in an arid climate. The bulk of natural groundwater replenishment comes from runoff from the adjacent mountains.

Climate in the Coachella Valley is characterized by low humidity, high summer temperatures, and mild dry winters. Average annual precipitation in the Coachella Valley varies from 4 inches on the Valley floor to more than 30 inches in the surrounding mountains. Most of the precipitation occurs during December through February (except for summer thundershowers). The low rainfall is inadequate to supply sufficient water supply for the valley, thus the need for the importation of Colorado River water. Precipitation data recorded at nine rain gauge stations in the Upper Coachella Valley by Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is included in **Appendix A.**



Prevailing winds in the area are usually gentle, but occasionally increase to velocities of 30 miles per hour or more. Midsummer temperatures commonly exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), frequently reach 110°F, and periodically reach 120°F. The average winter temperature is approximately 60°F.

2. The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin

The Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin No. 7-21), as described in CDWR Bulletins 108 and 118, is bounded on the north and east by non-water-bearing crystalline rocks of the San Bernardino and Little San Bernardino Mountains and on the south and west by the crystalline rocks of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains. At the west end of the San Gorgonio Pass, between Beaumont and Banning, the basin boundary is defined by a surface drainage divide separating the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin from the Beaumont Groundwater Basin of the Upper Santa Ana Drainage Area.

The southern boundary is formed primarily by the watershed of the Mecca Hills and by the northwest shoreline of the Salton Sea running between the Santa Rosa Mountains and Mortmar. Between the Salton Sea and Travertine Rock, at the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains, the lower boundary coincides with the Riverside/Imperial County Line.

Southerly of the southern boundary, at Mortmar and at Travertine Rock, the subsurface materials are predominantly fine grained and low in permeability; although groundwater is present, it is not readily extractable. A zone of transition exists at these boundaries; to the north the subsurface materials are coarser and more readily yield groundwater.

Although there is interflow of groundwater throughout the groundwater basin, fault barriers, constrictions in the basin profile, and areas of low permeability limit and control movement of groundwater. Based on these factors, the groundwater basin has been divided into subbasins and subareas as described by CDWR in 1964 and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in 1971.



3. Subbasins and Subareas

The San Andreas Fault drives a complex pattern of branching fault lines within the Coachella Valley which define the boundaries of the subbasins that make up the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (CDWR 2003). According to CDWR, there are four subbasins within the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin: the Indio Subbasin (referred to herein as the Whitewater Subbasin), Mission Creek Subbasin, San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin, and Desert Hot Springs Subbasin. USGS includes a fifth subbasin, the Garnet Hill Subbasin, which CDWR considers to be a subarea of the Indio Subbasin.

The subbasins, with their groundwater storage reservoirs, are defined without regard to water quantity or quality. They delineate areas underlain by formations which readily yield the stored water through water wells and offer natural reservoirs for the regulation of water supplies.

The boundaries between subbasins within the groundwater basin are generally defined by faults that serve as effective barriers to the lateral movement of groundwater. Minor subareas have also been delineated, based on one or more of the following geologic or hydrologic characteristics: type of water bearing formations, water quality, areas of confined groundwater, forebay areas, groundwater divides and surface drainage divides.

The following is a list of the subbasins and associated subareas, based on the CDWR and USGS designations:

- Mission Creek Subbasin (Subbasin 7-21.02 per CDWR Bulletin 118, Update 2003)
- Desert Hot Springs Subbasin (Subbasin 7-21.03 per CDWR Bulletin 118, Update 2003)
 - Miracle Hill Subarea
 - Sky Valley Subarea
 - Fargo Canyon Subarea
- San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin (Subbasin 7-21.04 per CDWR Bulletin 118, Update 2003)



- Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin (Subbasin 7-21.01 per CDWR Bulletin 118, Update 2003, referred to therein as the Indio Subbasin)
 - Palm Springs Subarea
 - Garnet Hill (considered a separate subbasin by USGS)
 - Thermal Subarea
 - Thousand Palms Subarea
 - Oasis Subarea

DWA's groundwater replenishment program encompasses portions of three of the four subbasins (Whitewater River (Indio), Mission Creek, and San Gorgonio Pass). DWA's replenishment program does not include the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin. **Figure 2** illustrates the subbasin boundaries per the MC/GH WMP, CDWR Bulletin 118, Update 2003, and DWA's AOBs of the groundwater replenishment program.

The boundaries (based on faults, barriers, constrictions in basin profile, and changes in permeability of water-bearing units), geology, hydrogeology, water supply, and groundwater storage of these subbasins are further described in the following sections.

a. Mission Creek Subbasin (MC)

Water-bearing materials underlying the Mission Creek upland comprise the MC. This subbasin is designated Number 7-21.02 in CDWR's Bulletin 118, Update 2003. The subbasin is bounded on the south by the Banning Fault and on the north and east by the Mission Creek Fault, both of which are branches of the San Andreas Fault. The subbasin is bordered on the west by relatively impermeable rocks of the San Bernardino Mountains. The Indio Hills are located in the easterly portion of the subbasin, and consist of the semi-water-bearing Palm Springs Formation. The area within this boundary northwesterly of the Indio Hills reflects the estimated geographic limit of effective storage within the subbasin (CDWR 1964).

Both the Mission Creek Fault and the Banning Fault are partially effective barriers to lateral groundwater movement, as evidenced by offset water levels, fault



springs, and changes in vegetation. Water level differences across the Banning Fault, between the MC and the Garnet Hill Subarea of the WWR, are on the order of 200 feet to 250 feet. Similar water level differences exist across the Mission Creek Fault between the MC and Desert Hot Springs Subbasin (MWH 2013).

This subbasin relies on the same imported SWP/Colorado River Exchange Water source for replenishment, as does the westerly portion of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin. CVWD, DWA, and MSWD make up the Management Committee under the terms of the 2004 Mission Creek Settlement Agreement. This agreement and the 2014 Mission Creek Water Management Agreement between CVWD and DWA specify that the available SWP water will be allocated between the MC and WWR Management Areas in proportion to the amount of water produced or diverted from each subbasin during the preceding year.

b. Desert Hot Springs Subbasin

The Desert Hot Springs Subbasin is designated Number 7-21.03 in CDWR's Bulletin 118 (2003). It is bounded on the north by the Little San Bernardino Mountains and on the southeast by the Mission Creek and San Andreas Faults. The Mission Creek Fault separates the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin from the MC, and the San Andreas Fault separates the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin from the Whitewater River Subbasin. Both faults serve as effective barriers to lateral groundwater flow. The subbasin has been divided into three subareas: Miracle Hill, Sky Valley, and Fargo Canyon (CDWR 1964).

The Desert Hot Springs Subbasin is not extensively developed, except in the Desert Hot Springs area. Relatively poor groundwater quality has limited the use of this subbasin for groundwater supply. The Miracle Hill Subarea underlies portions of the City of Desert Hot Springs and is characterized by hot mineralized groundwater, which supplies a number of spas in that area. The Fargo Canyon Subarea underlies a portion of the planning area along Dillon Road north of Interstate 10. This area is characterized by coarse alluvial fans and stream channels flowing out of Joshua Tree National Park. Based on limited groundwater data for this area, flow is generally to the southeast. Water quality is relatively poor with



salinities in the range of 700 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to over 1,000 mg/L (CDWR 1964).

c. San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin

The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin lies entirely within the San Gorgonio Pass area, bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains on the north and the San Jacinto Mountains on the south (CDWR 2003). This subbasin is designated Number 7 21.04 in CDWR's Bulletin 118 (2003).

The San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin is hydrologically connected to the Whitewater River Subbasin on the east. Groundwater within the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin moves from west to east and moves into the Whitewater River Subbasin by passing over the suballuvial bedrock constriction at the east end of the pass (CDWR 1964).

DWA's service area includes three square miles of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin.

d. Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin

The Whitewater River Subbasin, as defined herein, is the same as the Indio Subbasin (Number 7 21.01) as described in CDWR Bulletin No. 118 (2003). It underlies the major portion of the Coachella Valley floor and encompasses approximately 400 square miles. Beginning approximately one mile west of the junction of State Highway 111 and Interstate 10, the Whitewater River Subbasin extends southeast approximately 70 miles to the Salton Sea.

The Subbasin is bordered on the southwest by the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains and is separated from the Mission Creek and Desert Hot Springs Subbasins to the north and east by the Banning Fault (CDWR 1964). The Garnet Hill Fault, which extends southeasterly from the north side of San Gorgonio Pass to the Indio Hills, is a partially effective barrier to lateral groundwater movement from the Garnet Hill Subarea into the Palm Springs Subarea of the Whitewater River Subbasin, with some portions in the shallower zones more permeable. The



San Andreas Fault, extending southeasterly from the junction of the Mission Creek and Banning Faults in the Indio Hills and continuing out of the basin on the east flank of the Salton Sea, is also an effective barrier to lateral groundwater movement from the northeast (CDWR 1964).

The subbasin underlies the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella, and the unincorporated communities of Thousand Palms, Thermal, Bermuda Dunes, Oasis, and Mecca. From about Indio southeasterly to the Salton Sea, the subbasin contains increasingly thick layers of silt and clay, especially in the shallower portions of the subbasin. These silt and clay layers, which are remnants of ancient lake bed deposits, impede the percolation of water applied for irrigation and limit groundwater replenishment opportunities to the westerly fringe of the subbasin (CDWR 1964).

In 1964, CDWR estimated that the four subbasins that make up the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin contained a total of approximately 39.2 million AF of water in the first 1,000 feet below the ground surface; much of this water originated as runoff from the adjacent mountains. Of this amount, approximately 28.8 million AF of water was stored in the overall Whitewater River Subbasin (CDWR 1964). However, the amount of water in the Whitewater River Subbasin has decreased over the years because it has developed to the point where significant groundwater production occurs (CVWD 2012). The natural supply of water to the northwestern part of the Coachella Valley is not keeping pace with the basin outflow, due mainly to large consumptive uses created by the resort-recreation economy and permanent resident population in the northwestern Whitewater River Subbasin, and large agricultural economy in the southeastern Whitewater River Subbasin. Imported SWP water allocations are exchanged for Colorado River water and utilized for replenishment in the westerly portion of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin to replace consumptive uses created by the resort recreation economy and permanent resident population.

The Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin is not currently adjudicated. From a management perspective, CVWD divides the portion of the subbasin within its



service area into two AOBs designated the West Whitewater River Subbasin AOB and the East Whitewater River Subbasin AOB. The dividing line between these two areas is an irregular line trending northeast to southwest between the Indio Hills north of the City of Indio and Point Happy in La Quinta (see paragraph e.5 below for the history of this division). The WWR Management Area is jointly managed by CVWD and DWA under the terms of the 2014 Whitewater Water Management Agreement. The East Whitewater River Subbasin AOB is managed by CVWD (CVWD 2012).

Hydrogeologically, the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin is divided into five subareas: Palm Springs, Garnet Hill, Thermal, Thousand Palms, and Oasis Subareas. The Palm Springs Subarea is the forebay or main area of replenishment to the subbasin. The Thermal Subarea is the pressure or confined area within the basin. The other three subareas are peripheral areas having unconfined groundwater conditions.

1) Palm Springs Subarea

The triangular area between the Garnet Hill Fault and the east slope of the San Jacinto Mountains southeast to Cathedral City is designated the Palm Springs Subarea. Groundwater is unconfined in this area. The Coachella Valley fill materials within the Palm Springs Subarea are essentially heterogeneous alluvial fan deposits with little sorting and little fine grained material content. The thickness of these water-bearing materials is not known; however, it exceeds 1,000 feet. Although no lithologic distinction is apparent from well drillers' logs, the probable thickness of recent deposits suggests that Ocotillo conglomerate underlies recent fan conglomerate in the subarea at depths ranging from 300 feet to 400 feet.

Natural replenishment to the aquifer in the Whitewater River Subbasin occurs primarily in the Palm Springs Subarea. The major natural sources include infiltration of stream runoff from the San Jacinto Mountains and the Whitewater River, and subsurface inflow from the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin. Deep percolation of direct precipitation on the Palm Springs



Subarea is considered negligible as it is consumed by evapotranspiration (CDWR 1964).

2) Garnet Hill Subarea (GH)

The area between the Garnet Hill Fault and the Banning Fault, named the Garnet Hill Subarea (GH) of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin by CDWR (1964), was considered a distinct subbasin by the USGS because of the partially effective Banning and Garnet Hill Faults as barriers to lateral groundwater movement. This is demonstrated by a difference of 170 feet in groundwater level elevation in a horizontal distance of 3,200 feet across the Garnet Hill Fault, as measured in the spring of 1961. However, the Garnet Hill Fault does not reach the surface, and is probably only effective as a barrier to lateral groundwater movement below a depth of about 100 feet below ground surface (MWH 2013).

The 2013 MC/GH WMP states groundwater production is low in the Garnet Hill Subarea and is not expected to increase significantly in the future due to relatively low well yields compared to those in the MC. Water levels in the western and central portions of the subbasin show a positive response to large replenishment quantities from the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility, while levels are relatively flat in the easterly portion of the subbasin. The small number of wells in the subarea limits the hydrogeologic understanding of how this subbasin operates relative to the MC and the neighboring Palm Springs Subarea of the Whitewater River Subbasin.

Although some natural replenishment to this subarea may come from Mission Creek and other streams that pass through during periods of high flood flows, the chemical character of the groundwater (and its direction of movement) indicate that the main source of natural replenishment to the subbasin comes from the Whitewater River through the permeable deposits which underlie Whitewater Hill (MWH 2013).



This subarea is considered a separate subbasin by USGS; however, it is considered part of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin in CDWR's Bulletin 118 (2003) and, therefore, was not designated with a separate subbasin number therein. CVWD and DWA, both consider the Garnet Hill Subarea to be a part of the WWR Management Area. There are no assessable groundwater pumpers within CVWD's portion of the Garnet Hill Subarea, and two assessable groundwater pumpers within DWA's portion of the Garnet Hill Subarea, which together produced a total of approximately 286 AF of groundwater from the subarea in 2023.

3) Thermal Subarea

Groundwater of the Palm Springs Subarea moves southeastward into the interbedded sands, silts, and clays underlying the central portion of the Coachella Valley. The division between the Palm Springs Subarea and the Thermal Subarea is near Cathedral City. The permeabilities parallel to the bedding of the deposits in the Thermal Subarea are several times the permeabilities perpendicular to the bedding and, therefore, movement of groundwater parallel to the bedding predominates. Confined or semi-confined groundwater conditions are present in the major portion of the Thermal Subarea. Movement of groundwater under these conditions is present in the major portion of the Thermal Subarea and is caused by differences in piezometric (pressure) level, or head. Unconfined or free water conditions are present in the alluvial fans at the base of the Santa Rosa Mountains, such as the fans at the mouth of Deep Canyon and in the La Quinta area.

Sand and gravel lenses underlying this subarea are discontinuous, and clay beds are not extensive. However, two aquifer zones separated by a zone of finer-grained materials were identified from well logs. The fine-grained materials within the intervening horizontal plane are not tight enough or persistent enough to completely restrict the vertical interflow of water, or to warrant the use of the term "aquiclude". Therefore, the term "aquitard"



is used for this zone of less permeable material that separates the upper and lower aquifer zones in the southeastern part of the Valley.

The lower aquifer zone, composed of part of the Ocotillo conglomerate, consists of silty sands and gravels with interbeds of silt and clay. It contains the greatest quantity of stored groundwater in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, but serves only that portion of the Valley easterly of Washington Street. The top of the lower aquifer zone is present at a depth ranging from 300 feet to 600 feet below the surface. The thickness of the zone is undetermined, as the deepest wells present in the Coachella Valley have not penetrated it in its entirety. The available data indicate that the zone is at least 500 feet thick and may be in excess of 1,000 feet thick.

The aquitard overlying the lower aquifer zone is generally 100 feet to 200 feet thick, although in small areas on the periphery of the Salton Sea it is more than 500 feet thick. North and west of Indio, in a curved zone approximately one mile wide, the aquitard is apparently lacking and no distinction is made between the upper and lower aquifer zones.

Capping the upper aquifer zone in the Thermal Subarea is a shallow fine-grained zone in which semi-perched groundwater is present. This zone consists of recent silts, clays, and fine sands and is relatively persistent southeast of Indio. It ranges from zero to 100 feet thick and is generally an effective barrier to deep percolation. However, north and west of Indio, the zone is composed mainly of clayey sands and silts, and its effect in retarding deep percolation is limited. The low permeability of the materials southeast of Indio has contributed to irrigation drainage problems in the area. Semi-perched groundwater has been maintained by irrigation water applied to agricultural lands south of Point Happy, necessitating the construction of an extensive subsurface tile drain system (CDWR 1964).



The Thermal Subarea contains the division between CVWD's west and east AOBs of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin, which is more fully described in paragraph e.5 below.

The imported Colorado River supply through the Coachella Canal is used mainly for irrigation in the easterly portion of the Whitewater River Subbasin. Annual deliveries of Colorado River water through the Coachella Canal of approximately 300,000 AF are a significant component of southeastern Coachella Valley hydrology. A smaller portion of the Coachella Canal water supply, along with recycled water, is used to offset groundwater pumping by golf courses in the westerly portion of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin via the Mid-Valley Pipeline (MVP).

Using state-of-the-art technology, CVWD developed and calibrated a peer-reviewed, three-dimensional groundwater model of the entire Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (Fogg 2000). The model was based on data from over 2,500 wells, and includes an extensive database of well chemistry reports, well completion reports, electric logs, and specific capacity tests. This model improved on previous groundwater models, and incorporated the latest hydrological evaluations from previous studies conducted by CDWR and USGS to gain a better understanding of the hydrogeology in this subbasin and the benefits of water management practices identified in the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan. The model formed the theoretical basis of the 2010 Update to the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan. It was updated in 2021 as part of the development of the Indio SGMA Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek SGMA Alternative Plan.

4) Thousand Palms Subarea

The small area along the southwest flank of the Indio Hills is named the Thousand Palms Subarea. The southwest boundary of the subarea was determined by tracing the limits of distinctive groundwater chemical



characteristics. The major aquifers of the Whitewater River Subbasin are characterized by calcium bicarbonate; but water in the Thousand Palms Subarea is characterized by sodium sulfate (CDWR 1964).

The differences in water quality suggest that replenishment to the Thousand Palms Subarea comes primarily from the Indio Hills and is limited in supply. The relatively sharp boundary between chemical characteristics of water derived from the Indio Hills and groundwater in the Thermal Subarea suggests there is little intermixing of the two waters.

The configuration of the water table north of the community of Thousand Palms is such that the generally uniform, southeasterly gradient in the Palm Springs Subarea diverges and steepens to the east along the base of Edom Hill. This steepened gradient suggests a barrier to the movement of groundwater: possibly a reduction in permeability of the water-bearing materials, or possibly a southeast extension of the Garnet Hill Fault. However, such an extension of the Garnet Hill Fault is unlikely. There is no surface expression of such a fault, and the gravity measurements taken during the 1964 CDWR investigation do not suggest a subsurface fault. The residual gravity profile across this area supports these observations. The sharp increase in gradient is therefore attributed to lower permeability of the materials to the east.

Most of the Thousand Palms Subarea is located within the westerly portion of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin. Groundwater levels in this area show similar patterns to those of the adjacent Thermal Subarea, suggesting a hydraulic connectivity (CDWR 1964).

5) Oasis Subarea

Another peripheral zone of unconfined groundwater that is different in chemical characteristics from water in the major aquifers of the Whitewater River Subbasin is found underlying the Oasis Piedmont slope. This zone, named the Oasis Subarea, extends along the base of the Santa



Rosa Mountains. Water-bearing materials underlying the subarea consist of highly permeable fan deposits. Although groundwater data suggest that the boundary between the Oasis and Thermal Subareas may be a buried fault extending from Travertine Rock to the community of Oasis, the remainder of the boundary is a lithologic change from the coarse fan deposits of the Oasis Subarea to the interbedded sands, gravel, and silts of the Thermal Subarea. Little information is available as to the thickness of the water-bearing materials, but it is estimated to be in excess of 1,000 feet. Groundwater levels in the Oasis Subarea have exhibited similar declines as elsewhere in the subbasin due to increased groundwater pumping to meet agricultural demands on the Oasis slope (CDWR 1964).

6) East/West AOB Division

The Thermal Subarea (see paragraph e.2 above) contains the division between the westerly and easterly portions of the Whitewater River Subbasin (CVWD's WWR AOB and East Whitewater River Subbasin AOB). This division constitutes the southern boundary of the management area governed by the Management Agreement between CVWD and DWA.

The boundary between these two Management Areas extends from Point Happy (a promontory of the Santa Rosa Mountains between Indian Wells and La Quinta) northeasterly, generally along Washington Street, to a point on the San Andreas Fault intersecting the northerly prolongation of Jefferson Street in Indio.

The boundary was originally defined primarily on the basis of differing groundwater levels resulting from differences in groundwater use and management northerly and southerly of the boundary. Primarily due to the application of imported water from the Coachella Canal, and an attendant reduction in groundwater extraction, the water levels in the area southeasterly from Point Happy (the East Whitewater River Subbasin Management Area) rose until the early 1970s, while groundwater levels northwesterly from Point Happy (the WWR Management Area) were



dropping due to continued development and pumping. This was stated by Tyley (USGS 1974) as follows:

"The south boundary is an imaginary line extending from Point Happy northeast to the Little San Bernardino Mountains and was chosen for the following reasons: (1) North of the boundary, water levels have been declining while south of the boundary, water levels have been rising since 1949 and (2) north of the boundary, ground water is the major source of irrigation water while south of the boundary, imported water from the Colorado River is the major source of irrigation water."

In addition, according to CDWR (1964) and as discussed above, the easterly portion of the Thermal Subarea is distinguished from area north and west of Indio within the Thermal Subarea by the presence of several relatively impervious clay layers (aquitards) lying between the ground surface and the main groundwater aquifer, creating confined and semi-confined aquifer conditions (see Figure 2). These conditions were characterized by Tyley as "artesian conditions" southerly of the south boundary.

Groundwater levels northerly of the boundary have been stable or increasing since the 1970s (per recorded measurements of USGS, DWA, and CVWD wells), except in the greater Palm Desert area, largely due to the commencement of replenishment activities at the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility in 1973. Groundwater levels in the greater Palm Desert area continue to decline, but at a reduced rate as a result of the groundwater replenishment program. The construction of CVWD's Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility (PD-GRF), which commenced operations in early 2019, is expected to further curtail said decline in groundwater levels. Differences between the East Whitewater River Subbasin Management Area and WWR Management Area also persist in terms of management of the groundwater replenishment program and by groundwater usage (there is significantly



more agricultural use in CVWD's East Whitewater River Subbasin AOB than in the WWR Management Area).

7) Summary

The Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin consists of five subareas: Palm Springs, Garnet Hill, Thermal, Thousand Palms, and Oasis Subareas. The Palm Springs Subarea is the forebay or main area of replenishment to the subbasin. The Garnet Hill Subarea lies to the North and adjacent to the Palm Springs Subarea. The Thermal Subarea includes the pressure or confined area within the basin. The Thousand Palms and Oasis Subareas are peripheral areas having unconfined groundwater conditions. From a management perspective, the Whitewater River Subbasin is divided into a westerly and easterly portion, with the dividing line extending from Point Happy in La Quinta to the northeast, terminating at the San Andreas Fault and the Indio Hills at Jefferson Street.

Potable groundwater is not readily available within the following areas in the Coachella Valley: Indio Hills, Mecca Hills, Barton Canyon, Bombay Beach, and Salton City. Water service to these areas is derived from groundwater pumped from adjacent areas.

B. THE GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

DWA's Groundwater Replenishment and Assessment Program was established to augment groundwater supplies and arrest or retard declining water table conditions within the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, specifically within the WWR and MC AOBs (see **Figure 1**).

1. Water Management Areas

Pursuant to the Water Management Agreements between CVWD and DWA, the Water Management Areas encompass the Westerly Portion of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin, a portion of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin, and the entire MC (except three



square miles in the Painted Hills area and a small portion that lies within San Bernardino County) within the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin (see **Figure 1**).

- The West Whitewater River Subbasin (WWR) Management Area

CVWD and DWA have recognized the need to manage the westerly portion of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin as a complete unit rather than as individual segments underlying the individual agencies' boundaries. This management area consists of the Palm Springs, Garnet Hill, and Thousand Palms Subareas, a portion of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin (tributary to the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin), and the westerly portion of the Thermal Subarea. The management area was established to encompass the area of groundwater overdraft as evidenced by declining water level conditions, and includes areas within both CVWD and DWA boundaries. The easterly boundary of the WWR Management Area extends from Point Happy (a promontory of the Santa Rosa Mountains between Indian Wells and La Quinta) northeasterly, generally along Washington Street, to a point on the San Andreas Fault intersecting the northerly prolongation of Jefferson Street in Indio.

CVWD has long considered the portion of the Garnet Hill Subarea within its boundaries to be a part of its WWR AOB. Prior to 2020, DWA considered the portion of the Garnet Hill Subarea within its service area to be a separate management area and AOB, but now considers it to be a part of its WWR AOB.

DWA's WWR AOB is located entirely within the WWR Management Area.

- The Mission Creek Subbasin (MC) Management Area

CVWD and DWA have recognized the need to manage the MC as a complete unit rather than as individual segments underlying the individual agency's boundaries. This management area consists of the entire MC. DWA's MC AOB is located entirely within the MC Management Area.



2. Areas of Benefit

The Areas of Benefit (AOBs) for DWA's replenishment program consist of the westerly portion of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, including portions of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin (including the Garnet Hill Subarea), MC, and tributaries thereto (such as the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin), situated within DWA's service area boundary (see **Figure 2**). DWA has two AOBs within its replenishment program: the WWR AOB and the MC AOB.

DWA's **WWR AOB** consists of that portion of the WWR Management Area situated within DWA's service area boundary (including portions of the Garnet Hill Subarea and the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin).

DWA's **MC AOB** consists of that portion of the MC Management Area situated within DWA's service area boundary.

The AOBs for CVWD's replenishment program consist of the portions of the Whitewater River Subbasin and Mission Creek Subbasin within CVWD's boundary. CVWD has a total of three AOBs within its groundwater replenishment program: the CVWD MC AOB; the CVWD WWR AOB; and the East Whitewater River Subbasin AOB (see **Figure 1**).

Within DWA's WWR AOB, there are seven stream diversions on the Whitewater River and its tributaries, five by DWA (two on Chino Creek, one on Snow Creek, one on Falls Creek, and one (consisting of two shallow wells) by the former Whitewater Mutual Water Company, which was acquired by DWA in 2009), one by the Wildlands Conservancy (formerly the Whitewater Trout Farm) which is used for conservation and educational purposes, and one by CVWD at the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility; the latter three being on the Whitewater River itself. There are no stream diversions within the MC AOB. DWA's WWR AOB also includes subsurface tributary flows from the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin located to the west.

While the replenishment assessments outlined on the following pages are based on and limited to water production within DWA's AOBs, available water supply, estimated water requirements, and groundwater replenishment are referenced herein to the entire WWR



Management Area and MC Management Area. The WWR and MC Management Areas are replenished jointly by CVWD and DWA for water supply purposes, and the two agencies jointly manage the imported water supplies within said Management Areas.

3. Water Management Agreements

The replenishment program was implemented pursuant to a joint Water Management Agreement for the WWR Management Area ("Whitewater River Subbasin Water Management Agreement", executed July 1, 1976 and amended December 15, 1992 and July 15, 2014) between CVWD and DWA. Later, a similar program was implemented within the MC Management Area pursuant to a similar joint Water Management Agreement ("Mission Creek Subbasin Water Management Agreement", executed April 8, 2003 and amended July 15, 2014).

CVWD and DWA entered into a Settlement Agreement with MSWD in December 2004, which affirmed the water allocation procedure that had been established earlier by CVWD and DWA, and which established a Management Committee, consisting of the General Managers of CVWD, DWA, and MSWD, to review production and recharge activities. The Addendum to the Settlement Agreement states that the water available for recharge each year shall be divided between the WWR Management Area and the MC Management Area proportionate to the previous year's production from within each management area (see **Appendix B**). The agreement allows for flexibility in the timing of the deliveries based on delivery capability and operational constraints.

Conditions of the Settlement Agreement and Addendum between DWA, CVWD, and MSWD state that DWA and CVWD have the authority to levy replenishment assessments on water produced from subbasins of the Upper (Western) Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin within DWA and CVWD's AOBs, if found that recharge activities benefit those subbasins.

The Water Management Agreements call for maximum importation of SWP Contract Table A water allocations by CVWD and DWA for replenishment of groundwater basins or subbasins within defined Water Management Areas. The Agreement also requires



collection of data necessary for sound management of water resources within these same Water Management Areas.

4. SGMA

In 2014, faced with declining groundwater levels (most notably in California's Central Valley), the California Legislature enacted the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) which was intended to provide a framework for the sustainable management of groundwater resources throughout California, primarily by local authorities. SGMA consisted of three bills, AB 1739 (Dickinson), SB 1168 (Pavley), and SB 1319 (Pavley), and was signed into law by Governor Brown on September 16, 2014, initially becoming effective on January 1, 2015.

SGMA required local authorities to form local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs), which are required to evaluate conditions in their local water basins and adopt locally-based Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) tailored to their regional economic and environmental needs. SGMA allows a 20-year time frame for GSAs to implement their GSPs and achieve long-term groundwater sustainability. It protects existing water rights and does not affect current drought response measures.

SGMA provides local GSAs with tools and authority to:

- Monitor and manage groundwater levels and quality
- Monitor and manage land subsidence and changes in surface water flow and quality affecting groundwater levels or quality or caused by groundwater extraction
- Require registration of groundwater wells
- Require reporting of annual extractions
- Require reporting of surface water diversions to underground storage
- Impose limits on extractions from individual wells
- Assess fees to implement local GSPs
- Request revisions of basin boundaries, including establishing new subbasins



In response to 2010 legislation, CDWR developed the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program to track seasonal and long-term trends in groundwater elevations in California's groundwater basins. Through its CASGEM program, CDWR ranked the priority of each groundwater basin in California as either very low, low, medium, or high.

In addition, CDWR, as required by SGMA, identified the basins and subbasins that are in conditions of critical overdraft. Twenty-one basins and subbasins in California were identified as critically overdrafted basins.

CDWR has not identified the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins as critically overdrafted, but has identified them as subbasins of medium priority.

In February of 2015, Desert Water Agency formed the Desert Water Agency Groundwater Sustainability Authority (DWAGSA), covering portions of the Indio, Mission Creek, and San Geronio River Subbasins. In October-November of 2015, CVWD formed the Coachella Valley Water District Groundwater Sustainability Agency (CVWDGSA), covering portions of the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins. The Indio Water Authority and Coachella Water Authority also formed GSAs.

The four GSAs operating within the Indio Subbasin collaboratively submitted the 2010 Coachella Valley Groundwater Management Plan Update and supporting materials as an Alternative Plan to a GSP for the Indio Subbasin in December 2016. In July 2019, that Alternative Plan was approved by DWR, along with some recommendations for new information and requirement that an Alternative Plan Update be prepared by January 1, 2022, and every five years thereafter. The Indio SGMA Alternative Plan was adopted and submitted to DWR in December 2021.

DWAGSA, CVWDGSA, and MSWD submitted the 2013 MC/GH WMP and supporting materials as an Alternative Plan to a GSP for the Mission Creek Subbasin in December 2016. In July 2019, that Alternative Plan was approved by DWR, along with some recommendations for new information and requirement that an Alternative Plan Update be prepared by January 1, 2022, and every five years thereafter. The *Mission Creek SGMA Alternative Plan* was adopted and submitted to DWR in December 2021.



By eliminating overdraft conditions, the goal of SGMA is to create statewide groundwater conditions that are "sustainable". SGMA defines the term "sustainable yield" as follows:

"The maximum quantity of water, calculated over a base period representative of long-term conditions in the basin and including any temporary surplus that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing an undesirable result."

"Undesirable results" are defined in SGMA as:

1. "Chronic lowering of groundwater levels indicating a significant and unreasonable depletion of supply if continued over the planning and implementation horizon. Overdraft during a period of drought is not sufficient to establish a chronic lowering of groundwater levels if extractions and recharge are managed as necessary to ensure that reductions in groundwater levels or storage during a period of drought are offset by increases in groundwater levels or storage during other periods."
2. "Significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater storage."
3. "Significant and unreasonable seawater (salt water) intrusion."
4. "Significant and unreasonable degraded water quality, including the migration of contaminant plumes that impair water supplies."
5. "Significant and unreasonable land subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses."
6. "Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses"

Sustainability must be achieved within 20 years after adoption of the GSP or GSP Alternative. The San Geronio Pass Subbasin must achieve sustainability in 2042, and the Mission Creek and Indio Subbasins must achieve sustainability by 2036.



5. Groundwater Overdraft

According to DWR Bulletin 118-80 (Groundwater Basins in California):

"Overdraft is the condition of a groundwater basin in which the amount of water withdrawn by pumping over the long-term exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin. Overdraft is characterized by groundwater levels that decline over a period of years and never fully recover, even in wet years. Overdraft can lead to increased extraction costs, land subsidence, water quality degradation, and environmental impacts."

DWR Bulletin 118-80 states that overdraft conditions in a basin become "critical" when:

"...continuation of present water management practices would probably result in significant adverse overdraft-related environmental, social, or economic impacts."

DWR Bulletin 160-93 (California Water Plan) expands on Bulletin 118-80's "period of years" as follows:

"Such a period of time must be long enough to produce a record that, when averaged, approximates the long-term average hydrologic conditions for the basin."

DWR Bulletin 160-09 (2009 California Water Plan Update) synthesizes the definitions provided in Bulletins 118-80 and 160-93 as follows:

"Overdraft is defined as the condition of a groundwater basin in which the amount of water withdrawn by pumping exceeds the amount of water that recharges the basin over a period of years, during which the water supply conditions approximate average conditions."



The above is the general definition of groundwater overdraft used herein. However, as noted in both CDWR Bulletin 118-80 and SGMA, consideration of groundwater overdraft is qualified by adverse effects of overdraft, such as chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater in storage, decreased well yields, increased groundwater extraction costs, water quality degradation, sea-water intrusion, land subsidence, depletions of interconnected surface water with adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water, and environmental impacts.

The historical occurrence of overdraft in the Basin was caused by the rapid development of agriculture in the area during the early 1900s, followed by increasing urban and recreational development in the later 1900s. This growth led to increased water demands that were met by groundwater pumping, which exceeded the natural recharge to the Basin and caused overdraft conditions.

For purposes of this report, groundwater overdraft is considered in terms of "gross overdraft" and "net overdraft". The term "gross overdraft" refers to groundwater extractions or water production in excess of natural groundwater replenishment or recharge, as an annual rate in AF/Yr, and "cumulative gross overdraft" refers to the gross overdraft in AF accumulated over the recorded history of an aquifer (since 1956 for WWR and since 1978 for MC). The term "net overdraft" refers herein to gross overdraft offset by artificial replenishment.

The initial Water Management Agreement was developed following numerous investigations regarding the groundwater supply within the Coachella Valley; said investigations are addressed in DWA's previous reports (*Engineer's Report on Groundwater Replenishment and Assessment Program for the Whitewater River Subbasin* for the years 1978/1979 through 1983/1984). These investigations all concluded that gross overdraft (groundwater extractions or water production in excess of natural groundwater replenishment and/or recharge) existed within the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin and its subbasins.



6. Groundwater Replenishment

a. Summary

Since 1973, CVWD and DWA have been using Colorado River water exchanged for SWP water (Table A water allocations and supplemental water as available) to replenish groundwater in the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin within the WWR Management Area (including a portion of the San Geronio Pass Subbasin and the Garnet Hill Subarea, and, since 2002, within the MC Management Area. The two agencies are permitted by law to replenish the groundwater basins and to levy and collect groundwater replenishment assessments from any groundwater extractor or surface water diverter (aside from exempt producers) within their jurisdictions who benefits, such as those within the Garnet Hill Subarea and San Geronio Pass Subbasin, from replenishment of groundwater.

b. History

DWA and CVWD completed construction of the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility in 1973 and the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility in 2002, and recharge activities commenced within each respective subbasin upon completion of the facilities. Annual recharge quantities are set forth in **Exhibit 6**.

From 1973 through 2023, CVWD and DWA have replenished the WWR and MC Management Areas with approximately 4,367,440 AF (4,144,902 AF to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility, 50,218 AF to the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility, and 172,320 AF to the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility). Of this total, 3,689,795 AF consisted of exchange deliveries (Colorado River water exchanged for SWP water, including advance deliveries), 50,218 AF consisted of deliveries to the PD-GRF, and 627,427 AF consisted of deliveries from accounts other than the SWP Exchange account. Of the above totals, excluding non-SWP and MWD's advance deliveries, DWA is responsible for approximately 749,857 AF of the artificial replenishment



to WWR and approximately 120,339 AF of the artificial replenishment to MC; a total of approximately 870,197 AF.

Between October 1984 and December 1986, MWD initially provided about 466,000 AF of advance delivered water for future exchange with CVWD and DWA that was used to replenish the WWR Management Area. This initial quantity of advanced delivered water has been augmented several times since then (with a portion on the augmented supply delivered to the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility), and the total quantity of advance delivered water in both subbasins is currently 1,329,629 AF. During drought conditions, MWD has periodically met exchange delivery obligations with water from its advance delivery account. By December 2023, MWD had converted approximately 1,027,134 AF of advance delivered water to exchange water deliveries, leaving a balance of approximately 302,495 AF in MWD's advance delivery account (see **Exhibit 7**, included at the end of this report, for an accounting of exchange and advance deliveries).

c. Table A Water Allocations and Deliveries

SWP Table A water allocations are based primarily on hydrologic conditions and legal constraints, and vary considerably from year to year. In 2023, the final allocation was 100% of maximum Table A allocations, with 27,875 AF of Article 56 carry-over to 2024. As of the writing of this report, Table A water deliveries in 2024 are projected by DWR to be 40% of maximum Table A allocations. Long-term average Table A allocations are currently predicted to be approximately 45% of maximum Table A allocations. Since DWR delivery projections can vary significantly throughout the year, and occasionally after publication of this report, the long-term average of 45% is used herein for estimating delivery.

A portion of Table A allocations for a given year are occasionally carried over into the following year under Article 56 of the SWP Contract. A total of 27,875 AF of Article 56 water has been scheduled to be carried over from 2023, and no Article 56 water is scheduled to be carried over from 2024 to 2025.



Even though CVWD and DWA have requested and will continue to request their maximum annual Table A allocations, the "Probable Table A Water Deliveries" have been adjusted herein for long-term reliability for estimating purposes. "Probable Table A Water Deliveries" are herein assumed to be 45% of the aforementioned Probable Table A Water Allocations, based on currently estimated SWP delivery capability, as shown in **Table 0**.

From 1973 through 2003, CVWD and DWA had SWP maximum annual Table A allocations of 23,100 AF and 38,100 AF, respectively. To meet projected water demands and to alleviate cumulative gross overdraft conditions, CVWD and DWA have secured additional SWP Table A water allocations, increasing their combined maximum Table A water allocations from 61,200 AF/Yr in 2003 to 194,100 AF/Yr beginning in 2010, as shown in **Table 0**. CVWD and DWA's current Table A allocations are described in additional detail in the following paragraphs.

1) Tulare Lake Purchase

CVWD obtained an additional 9,900 AF/Yr of Table A water allocation from Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District, another State Water Contractor, thus increasing its annual Table A water allocation to 33,000 AF/Yr, effective January 1, 2004.

2) 2003 and 2019 Exchange Agreements

In 2003, CVWD and DWA obtained a further 100,000 AF/Yr (88,100 AF/Yr for CVWD and 11,900 AF/Yr for DWA) of Table A water allocation through a new exchange agreement (the 2003 Exchange Agreement) among CVWD, DWA, and MWD (all State Water Contractors). The 2003 Exchange Agreement, which became effective January 1, 2005, permitted MWD to call-back or recall the assigned annual Table A water allocation of 100,000 AF/Yr in 50,000 AF/Yr increments during periods of constrained, limited, or low water supply conditions; however, it gave CVWD and DWA the opportunity to secure increased quantities of surplus water in addition to increased quantities of Table A



water during normal or high water supply conditions. MWD was required to notify CVWD and DWA of its intentions regarding call-back or recall of the 100,000 AF or 50,000 AF increment thereof.

The 2003 Exchange Agreement was substantially amended, restated, and consolidated in 2019 as the 2019 Exchange Agreement. The 2019 Exchange Agreement provides more certainty of water supplies for DWA and CVWD, and more operational flexibility to MWD. Key elements of the 2019 Exchange Agreement include:

- a) Ending MWD's right to call back 100,000 AF of the Table A Quantity,
 - b) Preserving MWD's ability to advance deliver water to the Whitewater River and Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facilities when conditions allow,
 - c) Enabling MWD to conditionally defer Colorado River water deliveries during drier periods,
 - d) Increasing reliability of supplemental State Water Project and non-State Water Project water deliveries,
 - e) Allowing DWA and CVWD access to Article 21 supplies when available (in proportion to Table A Quantities), and
 - f) Allowing DWA and CVWD access to MWD's water storage accounts, and defining the cost-sharing structure.
- 3) Kern County/Tulare Lake Purchase

In 2010, CVWD and DWA negotiated transfer of an additional 16,000 AF/Yr (12,000 AF/Yr for CVWD and 4,000 AF/Yr for DWA) of Table A water allocation from Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) and an additional 7,000 AF/Yr (5,250 AF/Yr for CVWD and 1,750 AF/Yr for



DWA) from Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District (TLBWSD), both State Water Contractors.

d. Supplemental Water

Any surplus water secured by CVWD and DWA is exchanged for a like quantity of Colorado River Water. Charges for surplus water are allocated between CVWD and DWA in accordance with the terms of the Water Management Agreements. DWA secures funds for its allocated charges for surplus water payments from its Reserve for Additional Water Reserve Account.

1) Turn-Back Water Pool Water

From 1996 through 2017, CVWD and DWA jointly obtained 297,841 AF of water under CDWR's Turn-Back Water Pool Program, which was exchanged for a like quantity of Colorado River Water and delivered to the Whitewater River and Mission Creek Replenishment Facilities.

Turn-Back Water Pool water was originally Table A water scheduled for delivery to other State Water Contractors, but those Contractors subsequently determined that the water was surplus to their needs. Surplus water in the Turn-Back Water Pool Program is allocated between two pools based on time: Pool A water must be secured by March 1 of each year and Pool B water must be secured between March 1 and April 1 of each year. The charge for Pool A water is higher than the charge for Pool B water.

Since fiscal year 1999/2000, requests for Turn-Back Water Pool water have exceeded water available. Quantities of Pool A and Pool B water purchased by CVWD and DWA are shown in **Exhibit 7**.

In 2023, DWA and CVWD were not allocated any SWP surplus water under the Turn-Back Water Pool Program. Based on current projections,



CVWD and DWA will not receive any Turn-Back Water Pool water in 2024.

2) Flood Water

In 1997 and 1998, CVWD and DWA jointly obtained 47,286 AF of Kaweah River, Tule River, and Kings River flood flow water, which was also exchanged for a like quantity of Colorado River water delivered to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility. Currently, the availability of flood water in 2024 is uncertain.

3) Article 21 Surplus Water

From 2000 through 2011, CVWD and DWA obtained 42,272 AF of Article 21 surplus water and, similarly, that water was also exchanged for a like quantity of Colorado River water which was delivered to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility. No Article 21 water was delivered to the Coachella Valley between 2011 and 2022. However, the storms of winter, 2022/2023 filled the San Luis Reservoir and made Article 21 water available. In 2023, DWA and CVWD received 13,599 AF of Article 21 water (3,906 AF to DWA). Currently, the availability of Article 21 water in 2024 is uncertain.

4) Yuba River Accord and Other Water

In 2008, CVWD and DWA obtained 1,836 AF of water under the terms of the Yuba River Accord (then newly-ratified). Quantities of water obtained under the Yuba River Accord and other conservation/transfer agreements by DWA and CVWD since 2009 are shown in **Exhibit 7**. Up to 1,477 AF of water under the Yuba River Accord may be available for purchase by DWA and CVWD in 2024. DWA and CVWD have applied for the maximum quantity of Yuba water available, but that exact quantity is yet to be determined by CDWR.



e. Past Year Water Deliveries

Total artificial replenishment (to both the Whitewater River and Mission Creek Replenishment Facilities) for 2023 was 320,962 AF. 304,507 AF was delivered to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility, 11,179 AF was delivered to the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility, and 5,276 AF was delivered to the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility (see **Exhibit 7**). 134,983 AF of the water delivered to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility during 2023 was delivered under CVWD's Second Supplemental Agreement to their Delivery and Exchange Agreement for the Delivery of 35,000 AF and 15,000 AF per year. Water delivered by MWD to CVWD under this agreement is only delivered to the Whitewater River Replenishment Facility, not to the Mission Creek Replenishment Facility.

f. Water Available in Current Year

The estimated quantity of water available to MWD on behalf of DWA and CVWD for exchange deliveries of Colorado River Aqueduct water for artificial replenishment in the Upper Coachella Valley during 2024, is as follows:

- Table A water: 77,640 AF (based on delivery of 40% of the maximum Table A allocation; 22,300 AF on behalf of DWA)
- Article 56 Carry-over water from 2022: 97,050 AF (27,875 AF on behalf of DWA)
- Estimated supplemental water:
 - 0 AF of Turn-Back Pool water
 - 0 AF of Article 21 water
 - Potentially up to 1,477 AF of Yuba water (424 AF available for DWA purchase)
 - 50,000 AF of Quantitative Settlement Agreement water (CVWD 35 TAF Program and 15 TAF Program)

The grand total is approximately 226,167 AF. MWD will deliver a portion of the above quantities to DWA and CVWD by exchange of Colorado River water, and



a portion via credit from the Advance Delivery account. During the first three months of 2024, a total of 16,545 AF of Colorado River water has already been delivered to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility, and no Colorado River water has been delivered to the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility.

g. Historic Effects of Artificial Replenishment on Aquifer

Prior to recharge activities in the Whitewater River Subbasin and MC, water levels were declining steadily in those subbasins. As shown in **Exhibits 1, 2, and 3**, after recharge activities commenced in 1973, and specifically after the three large recharge periods listed below, groundwater levels in both subbasins have risen substantially.

- 1985 - 1987: 655,000 AF Recharged (192,000 AF by DWA)
- 1995 - 2000: 609,000 AF Recharged (157,000 AF by DWA)
- 2009 - 2012: 775,000 AF Recharged (176,000 AF by DWA)

Exhibit 1 includes hydrographs for a collection of groundwater wells within the Palm Springs Subarea of the WWR Management Area (see **Figure 2** for the locations of the wells) in comparison with the total annual quantities of water delivered to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility. This comparison clearly indicates that the recharge program has benefitted wells within the subarea.

Water levels in the wells closest to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility rose approximately 400 feet in the late 1980s and nearly 200 feet following each significant recharge period to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility. As expected with groundwater replenishment, the most significant response to recharge in the WWR Management Area is observed in the wells located closest to the Replenishment Facility. The degree of benefit observed from recharge decreases the farther the well is from the Replenishment Facility, as shown by the diminishing intensity of the colors of the hydrographs. Well locations are shown on **Figure 2**.



Exhibit 2 includes hydrographs for MSWD's Wells 25 and 26, which are located upstream of the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility within the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin (a tributary to the Palm Springs Subarea of the WWR Management Area). Similar to other wells in the management area, water levels in these wells were also declining prior to groundwater recharge, and water levels in these wells rose by about 80 feet each after recharge commenced in the 1980s. Water levels in these wells also rose following the other significant recharge periods, such as 1995-97 and 2010-12, thus demonstrating that these wells were benefitted by groundwater replenishment activities at the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility.

Exhibit 3 includes hydrographs from a collection of groundwater wells within the Garnet Hill Subarea of the WWR Management Area (see **Figure 2** for the locations of the wells) including one well owned by MSWD in comparison with both the replenishment quantities replenished by the Whitewater River and Mission Creek Replenishment Facilities. Groundwater levels in the Garnet Hill Subarea responded rapidly when replenishment activities commenced at the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility in the 1970s. The magnitude of the response to the groundwater recharge is inversely proportional to the distance the wells are located from the Replenishment Facility, as shown by the diminishing intensity of the colors of the hydrographs.

Exhibit 4 includes hydrographs for a selection of groundwater wells owned and operated by MSWD and the Mission Creek Monitoring Well located at the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility (see **Figure 2** for the locations of the wells), in comparison with the total annual quantities of water delivered to the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility. The comparison clearly indicates that the recharge program has benefitted the wells within the subbasin, especially the wells near the groundwater replenishment facility. The magnitude of the response to the groundwater recharge is inversely proportional to the distance the wells are located from the Replenishment Facility, as shown by the diminishing intensity of the colors of the hydrographs.



Although artificial replenishment with imported water, augmenting natural replenishment, has met increasing average annual groundwater demands during the past 30 years, it has not, for all practical purposes, reduced or diminished cumulative gross overdraft within the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin, which existed prior to artificial replenishment of the groundwater basin. In effect, the groundwater overdraft condition that existed prior to imported water becoming available for groundwater replenishment has not been significantly altered, but the trend has been arrested. Although current groundwater levels have generally stabilized in the subbasins within the management areas, current cumulative gross overdraft (not yet offset by cumulative artificial replenishment) is estimated at roughly 4,337,000 AF in the WWR Management Area (since 1956) and 334,000 AF in the MC Management Area (since 1978). Cumulative net overdraft, (cumulative gross overdraft offset by replenishment since commencement of artificial replenishment activities) is currently estimated at about 135,000 AF in the WWR Management Area (since 1973) and about 47,000 AF in the MC Management Area (since 2002).

h. Adequacy of Current Supplies, Water Conservation, and Future Prospects

1) State Water Project Improvements

As discussed in previous reports, the State of California is proposing a program of improvements to the SWP. The program was originally called *California WaterFix*, and is now called the *Delta Conveyance Project*.

The California WaterFix program originally involved the construction and operation of new water diversion facilities near Courtland to convey water from the Sacramento River through two tunnels to the existing state and federal pumping facilities near Tracy. In addition to other federal, state, and local approvals, California WaterFix required changes to the water rights permits for the SWP and the federal Central Valley Project to authorize the proposed new points of water diversion and rediversion.



The capital cost of the full California WaterFix Project was estimated at about \$17 billion for two tunnels. However, in his first State of the State address on February 12, 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom announced that he supports only the single-tunnel alternative, known as the "Delta Conveyance Project", or DCP, and the California WaterFix project was officially halted in May, 2019.

The planning and environmental review process for the DCP commenced on January 15, 2020 with the release of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the development of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), which would evaluate several project alternatives. Scoping for the EIR has been completed. The Final EIR was certified by CDWR in December 2023, with the remaining key permits anticipated to be obtained by the end of 2026. A new cost estimate and a benefit-cost analysis for the selected project alignment is anticipated in mid-2024. Previous estimates stated the DCP is expected to cost about \$16 billion, with operation anticipated to begin around 2034. An updated estimate has not been published as of May 7, 2024.

Eventually, SWP water supply reliability, quality, and delivered quantities and the overall health of the Delta may improve upon implementation of the DCP; however, it is unlikely that the costs for Delta improvements will be allocated to the State Water Contractors before 2030.

The Indio SGMA Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek SGMA Alternative Plan assume that water supplies from the DCP will not become available until around 2040.

2) Sites Reservoir Project

DWA is one of 28 California water agencies to have committed funds to design and build the \$4 billion Sites Reservoir Project, which is also supported by state and federal funding. This 1.5-million-acre-foot reservoir will be built near the Sacramento River in Colusa County. The



project is designed to increase water supply resilience for participating agencies by capturing and storing water from the Sacramento River in wet years and releasing it in dry years via the State Water Project. Based on current estimates, the reservoir could provide DWA and CVWD with access to 16,500 AF/Yr of supply and 102,960 AF/Yr of storage volume..

As of 2024, construction of the Sites Reservoir is expected to begin in 2026, with completion targeted for 2030. The Indio SGMA Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek SGMA Alternative Plan assume that water supplies from the Sites Reservoir Project will become available around 2035.

3) California Drought

California has been experiencing intermittent, but severe, drought conditions since 2011. The four-year period between fall 2011 and fall 2015 was, at the time, the State's driest since recordkeeping began in 1895. A statewide drought emergency was declared to have ended in early 2017 due to a series of winter storms producing record-level rainfall.

During the course of the drought, the state implemented a number of mandatory water conservation measures, which are discussed in detail in previous reports, along with the efforts of DWA and CVWD to comply with said measures.

At the end of the process, DWA elected to retain a 10% to 13% conservation target for its customers for the purposes of long-term sustainability.

The winter storms of 2018-2019 nearly completely ended the drought conditions in California. However, significant drought conditions returned to California from 2020 through 2022, which was one of the driest periods in California history—worse than the drought of 2011-2015.



During this period, Governor Newsom issued several executive orders implementing various measures intended to encourage water conservation and reduce water waste. In addition, DWR reduced the State Water Project allocation to only 5% of requested supplies for 2021 and 2022.

In August 2022, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation announced what it called "urgent action" regarding the use of water from the Colorado River, as water levels in Lake Powell and Lake Mead continued to drop.

The situation began to change in December 2022, however, as California began to experience the effects of a series of "atmospheric rivers" which brought record quantities of snow and rainfall to the state. As of March 21, 2024, according to the California Drought Monitor website, 95% of the state is experiencing normal conditions, 5% of the state is experiencing abnormally dry conditions, no part of the state is experiencing moderate drought conditions, and no part of the state is experiencing severe or worse drought conditions.

However, due to the hydrologic deficit experienced over the last 25 years (especially with respect to groundwater), the California drought cannot be considered "over" without several additional wet years.

Substantial snowfall in the Colorado River watershed's mountains likely saved Lake Powell and Lake Mead from imminent danger of falling to "dead pool" levels (the point where a dam can no longer produce hydroelectric power nor deliver water downstream). However, the long-term state of the Colorado River remains precarious.

As a result of the Bureau of Reclamation's "urgent action" in August 2022, the seven states that depend on the Colorado River began negotiations for a new agreement that would implement conservation measures to prevent reservoirs from falling to critically low levels. The new agreement was announced on May 22, 2023, and will result in the conservation of about 3 million acre-feet of water from the river by 2026 -- a 14% reduction



across the Southwest. The majority of the cuts, about 1.6 million acre-feet, come from California.

4) State Water Project Long-Term Reliability Estimates

CDWR has been releasing various estimates of the long-term reliability and delivery capability ("deliverability") of the SWP since 2014. The 2013 *SWP Final Reliability Report*, dated December 2014, estimated the long-term reliability of SWP supplies at 58% of maximum Table A quantities, projected through the year 2033.

CDWR issued Delivery Capability reports in 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021. The first three of which used an 82-year hydrologic record (1922 through 2003) for computer model simulations of potential hydrologic conditions (runoff and precipitation patterns) for long-term average delivery, and deliveries during typical wet years and typical dry years. The 2021 Report used a 93-year hydrologic record (1922-2015). Each successive report updated conditions of land use, upstream flow regulations, and sea levels characteristics to the current year. Based on these reports, the long-term SWP reliability figure of 58% continued to be used in these Engineer's Reports through 2017/2018; a 62% long-term average deliverability figure was used in the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 Engineer's Reports; and a 58% long-term average deliverability figure was used in the 2020/2021 Engineer's Report.

The Indio SGMA Alternative Plan and the Mission Creek SGMA Alternative Plan recognize the results of the final 2019 Delivery Capability Report, but also take into account the significant reduction in reliability associated with climate change and Delta export litigation; and, rather than using the 58% long-term average deliverability figure set forth therein, instead assumes 45% State Water Project reliability through the planning horizon. Said 45% long-term average reliability figure is used in this Engineer's Report.



5) Conclusion

In conclusion, the natural groundwater replenishment to the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin is not sufficient to support current groundwater pumping levels, so artificial replenishment is necessary. Overdraft in future years is virtually unpredictable, due to the difficulty of projecting long-term growth and reliability of SWP supplies. However, DWA and CVWD have been able to effectively manage the Indio and Mission Creek Subbasins despite the unreliability of SWP supplies; largely avoiding adverse effects. Both agencies continue to investigate and invest in additional sources of imported water, such as the DCP and Sites Reservoir Project, and continue to actively implement water conservation programs. With such continued efforts, both agencies anticipate sustainable groundwater management.

7. Replenishment Assessment

For the WWR Management Area, DWA began its groundwater assessment program in fiscal year 1978/1979 and CVWD began its groundwater assessment program in fiscal year 1980/1981. For the MC Management Area, the two agencies initiated their groundwater assessment programs simultaneously in fiscal year 2003/2004. The two agencies are not required to implement the assessment procedure jointly or identically; however, they have each continuously levied an annual assessment on water produced within their respective jurisdictions since inception of their groundwater assessment programs.

Since the 2013 MC/GH WMP demonstrates that the Garnet Hill Subarea benefits from the groundwater replenishment activities in the two adjacent subbasins, pursuant to the 2004 Settlement Agreement between CVWD, DWA, and MSWD; DWA and CVWD have the authority establish a groundwater assessment program for the Garnet Hill Subarea. DWA's replenishment assessment program was initiated in this subarea in fiscal year 2015/2016. Currently, there is no assessable production in the Garnet Hill Subarea within CVWD's WWR AOB.



Section 15.4(b) of the Desert Water Agency Law requires the filing of an engineer's report regarding the Replenishment Program before DWA can levy and collect groundwater replenishment assessments. The report must address the condition of groundwater supplies, the need for groundwater replenishment, the AOBs, water production within said AOBs, and replenishment assessments to be levied upon said water production. It must also contain recommendations regarding the replenishment program. This report has been prepared in accordance with these requirements.

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CHAPTER III
WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA
PRODUCTION AND REPLENISHMENT



CHAPTER III WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA PRODUCTION AND REPLENISHMENT

A. MANAGEMENT AREA

The WWR Management Area consists of two hydrologic subareas, the Palm Springs Subarea and the Garnet Hill Subarea. The Garnet Hill Subarea is separated from the Palm Springs Subarea by the Garnet Hill Fault, which is a reasonably effective barrier to horizontal groundwater movement, but not within the first 100 feet below ground surface.

The Mission Creek/Garnet Hill Management Committee engaged MWH to prepare the MC/GH WMP, which was completed in January 2013. According to the MC/GH WMP, while the Garnet Hill Subarea receives no direct artificial replenishment, it benefits from the artificial replenishment activities in both the MC and Whitewater River Subbasin. It benefits from the replenishment activities in the MC via some subsurface flows across the Banning Fault, and from the replenishment activities in the westerly portion of the Whitewater River (Indio) Subbasin via: (a) infiltration from the Whitewater River channel, which carries imported water from the Colorado River Aqueduct to the replenishment facilities within the Whitewater River Subbasin, and (b) from subsurface flow across the Garnet Hill Fault at the northwesterly end of the Garnet Hill Subarea during major recharge events that significantly raise the groundwater level in the vicinity of the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility. Exact quantities of replenishment benefit from the MC and Whitewater River Subbasin to the Garnet Hill Subarea cannot be ascertained at this time with currently available hydrologic data.

From 2005 through 2018, the Garnet Hill Subarea within DWA's service area was treated as a separate Management Area and AOB. In 2019, the Garnet Hill Subbasin Management Area was consolidated into the WWR Management Area to conform to the subbasin delineations adopted by the CDWR. The information presented in this report reflects this change.

B. GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION

Annual water production (groundwater extractions plus surface water diversions) within the WWR Management Area is shown in **Figure 3**, as "Water Requirements". It increased from 1965 through about 1990, then decreased by approximately 13,000 AF in 1991, coincident with the initiation of



significant deliveries of recycled water by CVWD and DWA to irrigation users within the Management Area (which had the effect of temporarily reversing the trend toward steadily increasing production of groundwater therein).

Due to development, production increased from 1997 to 1999, then averaged about 211,000 AF during the three-year period 2000 through 2002, and remained relatively stable through 2007; probably as a result of water conservation and increased use of recycled water, and (within CVWD's AOB) conversion of agricultural land to residential development, which leveled off in 2000. Production has decreased following 2007 due to water conservation programs implemented by both agencies and also partly to poor economic conditions reducing demands in the late 2000s/early 2010s.

During the past five calendar years (2019 through 2023), average annual water production within the WWR Management Area has been about 153,000 AF/Yr, approximately three-fourths of which took place within CVWD's AOB and approximately one-fourth within DWA's AOB.

Current (2023 calendar year) and historic groundwater production and surface water diversion data for the WWR Management Area is set forth in **Table 1**.

Until 2020, surface water diversions were reported in **Table 1** as total water diverted, including water returned to the natural stream. Beginning with 2020, due to operational changes, surface water diversions are reported in **Table 1** as water diverted and directed into the domestic water system. Additional surface water diversion quantities, formerly returned to the natural stream, are now diverted and directed into groundwater replenishment facilities,

C. NATURAL RECHARGE

Natural recharge (natural inflow) includes precipitation, surface water runoff, subsurface inflow, and surface water runoff that has been diverted into groundwater replenishment facilities. Based on 2023 estimates, natural inflow into the WWR Management Area is approximately 10,984 AF/Yr, while natural outflow is estimated at approximately 1,828 AF/Yr (Todd, et al.). Thus, approximately 9,156 AF (2023 natural inflow less 2023 natural outflow) of natural, or native, groundwater is currently available for water supply.



D. NON-CONSUMPTIVE RETURN

Consumptive use of water represents the use of water that is not returned to the aquifer (for example: water that is subjected to evapotranspiration by vegetation, thus releasing it into the atmosphere; water that is incorporated into biomass or manufactured products; and water that is exported). Non-consumptive return water is water that is ultimately returned to the aquifer after diversion (for example, diverted surface water returned to the stream channel), or after use (for example, irrigation water percolating beyond the root zone or treated wastewater discharged to percolation ponds or leach fields) or water used for public parks or golf course irrigation (wastewater recycled for irrigation use). Although non-consumptive return in the WWR Management Area has been estimated at approximately 40% (USGS 1974) and 35% (USGS 1992), CVWD's 2010 Update to the Coachella Valley Water Management Plan (and 2014 Status Report to that plan) incorporated groundwater modeling by MWH (now Stantec) which projected that non-consumptive return may decrease from 35% to approximately 30% through 2035 based on the effects of implementing water conservation measures, such as turf removal and more efficient irrigation practices. In the *2022 Indio Subbasin Water Management Plan Update: SGMA Alternative Plan* (Todd, et al. 2021) and the *Mission Creek Subbasin SGMA Alternative Plan Update* (Wood, et al. 2021), Todd, Wood et al have set forth revised estimates for non-consumptive return in each subbasin based on Stantec's and Krieger & Stewart's recent efforts to more accurately characterize non-consumptive return by quantifying water use categories; with estimates made for water percolated via agricultural and landscaping irrigation return, wastewater treatment plant and septic tank discharge, and water recycling activities within each Management Area of the Coachella Valley, and considering such factors as transfers of produced water between subbasins. This effort has resulted in estimates for non-consumptive use within the WWR Management Area that are currently approximately 33% of total estimated groundwater production or about 50,000 AF/Yr (average for the past five years), which are the figures used herein.

E. ARTIFICIAL REPLENISHMENT

Total artificial replenishment (to both the WWR and MC Management Areas) for 2023 was 320,962 AF. Of this quantity, 304,507 AF were delivered to the Whitewater River Groundwater Replenishment Facility (consisting partially of CVWD's QSA water), 11,179 AF were delivered to the Palm Desert Groundwater Replenishment Facility, and 5,276 AF were delivered to the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility (see **Exhibit 7**).



F. GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE

Average total annual production within the WWR Management Area of 153,000 AF for the past five years (including reported production and estimated annual production by minimal pumpers based on geographic region) has been met with an average of approximately 9,156 AF of net natural recharge, an average of approximately 52,000 AF of non-consumptive return, and an average of 146,500 AF of net artificial replenishment, resulting in a net increase in groundwater in storage of about 68,000 AF/Yr over the past five years.

G. OVERDRAFT STATUS

Based on information contained in USGS Water Resources Investigations 77-29 and 91-4142, average annual gross overdraft within the WWR Management Area of the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin began in the 1950s and was estimated to be 30,000 AF/Yr during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Due to increased development and demands, pumping now further outpaces natural inflows. This highlights the importance of artificial replenishment efforts. Gross overdraft within the WWR Management Area (excluding artificial replenishment) is now estimated to have averaged approximately 79,000 AF/Yr over the last five years. Since 1956, cumulative gross overdraft (net extraction minus net natural recharge) is currently estimated at about 4,340,000 AF. Since commencement of artificial replenishment activities in 1973, cumulative net overdraft (cumulative gross overdraft offset by artificial replenishment) is currently estimated to be about 135,000 AF. If considered since 2009, the year of historic low groundwater in storage, there is currently no cumulative net overdraft; instead, there is a surplus of about 821,500 AF.

As noted in CDWR Bulletin 118-80 and SGMA, consideration of groundwater overdraft is qualified by adverse effects of overdraft, such as chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater in storage, decreased well yields, increased groundwater extraction costs, water quality degradation, sea-water intrusion, land subsidence, and environmental impacts. With continued implementation of the groundwater replenishment program, both agencies anticipate ongoing avoidance of adverse effects of overdraft.

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CHAPTER IV
MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA
PRODUCTION AND REPLENISHMENT



CHAPTER IV MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA PRODUCTION AND REPLENISHMENT

A. GROUNDWATER PRODUCTION

Annual water production (groundwater extractions) within the MC Management Area is shown in **Figure 4**, as "Water Requirements". It increased from an average of approximately 500 AF/Yr in the late 1950s and 1960s to approximately 2,300 AF/Yr in 1978. Production increased relatively steadily since then to approximately 17,400 AF/Yr in 2006, then began dropping slightly as a result of declining economic conditions to about 16,400 AF/Yr in 2007, 15,800 AF/Yr in 2008, 15,100 AF/Yr in 2009, 14,300 in 2010, 14,200 in 2011, and 13,000 in 2015. Annual groundwater production within the MC Management Area has resulted in cumulative long-term groundwater overdraft, as evidenced by the steady decline of groundwater levels within the MC prior to commencement of recharge activities.

During the past five calendar years (2019 through 2023), average annual reportable water production within the MC Management Area has been about 14,000 AF/Yr; approximately two-thirds of which took place within DWA's AOB and approximately one-third within CVWD's AOB. Current (2023 calendar year) and historic groundwater production and surface water diversion data for the MC Management Area is set forth in **Table 1**.

B. NATURAL RECHARGE

Natural recharge includes precipitation, surface water runoff, and subsurface inflow. As discussed in past reports, it is currently estimated that natural inflow and surface recharge of the MC has averaged approximately 3,500 to 10,800 AF/Yr over the long term. Most estimates of natural outflow from the MC equal or exceed the corresponding estimates of natural inflow.

The most recent estimate for natural inflow into the MC was prepared by Wood et al for the Mission Creek SGMA Alternative Plan (2021). Wood presents variable estimates for natural inflow from precipitation and mountain-front runoff based on historical precipitation records and projected wet and dry years along with approximately 1,200 AF/Yr from flows across the Mission Creek Fault from the Desert Hot Springs Subbasin.



Wood estimated natural outflow of 2,300 AF/Yr of subsurface flow from the Banning Fault to the Garnet Hill Subarea and through semi-water bearing rocks, known as the Indio Hills at the southeastern end of the MC, and 950 AF/Yr of evapotranspiration.

The 5-year average net natural inflow to the Mission Creek Subbasin is approximately 3,500 AF/Yr (Wood, et al. estimate).

C. NON-CONSUMPTIVE RETURN

Consumptive use and non-consumptive return are discussed in **Chapter III, Section C**. Within the MC Management Area, non-consumptive return is currently estimated at approximately 37% of total estimated production, or about 4,700 AF/Yr (average for the past five years).

D. ARTIFICIAL REPLENISHMENT

Total artificial replenishment (to both the WWR and MC Management Areas) for 2023 was 320,962 AF, all delivered to the WWR. There was 5,276 AF of artificial replenishment water delivered to the Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility in 2023 (see **Exhibit 7**). The MC Management Area remains overdelivered per the 2004 Settlement Agreement.

Based on the production relationship between the Whitewater River Subbasin and the MC, in accordance with the 2014 Mission Creek Water Management Agreement, about 92.0% of imported water deliveries in 2024 will be directed to the WWR Management Area and 8.0% to the MC Management Area, based on 2023 production (see **Exhibit 6**).

E. GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE

Average total annual production within the entire MC Management Area of 14,000 AF for the past five years (including reported production and an estimated 500 AF of annual production by minimal pumpers) has been met with approximately 3,070 AF of net natural recharge, approximately 4,700 AF of non-consumptive return, and 2,103 AF of net artificial replenishment (less evaporative losses), resulting in a net decrease in groundwater in storage of about 4,200 AF/Yr over the past five years.



The change in groundwater storage within DWA's MC AOB has also been estimated using changes in measured static water levels in wells within the AOB. Using the average static water levels in the wells in DWA's AOB, the average annual reduction in stored groundwater was 3,900 AF/Yr from 1955 through 2023, and 3,400 AF/Yr from 1998 through 2023 (see **Exhibit 5**).

F. OVERDRAFT STATUS

Gross overdraft within the MC (excluding artificial replenishment) is now estimated at approximately 8,000 AF/Yr during the last five years. Cumulative gross overdraft (net extraction minus net natural recharge) since 1978 is currently estimated at approximately 334,000 AF. Since commencement of artificial replenishment activities began in 2002, cumulative net overdraft (cumulative gross overdraft offset by artificial replenishment) is currently estimated to be about 46,800 AF. If considered from 2009, the year of historic low groundwater in storage, the cumulative net overdraft is currently estimated to be about 28,000 AF.

As noted in CDWR Bulletin 118-80 and SGMA, consideration of groundwater overdraft is qualified by adverse effects of overdraft, such as chronic lowering of groundwater levels, reduction of groundwater in storage, decreased well yields, increased groundwater extraction costs, water quality degradation, sea-water intrusion, land subsidence, and environmental impacts. With continued implementation of the groundwater replenishment program, both agencies anticipate ongoing avoidance of adverse effects of overdraft.

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CHAPTER V
REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT



CHAPTER V REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT

Desert Water Agency Law, in addition to empowering DWA to replenish groundwater basins and to levy and collect groundwater replenishment assessments within its areas of jurisdiction, defines production and producers for groundwater replenishment purposes as follows:

Production: The extraction of groundwater by pumping or any other method within the Agency, or the diversion within the Agency of surface supplies which naturally replenish the groundwater supplies within the Agency and are used therein [DWA Law, Section 15.4(a)(3)].

Producer: Any individual, partnership, association, group, lessee, firm, private corporation, public corporation, or public agency including, but not limited to, the DWA, that extracts or diverts water as defined above [DWA Law, Section 15.4(a)(4)].

Producers that extract or divert 10 AF of water or less in any one year are considered minimal pumpers or minimal diverters, and their production is exempt from assessment.

Desert Water Agency Law also states that assessments may be levied upon all water production within an AOB, provided assessment rates are uniform throughout [DWA Law, Section 15.4(e)]. Pursuant to Section 15.4(f) of Desert Water Agency Law, the amount of any replenishment assessment cannot exceed the sum of:

1. Certain SWP charges, specifically, the Delta Water Charge, the Variable OMP&R Component of the SWP Transportation Charge (Variable Transportation Charge), the Off-Aqueduct Power Component of the SWP Transportation Charge (Off-Aqueduct Power Charge and any surplus water or unscheduled water charges), pursuant to the Contract between DWA and the State of California. The aforesaid charges are set forth in each year's CDWR *Bulletin on the State Water Project* (CDWR Series 132, Appendix B).

The **Delta Water Charge (DWC)**, as used herein, is based on the Delta Water Charge per Appendix B Table B-20 (A & B) and projections from the State Water Contractors.



The **Variable Transportation Charge (VTC)**, as used herein, is based on the Unit Variable OMP&R Component of the Transportation Charge per Appendix B Table B-17 as applied to the Probable Table A Water Delivery. The VTC varies with the quantity of water delivered.

The **Off-Aqueduct Power Charge (OAPC)**, as used herein, is based on the energy necessary to meet the Probable Table A Water Delivery; specifically, the entire Minimum OMP&R Component of the Transportation Charge for Each Contractor for Off-Aqueduct Power Facilities, per Appendix B Table B-16B, allocated among the requested Appendix B Table A deliveries per Appendix B Table B-5B, adjusted to eliminate Bond Cover per Appendix B Table 6 (Note: Bond Cover was reduced to zero in 2017).

The OAPC is highly variable, since the charges, which are essentially fixed, are allocated among the actual deliveries (if requested deliveries are significantly reduced by one contractor, all other contractors must make up the difference--in effect, the charges are distributed over a smaller pool).

The OAPC sunsets after 2025.

2. Costs of importing and recharging water from sources other than the State Water Project (such as the Colorado River Aqueduct).
3. Costs of treating and distributing reclaimed water.

DWA has historically not included costs of importing and recharging water from sources other than the State Water Project, costs of treating and distributing reclaimed water, or costs of surplus or unscheduled water deliveries in the replenishment assessment rate. However, as of 2022/2023, surplus and unscheduled water charges, along with administrative and general costs of importing and recharging water from the Colorado River Aqueduct, are added to the Assessment Rate calculation as shown in **Table 7**.

Prior to 2002, groundwater replenishment with Colorado River Water (exchanged for SWP water) had been limited to recharge of the WWR Management Area. In 2002, DWA and CVWD commenced recharge activities in the MC Management Area, in addition to continuing their ongoing activities in the WWR Management Area. The AOBs for Groundwater Replenishment and Assessment herein consist of those portions of the WWR Management Area (including a portion of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin and



tributaries thereto) and the MC Management Area, situated within DWA's service area boundary (**Figure 2**).

The groundwater replenishment assessment and replenishment assessment rate for 2024/2025 is based on the following:

1. All groundwater production within DWA and MSWD, with certain exceptions, is metered, and all assessable surface water diversions within DWA are metered or measured. There are no surface water diversions within the MC AOB.
2. The Delta Water Charge, the Variable Transportation Charge, and the Off-Aqueduct Power Charge, as set forth in Appendix B of the most recent CDWR Bulletin Series 132 and hereafter referred to as Applicable SWP Charges.
3. The proportionate share of the Applicable SWP Charges allocable to CVWD and DWA in accordance with the Water Management Agreements between CVWD and DWA (Water Management Agreement for the Whitewater River Subbasin executed July 1, 1976 and amended December 15, 1992, and the Water Management Agreement for the Mission Creek Subbasin executed April 8, 2003; both amended July 15, 2014), hereafter referred to as Allocated SWP Charges. (The applicable charges are essentially apportioned between CVWD and DWA in accordance with relative water production within those portions of each entity lying within the applicable Water Management Areas, either the Whitewater River Subbasin (including the Garnet Hill Subarea and a portion of the San Gorgonio Pass Subbasin) or the MC.
4. Costs for surplus and unscheduled water charges, and administrative and general costs of importing and recharging water from the Colorado River Aqueduct.
5. Reimbursement of charges and costs pursuant to items 1, 2, 3, and 4 above which were accrued in the past but deferred for later recovery.
6. Any of the above-listed charges and costs may be deferred from time to time by discretionary reductions for later recovery.



The replenishment assessment rate, when applied to estimated assessable production (all production, excluding that which is exempt, within the AOB), results in a replenishment assessment which must not exceed the maximum permitted by Section 15.4(f) of Desert Water Agency Law. Due to the interdependent nature of the imported water supply for the WWR Management Area (including the Garnet Hill Subarea and a portion of the San Geronio Pass Subbasin), and the MC Management Area, the Allocated SWP Charges component of the replenishment assessment rate is uniform throughout the WWR AOB and MC AOB; however, due to the independent and separate nature of various other aspects of the groundwater replenishment program within the WWR AOB (including the Garnet Hill Subarea and a portion of the San Geronio Pass Subbasins), and MC AOB, the other charges and costs component need not be uniform; they are specific to each AOB.

A. ACTUAL 2023 WATER PRODUCTION AND ESTIMATED 2024/2025 ASSESSABLE WATER PRODUCTION

Estimated assessable production within DWA's WWR AOB (including a portion of the Garnet Hill Subarea and the San Geronio Pass Subbasin), and MC AOB consist of groundwater extractions from the groundwater subbasins and diversions from streams (Snow, Falls, and Chino Creeks) in the tributary watersheds. Estimated assessable groundwater production is based on metered water production. DWA staff read and record metered water production quantities with the exception of the wells owned by MSWD and the Indigo Power Plant, which are reported to DWA.

The effective replenishment assessment rate for Table A water is based on DWA's estimated Allocated SWP Charges for the current year (based on CDWR's projections for the assessment period) divided by the estimated assessable production for the assessment period, as set forth in **Table 6**. DWA has utilized two bases for estimating assessable production, either assessable production for the previous year, or, when statewide conservation mandates are in effect, a specified year's assessable production minus a water conservation factor. Since the 2019/2020 report, the estimated assessable production for both AOBs has been based on the assessable production for the previous year (for this report, 2023), since the statewide conservation mandate was satisfied in 2017.

Estimated assessable water production is set forth in **Table 2**.



In 2023, actual reported production (including reported production from minimal pumpers, as shown in **Table 1**) within CVWD's AOB within the WWR Management Area was about 3.4 times that within DWA's AOB, 113,603 AF versus 33,774 AF, whereas actual reported production within DWA's AOB within the MC Management Area was about 2.1 times that within CVWD's AOB, 8,742 AF versus 4,030 AF. DWA's 2023 actual reported production accounts for approximately 26.6% of the 160,149 AF combined total of water produced within the Management Areas that year.

B. GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT RATES

The groundwater replenishment assessment rates consist of two components, one being attributable to SWP annual Table A water allocations, and the other being attributable to other charges or costs necessary for groundwater replenishment. Each component is discussed below.

1. Component Attributable to SWP Table A Water Allocation Charges

In accordance with the current 2014 Water Management Agreement, CVWD and DWA combine their SWP Table A water allocations, exchange them for Colorado River water, and replenish the WWR and MC Management Areas with exchanged Colorado River water. CVWD and DWA each assume the full burden for portions of their respective Fixed State Water Project Charges (Capital Cost Component and Minimum Operating Component of Transportation Charge); however, the two agencies share their Applicable SWP Charges (Delta Water, Variable Transportation, and Off-Aqueduct Power Charges) on the basis of relative production.

Although DWA could base its replenishment assessment rate on its Applicable SWP Charges, it only needs to recover its share (based on relative production) of the combined Applicable SWP Charges for both CVWD and DWA (i.e. its Allocated SWP Charges). CVWD makes up the difference in accordance with the Water Management Agreement.

The Applicable SWP Charges for CVWD and DWA for Table A water are set forth in **Tables 3 and 4**, respectively. Unit Charges for Delta Water, Variable Transportation, and Off-Aqueduct Power Charges are based on estimates presented in Appendix B of CDWR Bulletin 132-23.



Since CDWR has been unable to deliver maximum Table A allocations for 22 of the past 24 years, the amounts of the Applicable SWP Charges for 2024/2025 and future years are computed based on a long-term SWP reliability factor applied to the maximum SWP allocations. A factor of 58% was applied in 2021 and 2022. A factor of 45% is being applied in 2022, 2023, and 2024.

The derivations of the Applicable SWP Charges are set forth in **Tables 3 and 4**. The "Maximum Table A Water Allocation" shown in **Tables 3 and 4** is the currently existing Table A Water Allocation per CDWR Bulletin 132-23, Appendix B, Table B-4 (contractual quantities based on requests for same by CVWD and DWA) with no reliability factors being applied. The "Probable Table A Water Allocation" is the currently existing Table A Water Allocation. The MWD reliability factor was formerly applied to the Probable Table A Allocation column to reflect the long-term average with probable recalls by MWD, pursuant to the remaining years of the 2003 Exchange Agreement and its implementation. The "Probable Table A Water Delivery" is based on 45% long-term reliability of the Table A Water allocation.

Applicable SWP Charges proportioned in accordance with the Water Management Agreement, more particularly in accordance with relative production within CVWD and DWA, yield Allocated SWP Charges. Over the past five years, 2019 through 2023, DWA has been responsible for approximately 22.68% of the water produced within the WWR Management Area, and 68.21% of water produced from the MC Management Area.

In the past, Allocated SWP Charges have been apportioned to CVWD and DWA based on production from the WWR Management Area. Since 2003/2004, Allocated SWP Charges have been apportioned to CVWD and DWA based on production from the combined WWR and MC Management Areas. In 2023, DWA was responsible for approximately 26.6% of the combined water production within the Management Areas. On the assumption that DWA's relative production for 2024 and thereafter will be about the same as for 2023, DWA's share of the combined Applicable SWP Charges (i.e. Allocated Charges) for the next 12 years will be as set forth in **Table 5**.



Table 5 shows that DWA's estimated Allocated Charges (its share of combined Applicable Charges for Table A water) are anticipated to increase by about 1% between 2024 and 2025, increase by about 7% between 2025 and 2026, and increase by about 3% between 2026 and 2027. DWA's estimated Allocated Charges will change as estimates presented in future annual editions of CDWR Bulletin 132 change.

Table 5 also shows that DWA's estimated 2024 Allocated Charges are about 92% of DWA's estimated Applicable Charges. Since groundwater replenishment assessments are used for groundwater replenishment purposes only, implementation of the maximum permissible replenishment assessment rate based on DWA's Applicable Charges would result in the collection of excess funds that would have to be applied to replenishment charges during subsequent years.

Rather than collect excess funds one year and apply the excess funds to replenishment charges in subsequent years, DWA attempts to establish from year to year the replenishment assessment rate that will result in collection of the funds essential to meeting its annual groundwater replenishment costs. DWA therefore bases the Table A portion of its replenishment assessment on estimated Allocated Charges, rather than estimated Applicable Charges.

Pursuant to Section 15.4(f) of current Desert Water Agency Law, the maximum permissible replenishment assessment rate that can be established for fiscal year 2024/2025 based on Applicable State Water Project Charges is approximately \$257/AF, based on DWA's estimated Applicable Charges (Delta Water Charge, Variable Transportation Charge, and Off-Aqueduct Power Charge) of \$10,592,654 (average of estimated 2024 and 2025 Applicable Charges) and estimated 2024/2025 combined assessable production of 41,170 AF within the WWR and MC AOBs.

The effective replenishment rate is based on DWA's estimated Allocated SWP Charges for the current year, as computed using CDWR's projected Applicable SWP Charges, divided by the estimated assessable production for the assessment period (based on the assessable production for the previous calendar year), as set for in **Table 6**.



Pursuant to the terms of the Water Management Agreement between DWA and CVWD, and based on DWA's estimated 2024/2025 Allocated Charges of \$9,751,144 and estimated 2024 calendar year assessable production (shown in **Table 6** as estimated 2024/2025 assessable production) of 41,170 AF within the WWR and MC, the effective replenishment assessment rate component for Table A water for the 2024/2025 fiscal year is \$237/AF. **Table 7** includes DWA's historical estimated, actual effective, and estimated projected replenishment assessment rates.

Tables 3 through 6 include future projections through 2035, and **Table 7** includes future projections through 2037. These projections are based on a number of assumptions regarding factors that can be highly variable and difficult to predict, such as development, conservation, and, as mentioned, SWP reliability and cost factors. Actual values in the future may be substantially different than as shown in these tables.

2. **Component Attributable to Other Charges and Costs Necessary for Groundwater Replenishment**

Charges and costs necessary for groundwater replenishment could include the costs for reimbursement for past SWP Table A water allocations and surplus water allocations for which insufficient assessments had been levied, acquisition or purchases of water from sources other than the SWP, the cost of importing and recharging water from sources other than the SWP (such as the Colorado River Aqueduct), and the cost of treatment and distribution of reclaimed water.

In recent years, with a few exceptions, other charges and costs have been limited to past SWP water payments for which assessments have not been levied. In 2016/2017, due to increases in SWP costs, DWA elected to transfer the deficit resulting from past payments for which assessments have not been levied to reserve account(s). In addition, as of 2022/2023, administrative and general costs of importing and recharging water from the Colorado River Aqueduct are added to the Assessment Rate calculation as shown in **Table 7**.

Since 1996, CVWD and DWA have obtained surplus SWP water, when available, to supplement deliveries of Table A water (see **Chapter II, Section B.5.d**). In recent years,



DWA has paid charges for surplus water with funds from its Unscheduled State Water Project Deliveries Reserve Account, rather than from funds raised directly through replenishment assessment levies. However, as of 2022/2023, surplus and unscheduled water charges were added to the Assessment Rate calculation as shown in **Table 7**.

3. Incremental Replenishment Assessment Rate Increases Authorized by DWA Board of Directors

In the winter of 2016, DWA adopted proposed replenishment assessment rate ranges for five years, ending with a range of \$130.00 to \$175.00 for 2021/2022.

At their public meeting on May 4, 2021, DWA Board of Directors authorized rate increases by an increment of \$20 annually subsequent to 2022/2023. The following table sets forth recommended replenishment assessment rates for five fiscal years beginning with 2023/2024, based on the \$20 annual increment.

Fiscal Year	Anticipated Adoption Date	Recommended Rate (\$/AF)
2023/2024	July 1, 2023	\$195.00
2024/2025	July 1, 2024	\$215.00
2025/2026	July 1, 2025	\$235.00
2026/2027	July 1, 2026	\$255.00
2027/2028	July 1, 2027	\$275.00

Beyond 2027/2028, projected replenishment assessment rates are shown in **Table 7** as continuing to increase by \$20 per AF per year until the replenishment assessment rate is sufficient to recuperate allowable charges included in calculating the replenishment assessment rate (2029/2030), at which time they are shown as increasing at reduced rates as necessary to continue recuperating the allowable charges.

4. Proposed 2024/2025 Replenishment Assessment Rates

As shown in **Table 6**, the estimated effective Table A Assessment Rate is \$230/AF. However, this rate exceeds the maximum rate of \$215/AF based on the \$20 annual



increment authorized previously by the Board of Directors. Therefore, as shown in **Table 7**, the recommended replenishment assessment rates proposed for 2024/2025 are:

- **\$215.00/AF** for the WWR AOB
- **\$215.00/AF** for the MC AOB

Historic replenishment assessment rates for both DWA and CVWD within the Whitewater River Subbasin are included in **Exhibit 8**.

C. ESTIMATED GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENTS FOR 2024/2025

The maximum replenishment assessment that can be levied by DWA for combined estimated production of 41,170 AF (see **Table 2**) within the WWR and MC AOBs based on a replenishment assessment rate of \$215.00/AF is approximately \$8,851,550 (\$6,970,300 in the WWR AOB and \$1,881,250 in the MC AOB).

DWA will continue to be the major producer within the WWR AOB, with assessable production of approximately 31,170 AF; nine other significant producers will be responsible for the remaining 1,250 AF of estimated assessable production. DWA will also be the major assessee with an estimated replenishment assessment of \$6,701,550. The nine other significant producers will be responsible for the remaining \$268,750 (water production by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI), including the Indian Canyons Golf Resort, with an estimated production of approximately 1,356 AF, is currently not being assessed for groundwater replenishment pending resolution of a lawsuit challenging DWA's authority to impose the replenishment assessment charge on ACBCI). DWA will therefore be responsible for approximately 96% of the estimated replenishment assessment for the WWR AOB; the other nine assessable producers will be responsible for the remaining 4%.

MSWD will be the major producer within the MC AOB, with assessable production of approximately 7,060 AF; four other producers will be responsible for the remaining 1,690 AF of estimated assessable production. MSWD will also be the major assessee with an estimated replenishment assessment of \$1,517,900. The four other producers will be responsible for the remaining \$363,350. MSWD will be responsible for approximately 81% of both the estimated



assessable water production and the estimated replenishment assessment in the MC AOB; the other four producers will be responsible for the remaining 19%.

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CHAPTER VI
BIBLIOGRAPHY



CHAPTER VI BIBLIOGRAPHY

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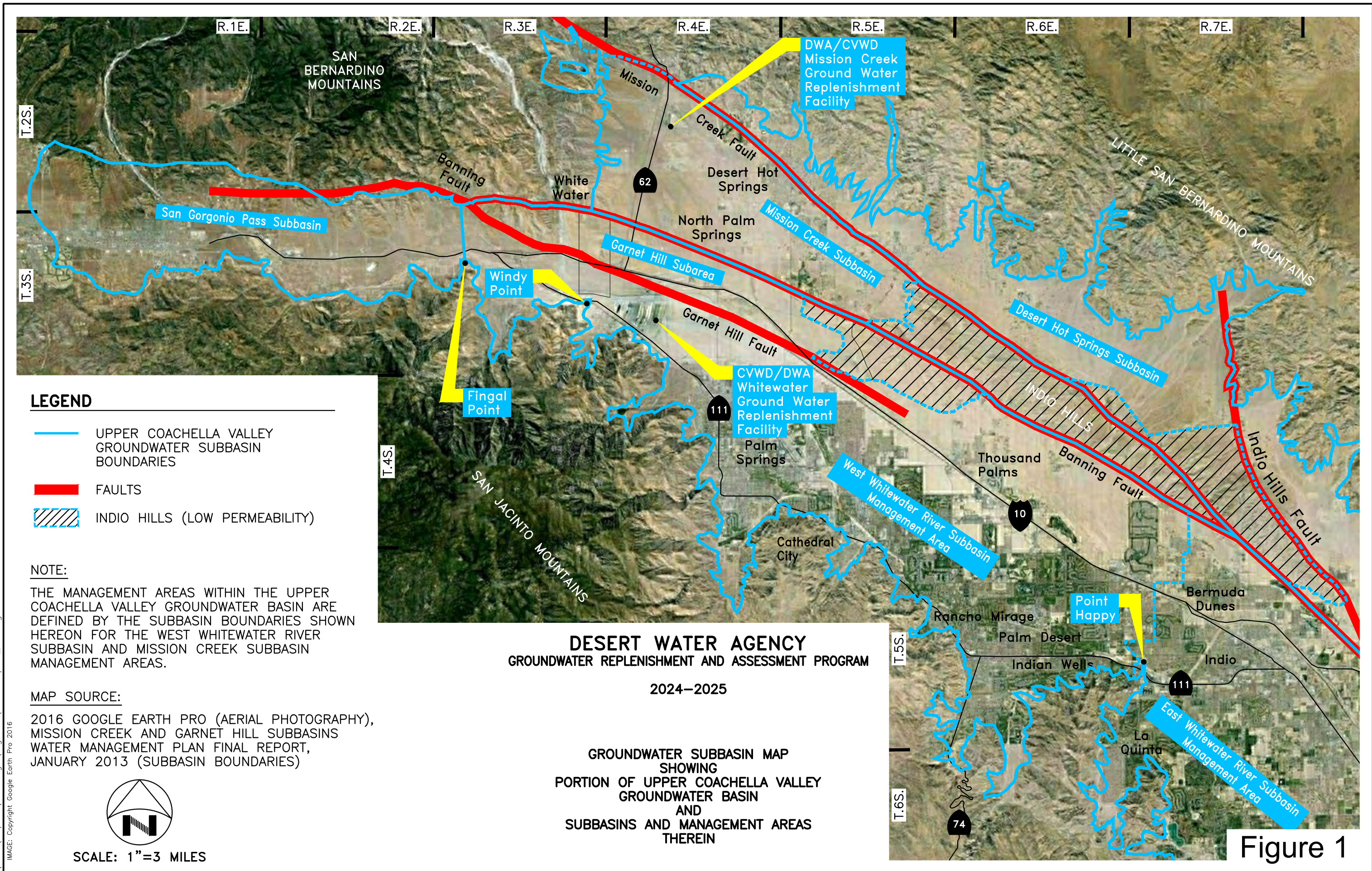
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FIGURES

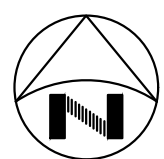


LEGEND

- UPPER COACHELLA VALLEY GROUNDWATER SUBBASIN BOUNDARIES
- FAULTS
- / / / / / INDIO HILLS (LOW PERMEABILITY)

NOTE:
 THE MANAGEMENT AREAS WITHIN THE UPPER COACHELLA VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN ARE DEFINED BY THE SUBBASIN BOUNDARIES SHOWN HEREON FOR THE WEST WHITWATER RIVER SUBBASIN AND MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREAS.

MAP SOURCE:
 2016 GOOGLE EARTH PRO (AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY), MISSION CREEK AND GARNET HILL SUBBASINS WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FINAL REPORT, JANUARY 2013 (SUBBASIN BOUNDARIES)



SCALE: 1"=3 MILES

DESERT WATER AGENCY
 GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

2024-2025

GROUNDWATER SUBBASIN MAP
 SHOWING
 PORTION OF UPPER COACHELLA VALLEY
 GROUNDWATER BASIN
 AND
 SUBBASINS AND MANAGEMENT AREAS
 THEREIN

Figure 1








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 IMAGE: Copyright Google Earth Pro 2016

DESERT WATER AGENCY
GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

2024-2025

GROUNDWATER SUBBASIN MAP
SHOWING
GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREAS OF BENEFIT
(EITHER DIRECT OR INDIRECT)
AND
SELECTED GROUNDWATER WELLS

LEGEND

-  DWA BOUNDARY
-  UPPER COACHELLA VALLEY GROUNDWATER SUBBASIN BOUNDARIES
-  FAULTS
-  DWA WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN AREA OF BENEFIT
-  DWA MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN AREA OF BENEFIT
-  INDIO HILLS (LOW PERMEABILITY)
-  GROUNDWATER WELL

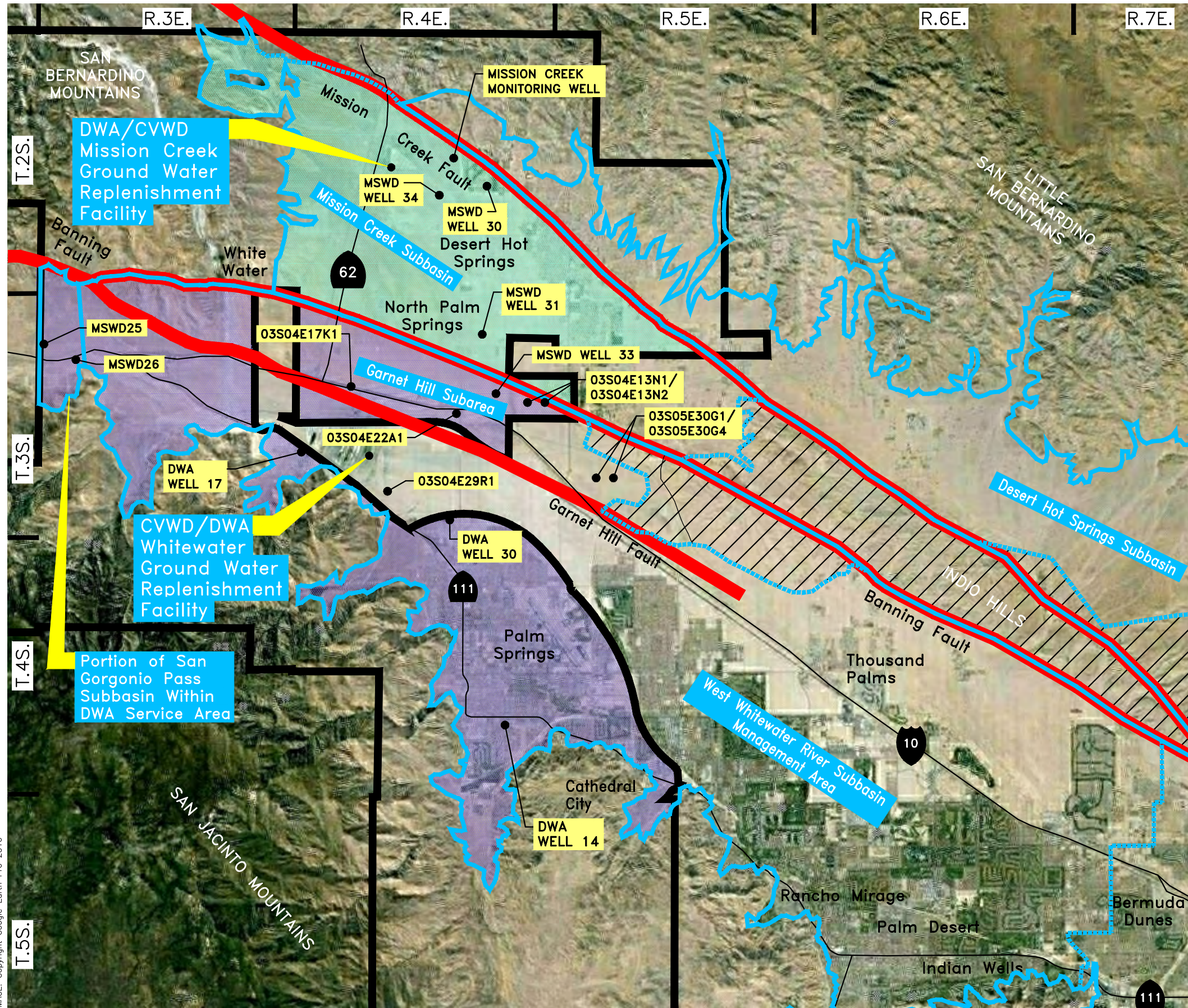
MAP SOURCE:

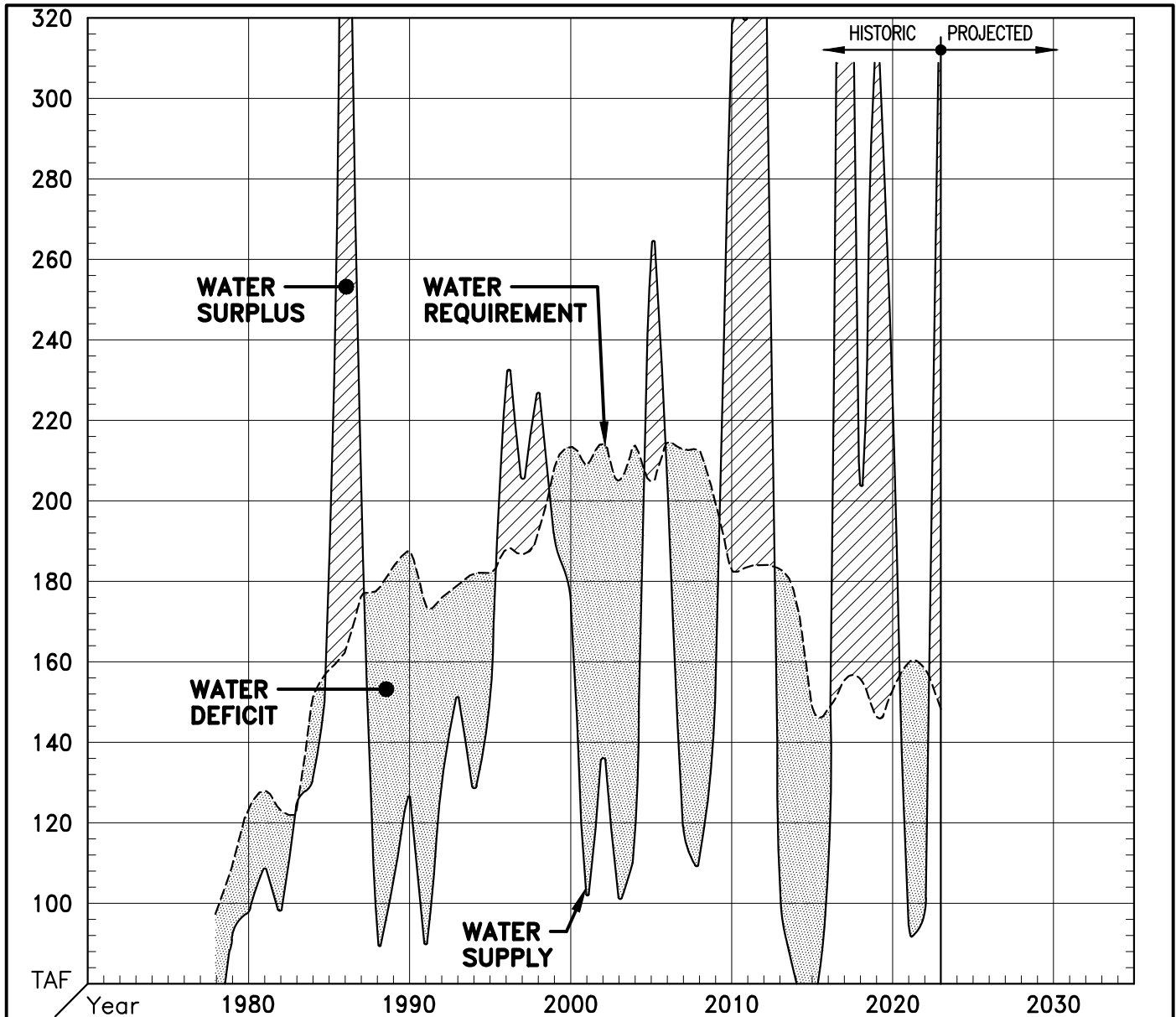
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SCALE: 1"=2.5 MILES

Figure 2





YEARS	1980	1990	2000	2010	2023
NET INFLOW (ACRE FEET)	98,000	125,800	174,500	317,100	370,556
NONCONSUMPTIVE RETURN	43,200	65,700	74,500	64,300	52,000
NET ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE	25,800	31,100	71,000	223,800	309,400
NET NATURAL INFLOW	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	9,156

NOTES:

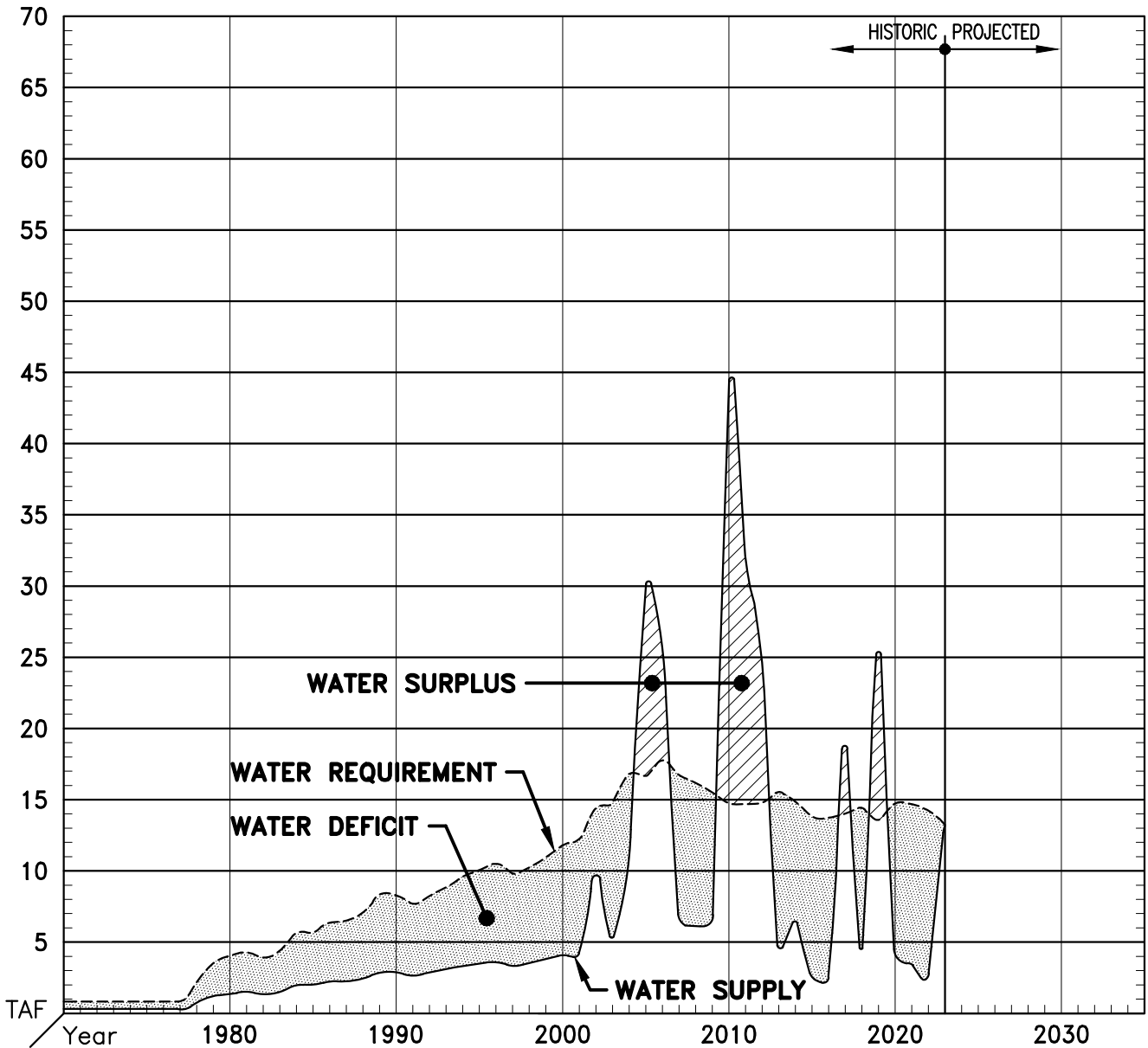
1. PROJECTED WATER REQUIREMENTS ARE BASED ON THE PROJECTIONS SET FORTH IN THE 2010 UPDATE TO THE COACHELLA VALLEY WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN, AND THE 2014 STATUS UPDATE (CVWD & MWH).
2. PROJECTED ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE IS BASED ON PROBABLE DELIVERIES ESTIMATED USING 62% RELIABILITY OF STATE WATER PROJECT WATER BASED ON 2013 STATE WATER PROJECT RELIABILITY REPORT AND 100% LONG-TERM AVERAGE OF MWD TRANSFERS PURSUANT TO THE 2003 EXCHANGE AGREEMENT AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION.
3. WATER SUPPLY IS BASED ON NON-CONSUMPTIVE RETURN, NATURAL INFLOW AND PROBABLE DELIVERIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.



DESERT WATER AGENCY
HISTORIC AND PROJECTED
WATER REQUIREMENTS AND WATER SUPPLIES FOR
THE WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA

FIGURE
3

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YEARS	1980	1990	2000	2010	2023
NET INFLOW (ACRE FEET)	1,400	2,900	4,100	36,100	13,200
NONCONSUMPTIVE RETURN	1,400	2,900	4,100	3,600	4,900
NET ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE	0	0	0	32,500	5,200
NET NATURAL INFLOW	-	-	-	-	3,100

NOTES:

1. PROJECTED WATER REQUIREMENTS ARE BASED ON PROJECTIONS PER THE 2013 MISSION CREEK/GARNET HILL SUBBASIN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN BY MWH.
2. PROJECTED ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE IS BASED ON PROBABLE DELIVERIES ESTIMATED USING 62% RELIABILITY OF STATE WATER PROJECT WATER BASED ON 2013 STATE WATER PROJECT RELIABILITY REPORT AND 100% LONG-TERM AVERAGE OF MWD TRANSFERS PURSUANT TO THE 2003 EXCHANGE AGREEMENT AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION.
3. WATER SUPPLY IS BASED ON NON-CONSUMPTIVE RETURN, NATURAL INFLOW AND PROBABLE DELIVERIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.



DESERT WATER AGENCY

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED
WATER REQUIREMENTS AND WATER SUPPLIES FOR
THE MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA

FIGURE

4

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TABLES

TABLE 0
DESERT WATER AGENCY
MAXIMUM SWP ALLOCATIONS AND PROBABLE SWP DELIVERIES TO MWD
2024/2025

Contracts and Transfers							
Origin	Effective Date	Maximum Allocation (1)			Probable Delivery (2)		
		CVWD	DWA	Total	CVWD	DWA	Total
Original	1990	23,100	38,100	61,200	10,395	17,145	27,540
TLBWSD	2005	9,900	0	9,900	4,455	0	4,455
MWD	2005	88,100	11,900	100,000	39,645	5,355	45,000
KCWA	2010	12,000	4,000	16,000	5,400	1,800	7,200
TLBWSD	2010	5,250	1,750	7,000	2,363	788	3,151
Total		138,350	55,750	194,100	62,258	25,088	87,346
Percent		71.3%	28.7%		71.3%	28.7%	

Notes:

- (1) The Maximum Allocation is the currently existing Table A Water Allocation per Appendix B, Table B-4 with no reliability factors applied.
- (2) The Probable Delivery is based on estimated long-term reliability of 45% of the Maximum Table A Water Allocation.



**TABLE 1
DESERT WATER AGENCY
HISTORIC REPORTED WATER PRODUCTION FOR REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT FOR
DESERT WATER AGENCY AND COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN (WWR) AND MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN (MC) MANAGEMENT AREAS**

Year	CVWD Production		DWA Production				Combined CVWD & DWA Production				WWR Production Percentages		Combined WWR, MC Production Percentages		MC Production Percentages			
	GWE		GWE		SWD	Total	Total	WWR		MC	Comb	CVWD	DWA	CVWD	DWA	CVWD	DWA	
	WWR	MC	WWR	MC	WWR	WWR	Comb	GWE	SWD	Total								Total
1973										84,008 *	542 *							
1974										84,008 *	542 *							
1975										84,008 *	542 *							
1976	69,700		25,100		7,400	32,500	32,500	94,800	7,400	102,200	542 *	102,742	68.20%	31.80%				
1977	67,696		25,660		7,562	33,222	33,222	93,356	7,562	100,918	542 *	101,460	67.08%	32.92%				
1978	61,172		28,100		8,530	36,630	36,630	89,272	8,530	97,802	2,253 *	100,055	62.55%	37.45%				
1979	72,733		29,393		7,801	37,194	37,194	102,126	7,801	109,927	3,565 *	113,492	66.16%	33.84%				
1980	84,142		32,092		7,303	39,395	39,395	116,234	7,303	123,537	4,021 *	127,558	68.11%	31.89%				
1981	86,973		33,660		7,822	41,482	41,482	120,633	7,822	128,455	4,299 *	132,754	67.71%	32.29%				
1982	83,050		33,382		6,512	39,894	39,894	116,432	6,512	122,944	3,932 *	126,876	67.55%	32.45%				
1983	84,770		33,279		6,467	39,746	39,746	118,049	6,467	124,516	4,421 *	128,937	68.08%	31.92%				
1984	104,477		38,121		7,603	45,724	45,724	142,598	7,603	150,201	5,655 *	155,856	69.56%	30.44%				
1985	111,635		39,732		7,143	46,875	46,875	151,367	7,143	158,510	5,707 *	164,217	70.43%	29.57%				
1986	115,185		40,965		6,704	47,669	47,669	156,150	6,704	162,854	6,437 *	169,291	70.73%	29.27%				
1987	125,229		44,800		5,644	50,444	50,444	170,029	5,644	175,673	6,717 *	182,390	71.29%	28.71%				
1988	125,122		47,593		5,246	52,839	52,839	172,715	5,246	177,961	7,136 *	185,097	70.31%	29.69%				
1989	129,957		47,125		5,936	53,061	53,061	177,082	5,936	183,018	8,296 *	191,314	71.01%	28.99%				
1990	136,869		45,396		5,213	50,609	50,609	182,265	5,213	187,478	8,302 *	195,780	73.01%	26.99%				
1991	126,360		42,729		4,917	47,646	47,646	169,089	4,917	174,006	7,778 *	181,784	72.62%	27.38%				
1992	128,390		42,493		4,712	47,205	47,205	170,883	4,712	175,595	8,375 *	183,970	73.12%	26.88%				
1993	131,314		41,188		6,363	47,551	47,551	172,502	6,363	178,865	8,861 *	187,726	73.42%	26.58%				
1994	134,223		42,115		5,831	47,946	47,946	176,338	5,831	182,169	9,676 *	191,845	73.68%	26.32%				
1995	134,580		41,728		5,809	47,537	47,537	176,308	5,809	182,117	10,102 *	192,219	73.90%	26.10%				
1996	137,410		45,342		5,865	51,207	51,207	182,752	5,865	188,617	10,562 *	199,179	72.85%	27.15%				
1997	137,406		43,658		5,626	49,284	49,284	181,064	5,626	186,690	9,899 *	196,589	73.60%	26.40%				
1998	142,620		41,385		7,545	48,930	48,930	184,005	7,545	191,550	10,291 *	201,841	74.46%	25.54%				
1999	157,148		44,350		6,941	51,291	51,291	201,498	6,941	208,439	10,974 *	219,413	75.39%	24.61%				
2000	161,834		44,458		6,297	50,755	50,755	206,292	6,297	212,589	11,838 *	224,427	76.13%	23.87%				
2001	159,767		44,112		4,928	49,040	49,040	203,879	4,928	208,807	12,350 *	221,157	76.51%	23.49%				
2002	163,185	4,371	46,004	9,597	4,221	50,225	59,822	209,189	4,221	213,410	13,968	227,378	76.47%	23.53%	73.69%	26.31%	31.29%	68.71%
2003	156,185	4,425	43,463	10,073	4,627	48,090	58,163	199,648	4,627	204,275	14,498	218,773	76.46%	23.54%	73.41%	26.59%	30.52%	69.48%
2004	159,849	4,628	48,093	11,920	4,758	52,851	64,771	207,942	4,758	212,700	16,548	229,248	75.15%	24.85%	71.75%	28.25%	27.97%	72.03%
2005	153,462	4,247	46,080	12,080	4,799	50,879	62,959	199,542	4,799	204,341	16,327	220,668	75.10%	24.90%	71.47%	28.53%	26.01%	73.99%
2006	160,239	4,757	48,967	12,608	4,644	53,611	66,219	209,206	4,644	213,850	17,365	231,215	74.93%	25.07%	71.36%	28.64%	27.39%	72.61%
2007	157,487	4,547	50,553	11,862	3,490	54,043	65,905	208,040	3,490	211,530	16,409	227,939	74.45%	25.55%	71.09%	28.91%	27.71%	72.29%
2008	161,695	4,543	45,735	11,232	3,593	49,328	60,560	207,430	3,593	211,023	15,775	226,798	76.62%	23.38%	73.30%	26.70%	28.80%	71.20%
2009	155,793	4,813	42,270	10,295	1,443	43,713	54,008	198,063	1,443	199,506	15,108	214,614	78.09%	21.91%	74.83%	25.17%	31.86%	68.14%
2010	141,481	4,484	39,640	9,820	1,582	41,222	51,042	181,121	1,582	182,703	14,304	197,007	77.44%	22.56%	74.09%	25.91%	31.35%	68.65%
2011	141,028	4,653	40,568	9,607	1,724	42,292	51,899	181,596	1,724	183,320	14,260	197,580	76.93%	23.07%	73.73%	26.27%	32.63%	67.37%
2012	141,379	4,582	39,684	9,634	2,222	41,906	51,540	181,063	2,222	183,285	14,216	197,501	77.14%	22.86%	73.90%	26.10%	32.23%	67.77%
2013	143,108	4,415	37,932	10,341	1,802	39,734	50,075	181,040	1,802	182,842	14,756	197,598	78.27%	21.73%	74.66%	25.34%	29.92%	67.34%
2014	136,027	4,154	36,611	9,937	1,787	38,398	48,335	172,638	1,787	174,425	14,091	188,516	77.99%	22.01%	74.36%	25.64%	29.48%	70.52%
2015	115,558	4,090	30,666	8,927	1,539	32,205	41,132	146,224	1,539	147,763	13,017	160,780	78.20%	21.80%	74.42%	25.58%	31.42%	68.58%
2016	115,659	4,175	30,705	9,044	2,031	32,736	41,780	146,364	2,031	148,395	13,219	161,614	77.94%	22.06%	74.15%	25.85%	31.58%	68.42%
2017	120,383	4,281	33,164	9,250	1,996	35,160	44,410	153,547	1,996	155,543	13,531	169,074	77.40%	22.60%	73.73%	26.27%	31.64%	68.36%
2018	119,250	4,175	34,038	9,695	1,260 **	35,298	44,993	153,288	1,260	154,548	13,870	168,418	77.16%	22.84%	73.28%	26.72%	30.10%	69.90%
2019	113,907	3,993	29,779	9,142	1,916	31,695	40,837	143,686	1,916	145,602	13,135	158,737	78.23%	21.77%	74.27%	25.73%	30.40%	69.60%
2020	117,825	4,655	33,786	9,589	1,454	35,240	44,829	151,611	1,454	153,065	14,244	167,309	76.98%	23.02%	73.21%	26.79%	32.68%	67.32%
2021	122,473	4,602	36,150	9,625	682	36,832	46,457	158,623	682	159,305	14,227	173,532	76.88%	23.12%	73.23%	26.77%	32.35%	67.65%
2022	122,108	4,402	34,977	9,361	599	35,576	44,937	157,085	599	157,684	13,763	171,447	77.44%	22.56%	73.79%	26.21%	31.98%	68.02%
2023	113,603	4,030	33,208	8,742	566	33,774	42,516	146,812	566	147,377	12,772	160,149	77.08%	22.92%	73.45%	26.55%	31.56%	68.44%

* Estimated
** Corrected

NOTES:

Includes assessable production and reported production from minimal producers
 Cumulative CVWD and DWA West Whitewater River Subbasin Management Area production 2019 through 2023: 763,033 AF
 Cumulative CVWD and DWA Mission Creek Subbasin Management Area production 2019 through 2023: 68,141 AF
 Average annual CVWD and DWA West Whitewater River Subbasin Management Area production 2019 through 2023 (rounded): 152,610 AF
 Average annual CVWD and DWA Mission Creek Subbasin Management Area production 2019 through 2023 (rounded): 13,630 AF
 Average annual DWA West Whitewater River Subbasin Area of Benefit production 2019 through 2023 (rounded): 34,880 AF
 Average annual DWA Mission Creek Subbasin Area of Benefit production 2019 through 2023 (rounded): 9,290 AF
 Average DWA West Whitewater River Subbasin Area of Benefit production percentage 2019 through 2023: 22.68%
 Average DWA Mission Creek Subbasin Area of Benefit production percentage 2019 through 2023: 68.21%

ABBREVIATIONS:

GWE = Groundwater Extractions
 SWD = Surface Water Diversions
 COMB = Combined
 WWR = West Whitewater River Subbasin Management Area
 MC = Mission Creek Subbasin Management Area



**TABLE 2
DESERT WATER AGENCY
GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
ESTIMATED WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN AND MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN AREAS OF BENEFIT
WATER PRODUCTION AND ESTIMATED GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENTS
2024/2025**

**ESTIMATED COMBINED AREA OF BENEFIT
ASSESSABLE WATER PRODUCTION AND GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENTS**

Area of Benefit	Estimated Assessable Water Production	Groundwater Replenishment Assessment Rate	Groundwater Replenishment Assessment	
	AF	\$/AF	\$	Percent
West Whitewater River Subbasin AOB	32,420	\$215.00	\$6,970,300	79%
Mission Creek Subbasin AOB	8,750	\$215.00	\$1,881,250	21%
Combined AOBs	41,170		\$8,851,550	100%

**ESTIMATED WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN AND MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN AREAS OF BENEFIT
WATER PRODUCTION AND GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENTS**

Producer	2023 Water Production (1)			Estimated 2024/2025 Assessable Water Production AF ⁽²⁾	Estimated Groundwater Replenishment Assessment @ \$215/AF	
	Groundwater Extraction AF	Surface Water Diversion AF	Combined Water Production AF		\$	Percent
West Whitewater River Subbasin AOB						
Desert Water Agency (Incl. Chino, Falls, Snow Creeks)	30,600.46	565.88	31,166.35	31,170	\$6,701,550	96.14%
Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians ⁽³⁾	0.19	0.00	0.19	0	\$0	0.00%
Caltrans Rest Stop	9.41	0.00	9.41	10	\$2,150	0.03%
Indian Canyons Golf Resort ⁽⁴⁾	1,356.00	0.00	1,356.00	0	\$0	0.00%
Desert Oasis Golf Management - Welk Resort	281.47	0.00	281.47	280	\$60,200	0.86%
Los Compadres	51.44	0.00	51.44	50	\$10,750	0.15%
Mission Springs Water District (Wells 25 & 25A and 26 & 26A in San Gorgonio River Subbasin)	213.56	0.00	213.56	210	\$45,150	0.65%
Seven Lakes Country Club	176.85	0.00	176.85	180	\$38,700	0.56%
Escena	58.57	0.00	58.57	60	\$12,900	0.19%
Miralon	174.28	0.00	174.28	170	\$36,550	0.52%
Palm Springs West	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	\$0	0.00%
Mission Springs Water District (Well 33)	275.35	0.00	275.35	280	\$60,200	0.86%
Indigo Power Plant	10.88	0.00	10.88	10	\$2,150	0.03%
Subtotal	33,208.45	565.88	33,774.34	32,420	\$6,970,300	100.00%
Mission Creek Subbasin AOB						
Mission Springs Water District	7,064.53	0.00	7,064.53	7,060	\$1,517,900	80.69%
Hidden Springs Country Club	278.24	0.00	278.24	280	\$60,200	3.20%
Mission Lakes Country Club	797.46	0.00	797.46	800	\$172,000	9.14%
Sands RV Resort	306.28	0.00	306.28	310	\$66,650	3.54%
CPV-Sentinel	295.12	0.00	295.12	300	\$64,500	3.43%
Subtotal	8,741.62	0.00	8,741.62	8,750	\$1,881,250	100.00%
Total	41,950.07	565.88	42,515.95	41,170	\$8,851,550	----

⁽¹⁾ 2023 Metered water production, except for Exempt Production and Estimated Production.

⁽²⁾ Based on 2022 production, all rounded to nearest 10 AF.

⁽³⁾ Estimated pumpage based on 2021 pumpage. This facility is currently not being assessed for groundwater replenishment, pending resolution of a lawsuit challenging DWA's authority to impose the replenishment assessment charge on the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

⁽⁴⁾ Estimated pumpage based on 2019 recycled water usage. This facility is currently not being assessed for groundwater replenishment, pending resolution of a lawsuit challenging DWA's authority to impose the replenishment assessment charge on the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.



**TABLE 3
COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
APPLICABLE STATE WATER PROJECT CHARGES⁽¹⁾**

Year	Maximum Table A Water Allocation AF	Probable Table A Water Delivery ⁽²⁾ AF	Delta Water Charge		Variable Transportation Charge		Off-Aqueduct Power Charge		CVWD Applicable Table A Charges	
			Amount ⁽³⁾ \$	Unit \$/AF	Amount ⁽⁴⁾ \$	Unit \$/AF	Amount ⁽⁵⁾ \$	Unit \$/AF	Amount \$	Unit ⁽⁶⁾ \$/AF
2018	138,350	62,258	9,472,825	68.47	10,911,337	175.26	37,977	0.61	20,422,139	328.02
2019	138,350	62,258	9,694,185	70.07	9,854,819	158.29	132,610	2.13	19,681,613	316.13
2020	138,350	62,258	11,289,360	81.60	10,865,266	174.52	41,090	0.66	22,195,716	356.51
2021	138,350	62,258	11,835,843	85.55	18,132,020	291.24	158,758	2.55	30,126,620	483.90
2022	138,350	62,258	14,042,525	101.50	15,910,654	255.56	1,039,709	16.70	30,992,888	497.81
2023	138,350	62,258	12,801,526	92.53	14,474,985	232.50	183,661	2.95	27,460,172	441.07
2024	138,350	62,258	12,653,491	91.46	13,338,154	214.24	84,048	1.35	26,075,693	418.83
2025	138,350	62,258	13,004,900	94.00	12,059,375	193.70	143,193	2.30	25,207,468	404.89
2026	138,350	62,258	13,696,650	99.00	13,251,615	212.85	115,800	1.86	27,064,065	434.71
2027	138,350	62,258	14,526,750	105.00	13,380,489	214.92	24,903	0.40	27,932,143	448.65
2028	138,350	62,258	15,218,500	110.00	13,514,344	217.07	22,413	0.36	28,755,257	461.87
2029	138,350	62,258	16,186,950	117.00	13,650,067	219.25	21,790	0.35	29,858,807	479.60
2030	138,350	62,258	16,740,350	121.00	13,785,166	221.42	12,452	0.20	30,537,968	490.51
2031	138,350	62,258	17,985,500	130.00	13,922,757	223.63	0	0.00	31,908,257	512.52
2032	138,350	62,258	18,953,950	137.00	14,062,214	225.87	0	0.00	33,016,164	530.31
2033	138,350	62,258	20,060,750	145.00	14,202,295	228.12	0	0.00	34,263,045	550.34
2034	138,350	62,258	21,167,550	153.00	14,344,866	230.41	0	0.00	35,512,416	570.41
2035	138,350	62,258	22,274,350	161.00	14,488,059	232.71	0	0.00	36,762,409	590.48

Notes:

- (1) As set forth in CDWR Bulletin 132-23, Appendix B (Appendix B).
- (2) Probable Table A water delivery is based on 0.45 reliability of CVWD original allocation augmented by TLBWSD, KCWA, and MWD transfers
- (3) Amount is based on maximum Table A water allocation and Delta Water Charge per Table B-20 (A & B) of Appendix B. From 2018 through 2035, amount is based on State Water Contractors estimates.
- (4) Amount is based on probable Table A water delivery and applicable Variable Transportation Unit Charge per Table B-17 of Appendix B.
- (5) Amount is based on probable Table A water delivery and Off-Aqueduct Power Unit Charge derived by dividing data in Table B-16B by data in Table B-5B of Appendix B.
- (6) Amount of applicable Table A charges divided by probable Table A water delivery.



**TABLE 4
DESERT WATER AGENCY
APPLICABLE STATE WATER PROJECT CHARGES⁽¹⁾**

Year	Maximum Table A Water Allocation AF	Probable Table A Water Delivery ⁽²⁾ AF	Delta Water Charge		Variable Transportation Charge		Off-Aqueduct Power Charge		DWA Applicable Table A Charges	
			Amount ⁽³⁾	Unit	Amount ⁽⁴⁾	Unit	Amount ⁽⁵⁾	Unit	Amount	Unit ⁽⁶⁾
			\$	\$/AF	\$	\$/AF	\$	\$/AF	\$	\$/AF
2018	55,750	25,088	3,817,203	68.47	4,396,923	175.26	36,879	1.47	8,251,005	328.88
2019	55,750	25,088	3,906,403	70.07	3,971,180	158.29	115,154	4.59	7,992,736	318.59
2020	55,750	25,088	4,549,200	81.60	4,378,358	174.52	43,653	1.74	8,971,211	357.59
2021	55,750	25,088	4,769,413	85.55	7,306,629	291.24	276,219	11.01	12,352,261	492.36
2022	55,750	25,088	5,658,625	101.50	6,411,489	255.56	921,482	36.73	12,991,597	517.84
2023	55,750	25,088	5,158,548	92.53	5,832,960	232.50	205,722	8.20	11,197,229	446.32
2024	55,750	25,088	5,098,895	91.46	5,374,853	214.24	78,776	3.14	10,552,524	420.62
2025	55,750	25,088	5,240,500	94.00	4,859,546	193.70	135,224	5.39	10,235,270	407.97
2026	55,750	25,088	5,519,250	99.00	5,339,981	212.85	113,649	4.53	10,972,879	437.38
2027	55,750	25,088	5,853,750	105.00	5,391,913	214.92	24,335	0.97	11,269,998	449.22
2028	55,750	25,088	6,132,500	110.00	5,445,852	217.07	21,576	0.86	11,599,928	462.37
2029	55,750	25,088	6,522,750	117.00	5,500,544	219.25	21,074	0.84	12,044,368	480.08
2030	55,750	25,088	6,745,750	121.00	5,554,985	221.42	12,042	0.48	12,312,777	490.78
2031	55,750	25,088	7,247,500	130.00	5,610,429	223.63	0	0.00	12,857,929	512.51
2032	55,750	25,088	7,637,750	137.00	5,666,627	225.87	0	0.00	13,304,377	530.31
2033	55,750	25,088	8,083,750	145.00	5,723,075	228.12	0	0.00	13,806,825	550.34
2034	55,750	25,088	8,529,750	153.00	5,780,526	230.41	0	0.00	14,310,276	570.40
2035	55,750	25,088	8,975,750	161.00	5,838,228	232.71	0	0.00	14,813,978	590.48

Notes:

- (1) As set forth in CDWR Bulletin 132-23, Appendix B (Appendix B).
- (2) Probable Table A water delivery is based on 0.45 reliability of DWA original allocation augmented by TLBWS, KCWA, and MWD transfers
- (3) Amount is based on maximum Table A water allocation and Delta Water Charge per Table B-20 (A & B) of Appendix B. From 2018 through 2035, amount is based on State Water Contractors estimates.
- (4) Amount is based on probable Table A water delivery and applicable Variable Transportation Unit Charge per Table B-17 of Appendix B.
- (5) Amount is based on probable Table A water delivery and Off-Aqueduct Power Unit Charge derived by dividing data in Table B-16B by data in Table B-5B of Appendix B.
- (6) Amount of applicable Table A charges divided by probable Table A water delivery.



**TABLE 5
DESERT WATER AGENCY
ESTIMATED ALLOCATED STATE WATER PROJECT CHARGES FOR TABLE A WATER
(PROPORTIONED APPLICABLE CHARGES)⁽¹⁾**

Year	CVWD Applicable Table A Charges ⁽²⁾	DWA Applicable Table A Charges ⁽³⁾	Combined Applicable Table A Charges	CVWD Allocated Table A Charges	DWA Allocated Table A Charges	DWA Incremental Increase/(Decrease)	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
2018	20,422,139	8,251,005	28,673,144	21,060,424	7,612,720		
2019	19,681,613	7,992,736	27,674,349	20,326,809	7,347,540	(265,180)	(3)
2020	22,195,716	8,971,211	31,166,927	22,892,108	8,274,819	927,279	13
2021	30,126,620	12,352,261	42,478,881	31,200,738	11,278,143	3,003,324	36
2022	30,992,888	12,991,597	43,984,485	32,306,604	11,677,881	399,738	4
2023	27,460,172	11,197,229	38,657,401	28,393,861	10,263,540	(1,414,341)	(12)
2024	26,075,693	10,552,524	36,628,218	26,903,426	9,724,792	(538,748)	(5)
2025	25,207,468	10,235,270	35,442,738	26,032,691	9,410,047	(314,745)	(3)
2026	27,064,065	10,972,879	38,036,945	27,938,136	10,098,809	688,762	7
2027	27,932,143	11,269,998	39,202,141	28,793,972	10,408,168	309,359	3
2028	28,755,257	11,599,928	40,355,185	29,640,883	10,714,302	306,134	3
2029	29,858,807	12,044,368	41,903,175	30,777,882	11,125,293	410,991	4
2030	30,537,968	12,312,777	42,850,745	31,473,872	11,376,873	251,580	2
2031	31,908,257	12,857,929	44,766,186	32,880,764	11,885,422	508,549	4
2032	33,016,164	13,304,377	46,320,541	34,022,437	12,298,104	412,682	3
2033	34,263,045	13,806,825	48,069,870	35,307,319	12,762,550	464,446	4
2034	35,512,416	14,310,276	49,822,692	36,594,767	13,227,925	465,375	4
2035	36,762,409	14,813,978	51,576,388	37,882,857	13,693,531	465,606	4

Notes:

- (1) Proportioned in accordance with 2023 Water Management Area production percentages; CVWD is responsible for 73.45% and DWA is responsible for 26.55% of total combined production for the Whitewater River and Mission Creek Subbasins (see **Table 1**).
- (2) From Table 3.
- (3) From Table 4.



**TABLE 6
DESERT WATER AGENCY
PROJECTED EFFECTIVE REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT RATES
PURSUANT TO WATER MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS BETWEEN
COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT AND DESERT WATER AGENCY**

Year	DWA Allocated Table A Charges ⁽¹⁾ \$	Estimated Assessable Production ⁽²⁾ AF	Estimated Effective Table A Assessment Rate ⁽³⁾ Fiscal Year \$/AF	Table A Assessment Rate \$/AF
2019/2020	7,811,180	45,360	172.20	172.00
2020/2021	9,776,481	40,830	239.44	239.00
2021/2022	11,478,012	44,830	256.03	256.00
2022/2023	10,970,711	45,090	243.31	243.00
2023/2024	9,994,166	43,560	229.43	229.00
2024/2025 ⁽⁴⁾	9,567,420	41,170	232.39	232.00
2025/2026 ⁽⁴⁾	9,909,108	46,374	213.68	214.00
2026/2027 ⁽⁴⁾	10,253,489	46,475	220.62	221.00
2027/2028 ⁽⁴⁾	10,561,235	46,579	226.74	227.00
2028/2029 ⁽⁴⁾	10,919,798	46,696	233.85	234.00
2029/2030 ⁽⁴⁾	11,251,083	46,928	239.75	240.00
2030/2031 ⁽⁴⁾	11,631,148	47,021	247.36	247.00
2031/2032 ⁽⁴⁾	12,091,763	46,561	259.70	260.00
2032/2033 ⁽⁴⁾	12,530,327	46,103	271.79	272.00
2033/2034 ⁽⁴⁾	12,995,238	45,657	284.63	285.00
2034/2035 ⁽⁴⁾	13,460,728	45,327	296.97	297.00

Notes:

- (1) From **Table 5**.
- (2) Projections based on model runs for Coachella Valley 2010 Water Management Plan, 2014 Water Management Plan Status Update, and 2022 SGMA GSP Updates.
- (3) Necessary to pay DWA's estimated (projected) Allocated Table A Charges.
- (4) Projected



**TABLE 7
DESERT WATER AGENCY
WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN, MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN, AND GARNET HILL SUBBASIN AREAS OF BENEFIT
HISTORIC AND PROPOSED REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT RATES**

Fiscal Year	SWP Table A Allocation ⁽¹⁾ \$/AF	Net Surplus Water Costs \$/AF	Admin and Operational Costs ⁽²⁰⁾		Assessment Rate							
			\$	\$/AF	Total RAC Costs \$/AF	WWR		MC		GH ⁽¹⁴⁾		
						Discretionary Deferral and Recovery ⁽³⁾ \$/AF	Total ⁽⁴⁾ \$/AF	Discretionary Deferral and Recovery ⁽³⁾ \$/AF	Total ⁽⁴⁾ \$/AF	Discretionary Deferral and Recovery ⁽³⁾ \$/AF	Total ⁽⁴⁾ \$/AF	
78/79	6.81		--	--	--	0.00	6.81					
79/80	9.00		0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00					
80/81	9.50		0.00	0.00	9.50	0.00	9.50					
81/82	10.50		0.00	0.00	10.50	0.00	10.50					
82/83	21.00		0.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	21.00					
83/84	36.50		0.00	0.00	36.50	0.00	36.50					
84/85	37.50		0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	37.50					
85/86	31.00		0.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	31.00					
86/87	21.00		0.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	21.00					
87/88	22.50		0.00	0.00	22.50	0.00	22.50					
88/89	20.00		0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00					
89/90	23.50		0.00	0.00	23.50	0.00	23.50					
90/91	26.00		0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	26.00					
91/92	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
92/93	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
93/94	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
94/95	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
95/96	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
96/97	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
97/98	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
98/99	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
99/00	31.75		0.00	0.00	31.75	0.00	31.75					
00/01	33.00		0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	33.00					
01/02	33.00		0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	33.00					
02/03	35.00		0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	35.00					
03/04	35.00		0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	35.00			
04/05	34.00		0.00	0.00	34.00	11.00	34.00	12.00	34.00			
05/06	38.00		0.00	0.00	38.00	12.00	38.00	12.00	38.00			
06/07	51.00		0.00	0.00	51.00	12.00	51.00	12.00	51.00			
07/08	83.00		0.00	0.00	83.00	(34.00)	63.00	(34.00)	49.00			
08/09	65.00		0.00	0.00	65.00	(6.00)	72.00	(6.00)	59.00			
09/10	72.00		0.00	0.00	72.00	0.00	72.00	0.00	72.00			
10/11	99.00		0.00	0.00	99.00	(17.00)	82.00	(17.00)	82.00			
11/12	115.00		0.00	0.00	115.00	(33.00)	82.00	(33.00)	82.00			
12/13	117.00		0.00	0.00	117.00	(25.00)	92.00	(25.00)	92.00			
13/14	111.00		0.00	0.00	111.00	(19.00)	92.00	(19.00)	92.00			
14/15	106.00		0.00	0.00	106.00	(4.00)	102.00	(4.00)	102.00			
15/16	112.00		0.00	0.00	112.00	(10.00)	102.00	(10.00)	102.00	(10.00)	102.00	
16/17	144.00		0.00	0.00	144.00	(42.00)	102.00	(42.00)	102.00	(42.00)	102.00	
17/18	158.00		0.00	0.00	158.00	(38.00)	120.00	(38.00)	120.00	(38.00)	120.00	
18/19	196.00		0.00	0.00	196.00	(56.00)	140.00	(56.00)	140.00	(56.00)	140.00	
19/20	188.00		0.00	0.00	188.00	(33.00)	155.00	(33.00)	155.00	(33.00)	155.00	
20/21	243.00		0.00	0.00	243.00	(78.00)	165.00	(78.00)	165.00	--	--	(14)
21/22	248.00		0.00	0.00	248.00	(73.00)	175.00	(73.00)	175.00	--	--	
22/23	209.00	5.40	\$2,506,436.09	55.59	269.99	(94.99)	175.00	(94.99)	175.00	--	--	
23/24	230.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$2,584,358.95	59.33	289.33	(94.33)	195.00 ⁽¹⁷⁾	(94.33)	195.00	--	--	
24/25	232.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$2,708,408.17	65.79	297.79	(82.79)	215.00	(82.79)	215.00	--	--	
25/26	232.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$2,838,411.77	63.32	295.32	(60.32)	235.00	(60.32)	235.00	--	--	
26/27	232.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$2,974,655.53	66.19	298.19	(43.19)	255.00	(43.19)	255.00	--	--	
27/28	232.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$3,117,439.00	68.97	300.97	(25.97)	275.00	(25.97)	275.00	--	--	
28/29	234.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$3,267,076.07	72.37	306.37	(11.37)	295.00	(11.37)	295.00	--	--	
29/30	240.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$3,423,895.72	75.40	315.40	(0.40)	315.00	(0.40)	315.00	--	--	
30/31	247.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$3,588,242.71	79.07	326.07	3.93	330.00	3.93	330.00	--	--	
31/32	260.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$3,760,478.37	81.97	341.97	3.03	345.00	3.03	345.00	--	--	
32/33	272.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$3,940,981.33	86.48	358.48	1.52	360.00	1.52	360.00	--	--	
33/34	285.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$4,130,148.43	91.88	376.88	3.12	380.00	3.12	380.00	--	--	
34/35	297.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$4,328,395.56	96.94	393.94	1.06	395.00	1.06	395.00	--	--	
35/36	297.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$4,536,158.54	102.96	399.96	0.04	400.00	0.04	400.00	--	--	
36/37	306.00		⁽¹⁸⁾ \$4,753,894.15	108.07	414.07	0.93	415.00	0.93	415.00	--	--	

(1) Effective rate necessary to pay DWA's estimated (projected) Allocated Table A Charges. See Table 6.
(2) Administrative and operational costs of importing and recharging water from the Colorado River Aqueduct. Administrative and operational charges for importing water from the State Water Project are not included.
(3) Includes discretionary reductions and charges for recovery of past shortfalls.
(4) Recommended assessment rate based on two components: 1) State Water Project Table A water Allocation, and 2) Other Charges or Costs.
(5) Assessments Estimated are based on applicable assessment rate and estimated assessable production from annual report for that year.
(6) Assessments Levied are based on applicable assessment rate and actual assessable production, except for the previous year, current year, and subsequent years where amounts remain estimated.
(7) Assessments Collected are based on payments made for Assessments Levied, except for the previous year, current year, and subsequent years where amounts remain estimated.
(8) Assessments Delinquent are based on Assessments Levied less payments made.
(9) Cumulative assessment balance to be used for future Delta improvements. Estimates of future assessment rates may need to be adjusted in the future to accommodate unknown charges for expanded State Water Project Facilities.
(10) For 2017/2018 and beyond, Assessments Estimated are based on Proposed Assessment Rate and Estimated Assessable Production.
(11) Assessments Collected are estimated based on first and second quarters of assessment period.
(12) Delinquent assessment is estimated based on first and second quarters of assessment period.
(13) For 2023/2024 and beyond, Payments Made are estimated based on estimated allocated Table A charges.
(14) Starting with 2020/2021, Garnet Hill Subarea is included in West White Water River Subbasin.
(15) Including prior year DWR refunds/adjustments
(16) Existing cumulative deficit in the Replenishment Assessment Account transferred to reserve account(s).
(17) Incremented by \$20/Year through 2032/2033
(18) These costs are unpredictable. Projected costs determined using the 2-year historical average with a 4.8% long term CAGR.
(19) Total Payments includes payments for Net Surplus Water Costs (where known) and Operational Costs
(20) Projected costs determined using the 2-year historical average with a 4.8% long term CAGR.



**TABLE 7
DESERT WATER AGENCY
WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN, MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN, AND GARNET HILL SUBBASIN AREAS OF BENEFIT
HISTORIC AND PROPOSED REPLENISHMENT ASSESSMENT RATES**

DRAFT

Fiscal Year	Assessments									Payments Made			Surplus (Deficit)					
	Estimated ⁽⁵⁾			Levied ⁽⁶⁾			Billed ⁽⁷⁾			Delinquent ⁽⁸⁾			Revenue	SWP	Annual	Cumulative ⁽⁹⁾		
	WWR	MC	GH	WWR	MC	GH	WWR	MC	GH	Total	WWR	MC	GH	Total	Table A	Total ⁽¹⁹⁾		
\$																		
78/79	226,245			199,004			199,004			199,004	0			199,004	267,193	#REF!	(68,189)	(68,189)
79/80	282,405			309,225			309,225			309,225	0			309,225	267,125	#REF!	42,100	(26,089)
80/81	317,482			355,925			355,925			355,925	0			355,925	347,491	#REF!	8,434	(17,655)
81/82	378,838			406,160			406,160			406,160	0			406,160	414,086	#REF!	(7,926)	(25,581)
82/83	800,499			770,871			770,871			770,871	0			770,871	891,544	#REF!	(120,673)	(146,254)
83/84	1,331,374			1,452,317			1,452,317			1,452,317	0			1,452,317	492,329	#REF!	959,988	813,734
84/85	1,375,762			1,577,125			1,577,125			1,577,125	0			1,577,125	381,713	#REF!	1,195,412	2,009,146
85/86	1,309,750			1,363,239			1,363,239			1,363,239	0			1,363,239	637,841	#REF!	725,398	2,734,544
86/87	911,673			912,583			912,583			912,583	0			912,583	876,544	#REF!	36,039	2,770,583
87/88	994,749			1,099,130			1,099,130			1,099,130	0			1,099,130	934,920	#REF!	164,210	2,934,793
88/89	970,000			965,811			965,811			965,811	0			965,811	748,195	#REF!	217,616	3,152,409
89/90	1,175,002			1,105,446			1,105,446			1,105,446	0			1,105,446	888,979	#REF!	216,467	3,368,876
90/91	1,313,000			1,207,593			1,207,593			1,207,593	0			1,207,593	784,369	#REF!	423,224	3,792,100
91/92	1,524,000			1,408,108			1,408,108			1,408,108	0			1,408,108	439,549	#REF!	968,559	4,760,659
92/93	1,412,875			1,389,641			1,389,641			1,389,641	0			1,389,641	902,273	#REF!	487,368	5,248,027
93/94	1,397,000			1,411,406			1,411,406			1,411,406	0			1,411,406	1,508,408	#REF!	(97,002)	5,151,025
94/95	1,412,875			1,384,996			1,384,996			1,384,996	0			1,384,996	2,291,661	#REF!	(906,665)	4,244,360
95/96	1,425,575			1,434,798			1,434,798			1,434,798	0			1,434,798	2,282,379	#REF!	(847,581)	3,396,779
96/97	1,409,700			1,517,690			1,517,690			1,517,690	0			1,517,690	1,153,620	#REF!	364,070	3,760,849
97/98	1,527,175			1,368,789			1,368,789			1,368,789	0			1,368,789	1,560,592	#REF!	(191,803)	3,569,046
98/99	1,463,675			1,510,078			1,510,078			1,510,078	0			1,510,078	2,663,096	#REF!	(1,153,018)	2,416,028
99/00	1,436,370			1,530,344			1,530,344			1,530,344	0			1,530,344	2,137,145	#REF!	(606,801)	1,809,227
00/01	1,576,080			1,506,011			1,506,011			1,506,011	0			1,506,011	1,993,058	#REF!	(487,047)	1,322,180
01/02	1,563,870			1,534,500			1,534,500			1,534,500	0			1,534,500	273,679	#REF!	1,285,646	2,607,826
02/03	1,627,500			1,679,300			1,679,300			1,679,300	0			1,679,300	1,226,335	#REF!	410,448	3,018,274
03/04	1,679,300	336,000		1,609,300	352,555		1,609,300	397,708		2,007,008	0	0		2,007,008	4,199,358	#REF!	(2,192,350)	825,924
04/05	2,069,100	464,140		1,718,700	405,280		1,718,700	529,108		2,247,808	0	0		2,247,808	3,813,947	#REF!	(1,566,139)	(740,215)
05/06	2,527,500	596,000		1,844,520	459,040		1,844,520	635,562		2,480,082	0	0		2,480,082	5,791,887	#REF!	(3,311,805)	(4,052,020)
06/07	3,058,020	761,040		2,614,770	643,008		2,614,770	789,471		3,404,241	0	0		3,404,241	6,087,627	#REF!	(2,683,386)	(6,735,406)
07/08	3,230,010	794,430		3,222,450	581,238		3,222,450	720,025		3,942,475	0	0		3,942,475	9,131,044	#REF!	(5,188,569)	(11,923,975)
08/09	3,682,800	876,240		3,371,040	662,688		3,371,040	778,029		4,115,082	33,987	0		4,081,095	6,936,896	#REF!	(2,855,801)	(14,779,776)
09/10	3,605,140	802,800		3,097,440	741,240		3,097,440	718,452		3,741,522	74,370	0		3,667,152	6,236,894	#REF!	(2,569,742)	(17,349,518)
10/11	3,527,640	828,200		3,302,140	805,240		3,302,140	616,632		3,839,635	79,137	0		3,760,499	4,174,012	#REF!	(413,513)	(17,763,031)
11/12	3,302,140	805,240		3,374,300	783,100		3,374,300	820,179		4,122,258	72,221	0		4,050,037	7,005,049	#REF!	(2,955,012)	(20,718,043)
12/13	3,788,326	878,600		3,779,360	874,000		3,779,360	888,405		4,660,904	6,861	0		4,654,043	8,169,744	#REF!	(3,515,701)	(24,233,745)
13/14	3,779,360	785,587		3,578,800	927,360		3,578,800	785,587		4,358,309	6,078	0		4,352,230	6,078,542	#REF!	(1,726,312)	(25,960,056)
14/15	3,684,919	756,041		3,826,020	987,360		3,826,020	561,213		4,246,132	66	0		4,246,066	3,798,705	#REF!	447,361	(25,512,695)
15/16	3,846,970	989,318	24,480	3,150,780	875,160	34,680	3,150,780	875,160		4,025,940	656	0		4,025,284	7,304,465	#REF!	(3,279,181)	(28,791,877)
16/17	3,443,112	892,273	31,235	3,211,980	873,120	30,600	3,211,980	748,643		4,325,684	19	0		4,545,289	7,436,703 ⁽¹⁵⁾	#REF!	(2,891,414)	(2,891,414) ⁽¹⁶⁾
17/18	3,410,450 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,583,978	34,771	4,106,400	1,110,000	56,400	4,386,192	956,836	43,996	5,387,024	9	0	0	5,385,371	11,210,398 ⁽¹⁵⁾	#REF!	(5,825,027)	(8,716,441)
18/19	4,837,000	1,295,000	65,800	4,971,400	1,356,600	22,400	4,742,251	1,115,705	27,553	5,885,509	10	0	0	5,885,509	6,095,640 ⁽¹⁵⁾	#REF!	(210,131)	(8,926,572)
19/20	5,504,050	1,501,950	24,800	4,870,658	1,416,700	41,292	5,168,090	1,115,175	44,420	6,327,685	0	0	0	6,327,687	11,374,605 ⁽¹⁵⁾	#REF!	(5,046,918)	(13,973,490)
20/21	5,228,850	1,508,100	0	5,814,600	1,582,350	0	6,369,125	1,289,379	32,352	7,690,856	18,094	0	0	7,690,856	4,383,087 ⁽¹⁵⁾	#REF!	3,307,769	(10,665,721)
21/22	6,171,457	1,673,793	0	6,171,457	1,673,793	0	5,694,297	1,338,078	19,628	7,052,002	0	0	0	7,052,002	5,675,969 ⁽¹⁵⁾	#REF!	2,196,058	(8,469,663)
22/23	5,975,221	1,915,529	0	5,975,221	1,915,529	0	3,609,828 ⁽¹¹⁾	746,016 ⁽¹¹⁾	47,169	4,403,014	0 ⁽¹¹⁾	0	0	7,052,002	5,675,969 ⁽¹⁵⁾	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
23/24	6,406,914	2,087,286	0	6,406,914	2,087,286	0	6,406,914	2,087,286	0	8,494,200	0	0	0	8,494,200	9,994,166 ⁽¹³⁾	12,578,525	(4,084,325)	#REF!
24/25	6,631,366	2,220,184	0	6,631,366	2,220,184	0	6,631,366	2,220,184	0	8,851,550	0	0	0	8,851,550	9,567,420	12,275,828	(3,424,278)	#REF!
25/26	8,092,152	2,805,776	0	8,092,152	2,805,776	0	8,092,152	2,805,776	0	10,897,928	0	0	0	10,897,928	9,909,108	12,747,519	(1,849,591)	#REF!
26/27	8,791,421	3,059,793	0	8,791,421	3,059,793	0	8,791,421	3,059,793	0	11,851,213	0	0	0	11,851,213	10,253,489	13,228,144	(1,376,931)	#REF!
27/28	9,492,289	3,316,998	0	9,492,289	3,316,998	0	9,492,289	3,316,998	0	12,809,287	0	0	0	12,809,287	10,561,235	13,678,674	(869,387)	#REF!
28/29	10,194,508	3,580,696	0	10,194,508	3,580,696	0	10,194,508	3,580,696	0	13,775,204	0	0	0	13,775,204	10,919,798	14,186,874	(411,670)	#REF!
29/30	10,895,376	3,886,805	0	10,895,376	3,886,805	0	10,895,376	3,886,805	0	14,782,181	0	0	0	14,782,181	11,251,083	14,674,979	107,202	#REF!
30/31	11,328,816	4,188,068	0	11,328,816	4,188,068	0	11,328,816	4,188,068	0	15,516,884	0	0	0	15,516,884	11,631,148	15,219,390	297,494	#REF!
31/32	11,666,121	4,397,273	0	11,666,121	4,397,273	0	11,666,121	4,397,273	0	16,063,394	0	0	0	16,063,394	12,091,763	15,852,241	211,152	#REF!
32/33	11,987,981	4,608,954	0	11,987,981	4,608,954	0	11,987,981	4,608,954	0	16,596,936	0	0	0	16,596,936	12,530,327	16,471,308	125,627	#REF!
33/34	12,458,028	4,891,695	0	12,458,028	4,891,695	0	12,458,028	4,891,695	0	17,349,724	0	0	0	17,349,724	12,995,238	17,125,386	224,338	#REF!
34/35	12,742,725	5,161,617	0	12,742,725	5,161,617	0	12,742,725	5,161,617	0	17,904,342	0	0	0	17,904,342	13,460,728	17,789,124	115,219	#REF!
35/36	11,579,102	4,858,724	0	11,579,102	4,858,724	0	11,579,102	4,858,724	0	16,437,826	0	0	0	16,437,826	12,049,329	16,585,488	(147,662)	#REF!
36/37	12,024,046	5,070,219	0	12,024,046	5,070,219	0	12,024,046	5,070,219	0	17,094,264	0	0	0	17,094,264	12,604,803	17,358,697	(264,433)	#REF!

(1) Effective rate necessary to pay DWA's estimated (projected) Allocated Table A Charges. See Table 6.
(2) Administrative and operational costs of importing and recharging water from the Colorado River Aqueduct. Administrative and operational charges for importing water from the State Water Project are not included.
(3) Includes discretionary reductions and charges for recovery of past shortfalls.
(4) Recommended assessment rate based on two components: 1) State Water Project Table A water Allocation, and 2) Other Charges or Costs.
(5) Assessments Estimated are based on applicable assessment rate and estimated assessable production from annual report for that year.
(6) Assessments Levied are based on applicable assessment rate and actual assessable production, except for the previous year, current year, and subsequent years where amounts remain estimated.
(7) Assessments Collected are based on payments made for Assessments Levied, except for the previous year, current year, and subsequent years where amounts remain estimated.
(8) Assessments Delinquent are based on Assessments Levied less payments made.
(9) Cumulative assessment balance to be used for future Delta improvements. Estimates of future assessment rates may need to be adjusted in the future to accommodate unknown charges for expanded State Water Project Facilities.
(10) For 2017/2018 and beyond, Assessments Estimated are based on Proposed Assessment Rate and Estimated Assessable Production.
(11) Assessments Collected are estimated based on first and second quarters of assessment period.
(12) Delinquent assessment is estimated based on first and second quarters of assessment period.
(13) For 2023/2024 and beyond, Payments Made are estimated based on estimated allocated Table A charges.
(14) Starting with 2020/2021, Garnet Hill Subarea is included in West White Water River Subbasin.
(15) Including prior year DWR refunds/adjustments
(16) Existing cumulative deficit in the Replenishment Assessment Account transferred to reserve account(s).
(17) Incremented by \$

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EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1
DESERT WATER AGENCY
GROUNDWATER WELL HYDROGRAPHS
PALM SPRINGS SUBAREA OF WEST WHITWATER RIVER SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA
GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT QUANTITIES AT WHITWATER RIVER REPLENISHMENT FACILITY

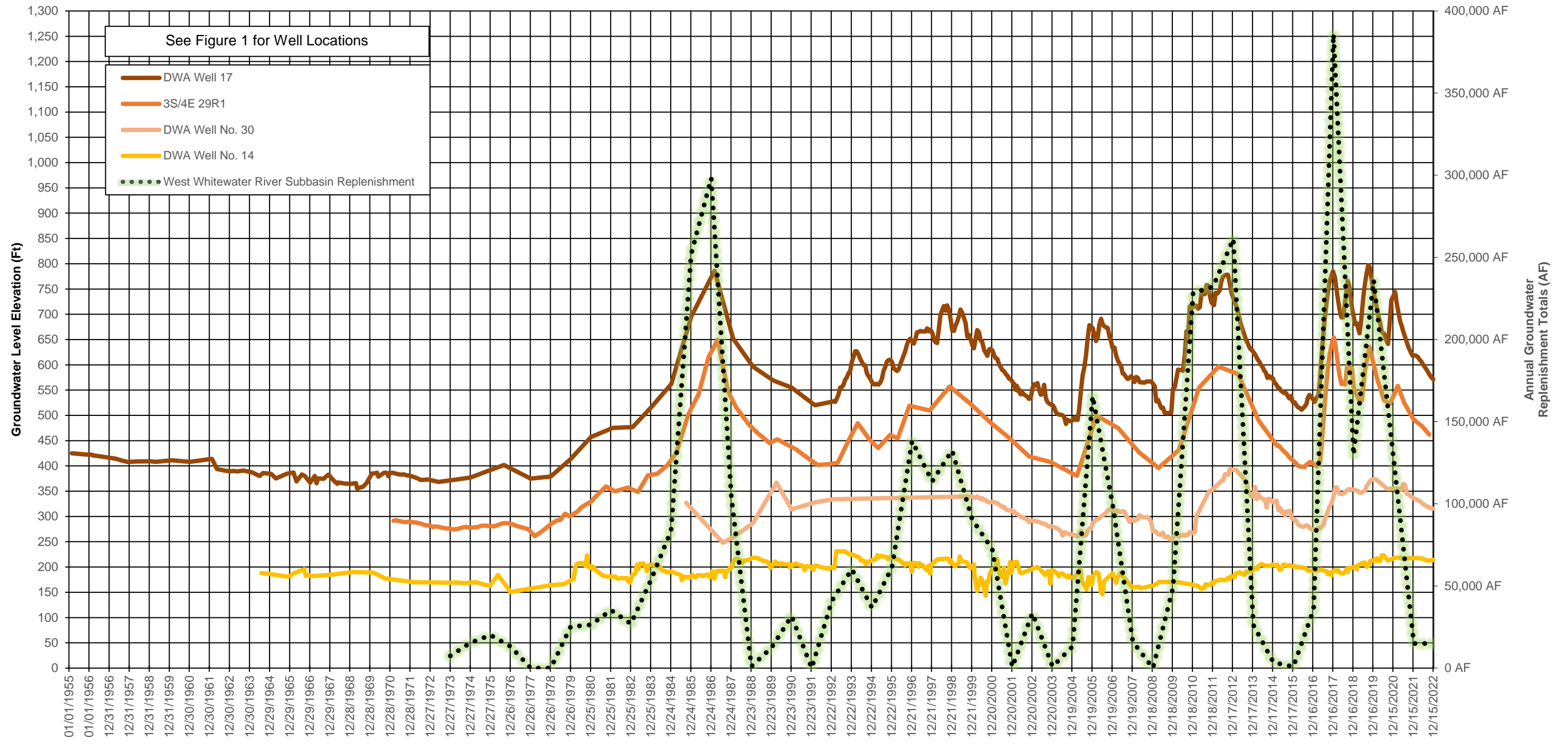
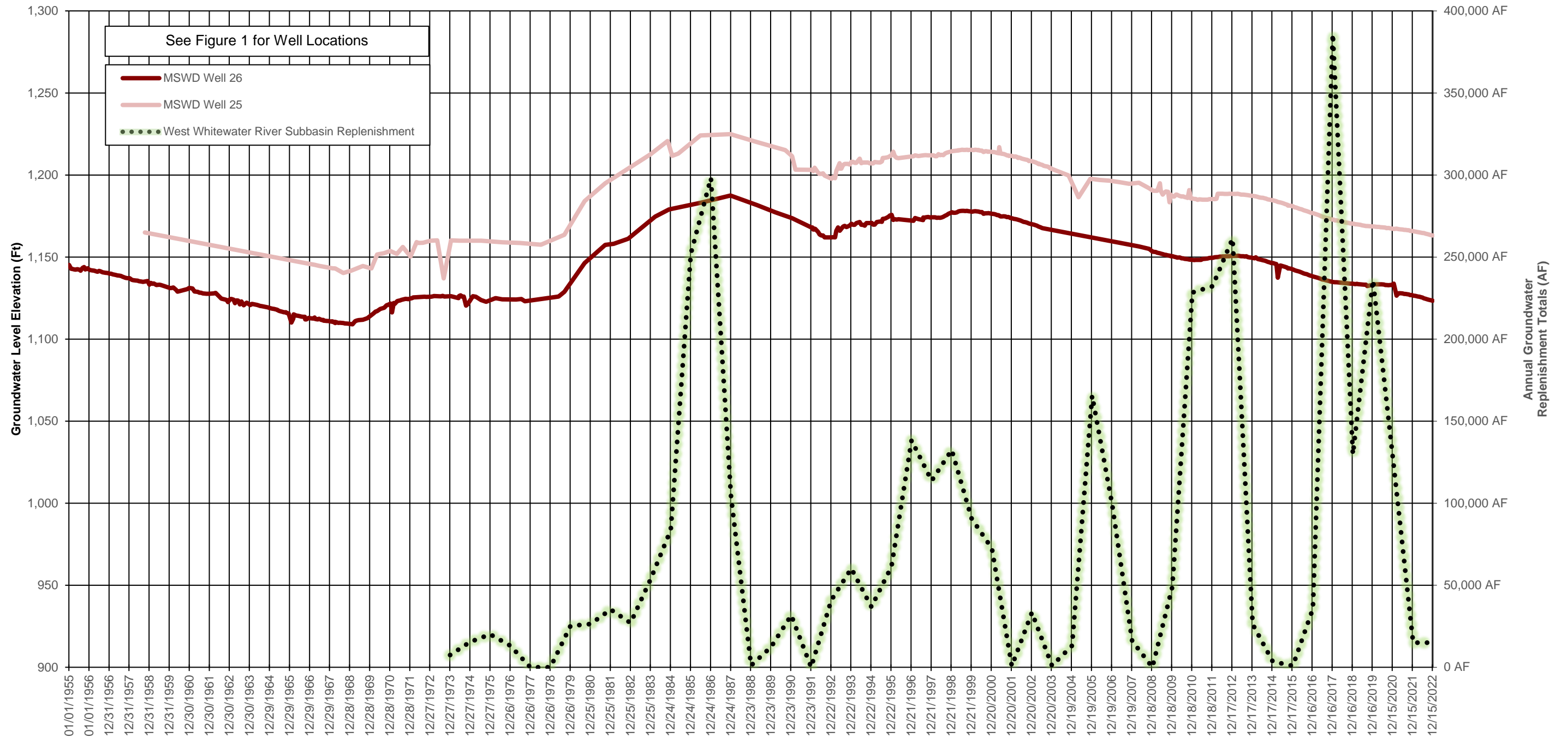


EXHIBIT 2
DESERT WATER AGENCY
GROUNDWATER WELL HYDROGRAPHS
SAN GORGONIO PASS SUBBASIN PORTION OF WEST WHITWATER RIVER SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA
GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT QUANTITIES AT WHITWATER RIVER REPLENISHMENT FACILITY



**EXHIBIT 3
DESERT WATER AGENCY
GROUNDWATER WELL HYDROGRAPHS
GARNET HILL SUBAREA OF WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA
GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT QUANTITIES AT WHITEWATER RIVER AND MISSION CREEK REPLENISHMENT FACILITIES**

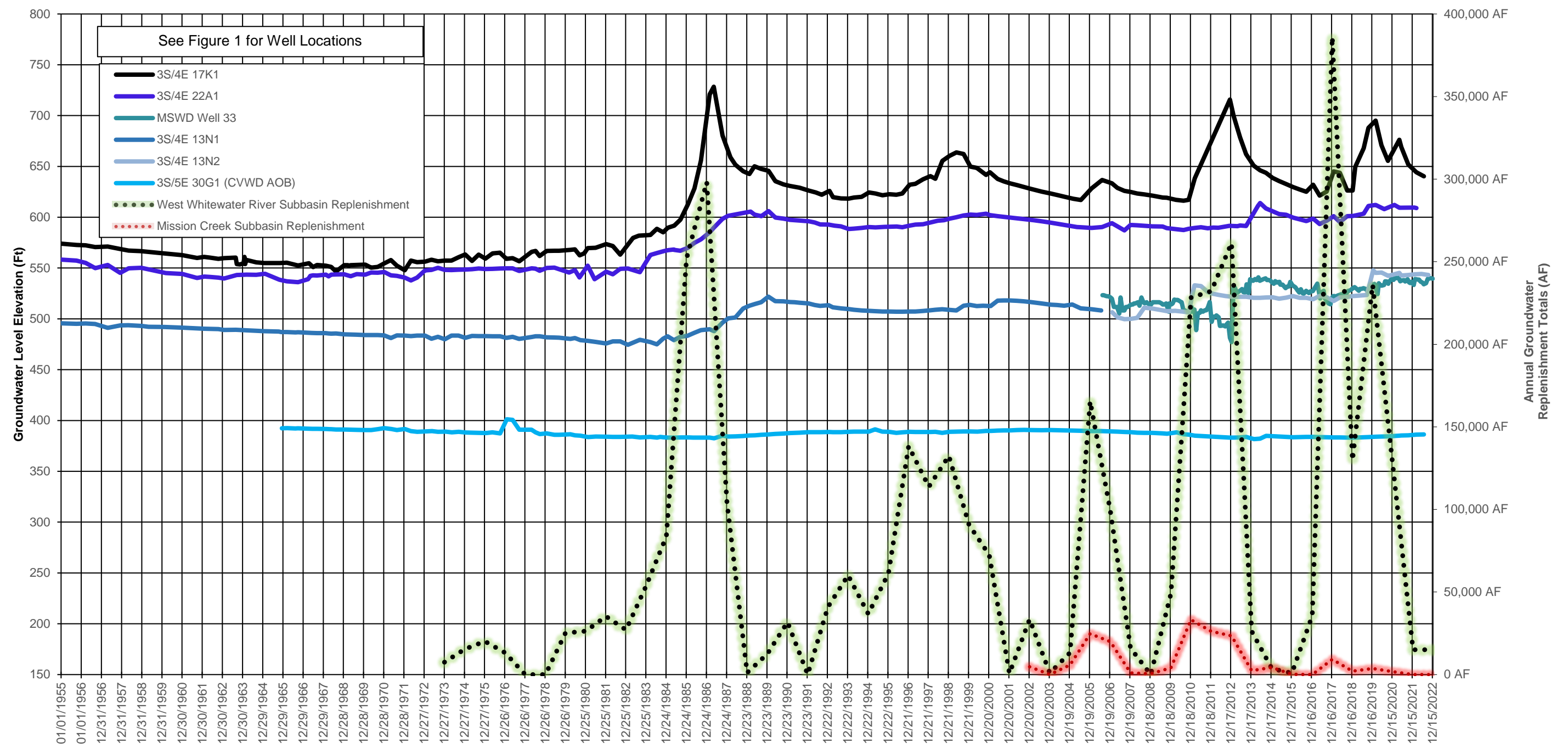
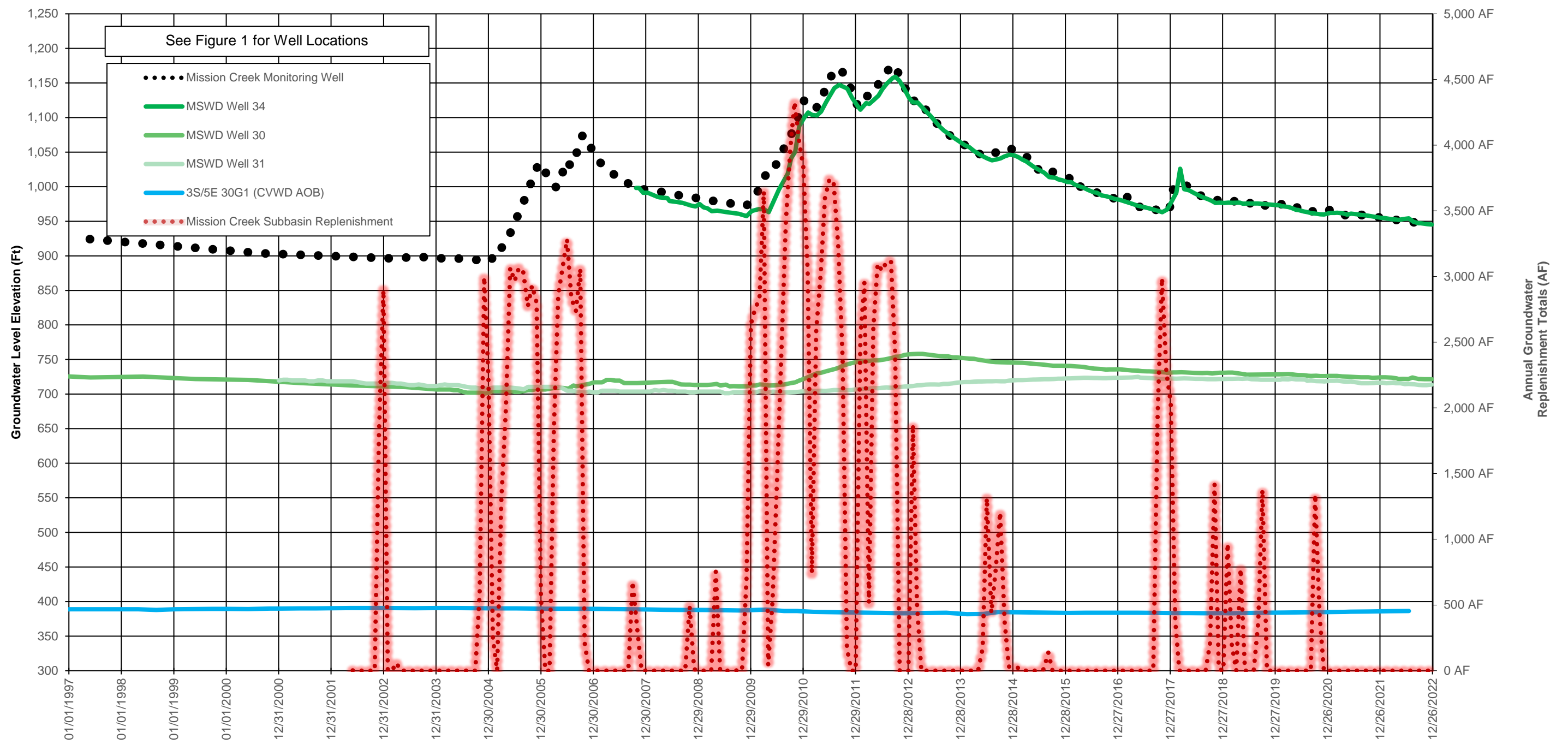


EXHIBIT 4
DESERT WATER AGENCY
GROUNDWATER WELL HYDROGRAPHS
MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN MANAGEMENT AREA
GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT QUANTITIES AT MISSION CREEK REPLENISHMENT FACILITY



**EXHIBIT 5
DESERT WATER AGENCY
MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN AREA OF BENEFIT⁽¹⁾
HISTORIC VOLUME OF GROUNDWATER IN STORAGE⁽²⁾**

Time Period	Pre-1955	1955 - 1978	1979 - 1997	1998 - 2023	1955 - 2023
Number of Years		24	19	25	68
Water Level Decline, Ft ⁽³⁾		20	30	24	74
Period Reduction in Storage, AF		71,200	106,800	85,440	263,440
Annual Reduction in Storage, AF/Yr		3,000	5,600	3,400	3,900
Change in Storage		0.047	0.074	0.064	0.174
Remaining Storage, AF	1,511,800	1,440,600	1,333,800	1,248,360	1,248,360

(1) Northwest three-quarters of subbasin: GTC (1979) & Slade (2000)

(2) Storage loss of 3,560 AF/Ft of water level decline: GTC (1979) & Slade (2000)

(3) Mission Springs Water District data



**EXHIBIT 6
DESERT WATER AGENCY
COMPARISON OF WATER PRODUCTION AND GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT
WEST WHITEWATER RIVER SUBBASIN (WWR) AND MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN (MC) MANAGEMENT AREAS**

Year	Production ⁽¹⁾							
	WWR (AF)		MC (AF)		Total (AF)		Ratio of Production	
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	WWR/Total	MC/Total
2002	213,410	213,410	13,968	13,968	227,378	227,378	93.9%	6.1%
2003	204,275	417,685	14,498	28,466	218,773	446,151	93.4%	6.6%
2004	212,700	630,385	16,548	45,014	229,248	675,399	92.8%	7.2%
2005	204,341	834,726	16,327	61,341	220,668	896,067	92.6%	7.4%
2006	213,850	1,048,576	17,365	78,706	231,215	1,127,282	92.5%	7.5%
2007	211,530	1,260,106	16,409	95,115	227,939	1,355,221	92.8%	7.2%
2008	211,023	1,471,129	15,775	110,890	226,798	1,582,019	93.0%	7.0%
2009	199,506	1,670,635	15,108	125,998	214,614	1,796,633	93.0%	7.0%
2010	182,703	1,853,338	14,304	140,302	197,007	1,993,640	92.7%	7.3%
2011	183,320	2,036,658	14,260	154,562	197,580	2,191,220	92.8%	7.2%
2012	183,285	2,219,943	14,216	168,778	197,501	2,388,721	92.8%	7.2%
2013	182,842	2,402,785	14,756	183,534	197,598	2,586,319	92.5%	7.5%
2014	174,425	2,577,210	14,091	197,625	188,516	2,774,835	92.5%	7.5%
2015	147,763	2,724,973	13,017	210,642	160,780	2,935,615	91.9%	8.1%
2016	148,395	2,873,368	13,219	223,861	161,614	3,097,229	91.8%	8.2%
2017	155,543	3,028,911	13,531	237,392	169,074	3,266,303	92.0%	8.0%
2018	154,548	3,183,459	13,870	251,262	168,418	3,434,721	91.8%	8.2%
2019	145,602	3,329,061	13,135	264,397	158,737	3,593,458	91.7%	8.3%
2020	153,065	3,482,126	14,244	278,641	167,309	3,760,767	91.5%	8.5%
2021	159,305	3,641,431	14,227	292,868	173,532	3,934,299	91.8%	8.2%
2022	157,684	3,799,115	13,763	306,631	171,447	4,105,746	92.0%	8.0%
2023	147,377	3,946,492	12,772	319,403	160,149	4,265,895	92.0%	8.0%
Cumulative	---	---	---	---	---	---	92.5%	7.5%

Year	Replenishment (Total)							
	WWR (AF)		MC (AF)		Total (AF)		Ratio of Replenishment	
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	WWR/Total	MC/Total
2002	33,435	33,435	4,733	4,733	38,168	38,168	87.6%	12.4%
2003	902	34,337	59	4,792	961	39,129	93.9%	6.1%
2004	13,224	47,561	5,564	10,356	18,788	57,917	70.4%	29.6%
2005	165,554	213,115	24,723	35,079	190,277	248,194	87.0%	13.0%
2006	98,959	312,074	19,901	54,980	118,860	367,054	83.3%	16.7%
2007	16,009	328,083	1,011	55,991	17,020	384,074	94.1%	5.9%
2008	8,008	336,091	503	56,494	8,511	392,585	94.1%	5.9%
2009	57,024	393,115	754	57,248	57,778	450,363	98.7%	1.3%
2010	228,330	621,445	31,083	88,331	259,413	709,776	88.0%	12.0%
2011	232,214	853,659	20,888	109,219	253,102	962,878	91.7%	8.3%
2012	257,267	1,110,926	23,160	132,379	280,427	1,243,305	91.7%	8.3%
2013	26,620	1,137,546	1,305	133,684	27,925	1,271,230	95.3%	4.7%
2014	3,549	1,141,095	4,325	138,009	7,874	1,279,104	45.1%	54.9%
2015	865	1,141,960	171	138,180	1,036	1,280,140	83.5%	16.5%
2016	35,699	1,177,659	0	138,180	35,699	1,315,839	100.0%	0.0%
2017	385,994	1,563,653	9,248	147,428	395,242	1,711,081	97.7%	2.3%
2018	129,725	1,693,378	2,027	149,455	131,752	1,842,833	98.5%	1.5%
2019	235,968	1,929,346	3,688	153,143	239,656	2,082,489	98.5%	1.5%
2020	126,487	2,055,833	1,768	154,911	128,255	2,210,744	98.6%	1.4%
2021	15,006	2,070,839	0	154,911	15,006	2,225,750	100.0%	0.0%
2022	15,011	2,085,850	0	154,911	15,011	2,240,761	100.0%	0.0%
2023	304,507	2,390,357	5,276	160,187	309,783	2,550,544	98.3%	1.7%
Cumulative	---	---	---	---	---	---	93.7%	6.3%

Year	Replenishment (SWP Exchange Only) ⁽²⁾							
	WWR (AF)		MC (AF)		Total (AF)		Ratio of Replenishment	
	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	Annual	Cumulative	WWR/Total	MC/Total
2002	33,435	33,435	4,733	4,733	38,168	38,168	87.6%	12.4%
2003	902	34,337	59	4,792	961	39,129	93.9%	6.1%
2004	13,224	47,561	5,564	10,356	18,788	57,917	70.4%	29.6%
2005	165,554	213,115	24,723	35,079	190,277	248,194	87.0%	13.0%
2006	98,959	312,074	19,901	54,980	118,860	367,054	83.3%	16.7%
2007	9	312,083	1,011	55,991	1,020	368,074	0.9%	99.1%
2008	0	312,083	0	55,991	0	368,074	n/a	n/a
2009	46,032	358,115	0	55,991	46,032	414,106	100.0%	0.0%
2010	209,937	568,052	29,340	85,331	239,277	653,383	87.7%	12.3%
2011	127,214	695,266	20,888	106,219	148,102	801,485	85.9%	14.1%
2012	253,267	948,533	23,160	129,379	276,427	1,077,912	91.6%	8.4%
2013	24,112	972,645	1,305	130,684	25,417	1,103,329	94.9%	5.1%
2014	0	972,645	4,325	135,009	4,325	1,107,654	0.0%	100.0%
2015	0	972,645	171	135,180	171	1,107,825	0.0%	100.0%
2016	699	973,344	0	135,180	699	1,108,524	100.0%	0.0%
2017	350,994	1,324,338	9,248	144,428	360,242	1,468,766	97.4%	2.6%
2018	94,725	1,419,063	2,027	146,455	96,752	1,565,518	97.9%	2.1%
2019	200,968	1,620,031	3,688	150,143	204,656	1,770,174	98.2%	1.8%
2020	76,487	1,696,518	1,768	151,911	78,255	1,848,429	97.7%	2.3%
2021	0	1,696,518	0	151,911	0	1,848,429	n/a	n/a
2022	0	1,696,518	0	151,911	0	1,848,429	n/a	n/a
2023	84,762	1,781,280	5,276	157,187	90,038	1,938,467	n/a	n/a
Cumulative	---	---	---	---	---	---	91.9%	8.1%

Notes:

(1) Production in both DWA and CVWD service areas.

(2) This table excludes all non-SWP supplemental water deliveries such as those made for CPV Sentinel.



EXHIBIT 7
DESERT WATER AGENCY
SUMMARY OF DELIVERIES TO METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT (MWD)
AND TO GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT FACILITIES (AF)⁽¹⁾

BEFORE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT (JULY 1973 - JUNE 1984)

Year	Delivery to MWD														Delivery to DWA/CVWD Recharge Facilities						MWD Delivery Surplus/(Deficit) Prior to Exchange and Delivery Agreement											
	SWP Contract Water							Non-SWP Contract Water							From SWP Exchange Account			From Other Accounts			Total PD-GRF ⁽¹⁵⁾	Total MCRF	Grand Total	Annual	Cumulative							
	SWP Surplus Water							CVWD																								
	Table A DWA/CVWD Combined Allocation	Table A Allocation Delivered to MWD	% Delivery to MWD	Carry-Over From Previous Year	Pool A	Pool B	Multi-Year Pool	Article 21	Flood	Yuba	CPV Sentinel (North Kern)	CPV Sentinel (Yuba)	Other	Total	SWP Total	DMB Pacific	Glorious Land Rosedale	Colorado River Credit	Needles	MWD QSA						Total	WRRF ⁽²⁾	MCRF ⁽³⁾	Total	WRRF ⁽²⁾	MCRF ⁽³⁾	Total
1973 (Jul-Dec)	14,800	14,800	100%											14,800							14,800	7,475		7,475			7,475			7,475	(7,325)	(7,325)
1974	16,400	16,400	100%											16,400							16,400	15,396		15,396			15,396			15,396	(1,004)	(8,329)
1975	18,000	18,000	100%											18,000							18,000	20,126		20,126			20,126			20,126	2,126	(6,203)
1976	19,600	19,600	100%											19,600							19,600	13,206		13,206			13,206			13,206	(6,394)	(12,597)
1977	21,421	0	0%											0							0	0		0			0			0	0	(12,597)
1978	23,242	25,384	109%											25,384							25,384	0		0			0			0	(25,384)	(37,981)
1979	25,063	25,063	100%											25,063							25,063	25,192		25,192			25,192			25,192	129	(37,852)
1980	27,884	27,884	100%											27,884							27,884	26,341		26,341			26,341			26,341	(1,543)	(39,395)
1981	31,105	31,105	100%											31,105							31,105	35,251		35,251			35,251			35,251	4,146	(35,249)
1982	34,326	34,326	100%											34,326							34,326	27,020		27,020			27,020			27,020	(7,306)	(42,555)
1983	37,547	37,547	100%											37,547							37,547	53,732		53,732			53,732			53,732	16,185	(26,370)
1984 (Jan-Jun) ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	25,849	N/A											25,849							25,849	50,912		50,912			50,912			50,912		(1,307)
### Total	40,768	40,768	100%											40,768							40,768	83,708		83,708			83,708			83,708	25,063	(1,307)

WITH EXCHANGE AGREEMENT (JULY 1984 - PRESENT)

Year	Delivery to MWD														Delivery to DWA/CVWD Replenishment Facilities						MWD Exchange and Advance Deliveries													
	SWP Contract Water							Non-SWP Contract Water							From SWP Exchange Account			From Other Accounts			Total PD-GRF ⁽¹⁵⁾	Total MCRF	Grand Total	Exchange Deliveries	Advance Deliveries	Advance Deliveries Converted to Exchange Deliveries	Advance Delivery Account ⁽⁵⁾ Credit/(Debit)							
	SWP Surplus Water							CVWD							MCRF ⁽³⁾			MCRF ⁽³⁾									Total WRRF	DWA Portion	CPV Portion	Total	Total WRRF	Advance Deliveries	Annual	Balance
	Table A DWA/CVWD Combined Allocation	Table A Allocation Delivered to MWD	% Delivery to MWD	Carry-Over	Pool A	Pool B	Multi-Year Pool	Article 21	Flood	Yuba	CPV Sentinel (North Kern)	CPV Sentinel (Yuba)	Other	Total	SWP Total	DMB Pacific	Glorious Land Rosedale	Colorado River Credit	Needles	MWD QSA														
1984 (Jul-Dec) ⁽⁵⁾	N/A	14,919	N/A											14,919							14,919	32,796		32,796			32,796			32,796	32,796	16,570	16,570 ⁽⁶⁾	16,570
1985	43,989	43,989	100%											43,989							43,989	251,994		251,994			251,994			251,994	208,005	208,005	224,575	
1986	47,210	47,210	100%											47,210							47,210	288,201		288,201	10,000 ⁽⁷⁾		288,201			288,201	240,991	240,991	465,566	
1987	50,931	50,931	100%											50,931							50,931	104,334		104,334			104,334			104,334	53,403	53,403	518,969	
1988	54,652	54,652	100%											54,652							54,652	1,096		1,096			1,096			1,096	53,556	(53,556)	465,413	
1989	58,373	58,373	100%											58,373							58,373	12,478		12,478			12,478			12,478	45,895	(45,895)	419,518	
1990	61,200	61,200	100%											61,200							61,200	31,721		31,721			31,721			31,721	29,479	(29,479)	390,039	
1991	61,200	18,360	30%											18,360							18,360	14		14			14			14	18,346	(18,346)	371,693	
1992	61,200	27,624	45%											27,624							27,624	40,870		40,870			40,870			40,870	13,246	13,246	384,939	
1993	61,200	61,200	100%											61,200							61,200	60,153		60,153			60,153			60,153	1,047	(1,047)	383,892	
1994	61,200	37,359	61%											37,359							37,359	36,763		36,763			36,763			36,763	596	(596)	383,296	
1995	61,200	61,200	100%											61,200							61,200	61,318		61,318			61,318			61,318	118	118	383,414	
1996	61,200	61,200	100%		103,641									103,641							103,641	138,266		138,266			138,266			138,266	26,575	(26,575)	356,839	
1997	61,200	61,200	100%		50,000			27,130						77,130							77,130	113,677		113,677			113,677			113,677	24,653	(24,653)	332,186	
1998	61,200	61,200	100%		75,000			20,156						95,156							95,156	132,455		132,455			132,455			132,455	23,901	(23,901)	308,285	
1999	61,200	61,200	100%		47,380									47,380							47,380	90,601		90,601			90,601			90,601	17,979	(17,979)	290,306	
2000	61,200	55,080	90%		9,837		35,640							45,478							45,478	72,450		72,450			72,450			72,450	28,108	(28,108)	262,198	
2001	61,200	23,868	39%		242									242							242	707		707			707			707	23,403	(23,403)	238,795	
2002	61,200	42,840	70%		436	819		300						1,555							1,555	33,435		33,435			33,435			33,435	38,168	(6,227)	232,568	
2003	61,200	55,080	90%	(17,867)	457	58		532						1,049							1,049	902		902			902			902	37,301	(37,301)	195,267	
2004	61,200	18,597	30%	17,867		191								191							191	36,655		36,655			36,655			36,655	17,867	(17,867)	177,400	
2005	171,100	60,152	35%	27,618	585	3,253								3,838							3,838	165,554		165,554			165,554			165,554	24,723	190,277	98,669	276,069
2006	171,100	171,100	100%											0							0	171,100		171,100			171,100			171,100	118,860	(118,860)	223,829	
2007	171,100	102,660	60%		802									802							802	103,462		103,462			103,462			103,462	102,442	(102,442)	121,387	
2008	171,100	59,885	35%		151				1,833	8,350				10,334		3,000					10,334	70,219		70,219			70,219			70,219	8,008	(8,008)	56,518	
2009	171,100	57,710	34%		35	58			2,111		871	500 ⁽¹⁰⁾		3,575		3,000					3,575	61,285		61,285			61,285			61,285	7,992 ⁽⁹⁾		64,869	
2010	194,100	97,050	50%	10,730	66	536								602		8,393					602	108,382		108,382			108,382			108,382	10,000		118,382	
2011	194,100	124,156	64%		836	1,666								8,302							8,302	132,458		132,458			132,458			132,458	105,000		237,458	
2012	194,100	126,166	65%	31,124	431																													

**EXHIBIT 8
DESERT WATER AGENCY AND COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
COMPARISON OF HISTORIC AND PROPOSED GROUNDWATER REPLENISHMENT
ASSESSMENT RATE FOR THE WEST WHITEWATER RIVER AND MISSION CREEK SUBBASIN AOBs**

Year	DWA WWR & MC		CVWD WWR		CVWD MC	
	\$/AF	% Increase	\$/AF	% Increase	\$/AF	% Increase
78/79	\$6.81	---	No Assessment	---	No Assessment	---
79/80	\$9.00	32%	No Assessment	---	No Assessment	---
80/81	\$9.50	6%	\$5.66	---	No Assessment	---
81/82	\$10.50	11%	\$7.43	31%	No Assessment	---
82/83	\$21.00	100%	\$19.82	167%	No Assessment	---
83/84	\$36.50	74%	\$33.23	68%	No Assessment	---
84/85	\$37.50	3%	\$34.24	3%	No Assessment	---
85/86	\$31.00	-17%	\$21.81	-36%	No Assessment	---
86/87	\$21.00	-32%	\$19.02	-13%	No Assessment	---
87/88	\$22.50	7%	\$19.55	3%	No Assessment	---
88/89	\$20.00	-11%	\$15.96	-18%	No Assessment	---
89/90	\$23.50	18%	\$19.66	23%	No Assessment	---
90/91	\$26.00	11%	\$23.64	20%	No Assessment	---
91/92	\$31.75	22%	\$25.66	9%	No Assessment	---
92/93	\$31.75	0%	\$28.23	10%	No Assessment	---
93/94	\$31.75	0%	\$31.05	10%	No Assessment	---
94/95	\$31.75	0%	\$34.16	10%	No Assessment	---
95/96	\$31.75	0%	\$37.58	10%	No Assessment	---
96/97	\$31.75	0%	\$37.58	0%	No Assessment	---
97/98	\$31.75	0%	\$42.09	12%	No Assessment	---
98/99	\$31.75	0%	\$47.14	12%	No Assessment	---
99/00	\$31.75	0%	\$52.80	12%	No Assessment	---
00/01	\$33.00	4%	\$59.14	12%	No Assessment	---
01/02	\$33.00	0%	\$66.24	12%	No Assessment	---
02/03	\$35.00	6%	\$72.86	10%	\$59.80	---
03/04	\$35.00	0%	\$72.86	0%	\$59.80	0%
04/05	\$34.07	-3%	\$78.86	8%	\$59.80	0%
05/06	\$38.28	12%	\$78.86	0%	\$59.80	0%
06/07	\$177.93	365%	\$83.34	6%	\$65.78	10%
07/08	\$63.00	-65%	\$91.67	10%	\$72.36	10%
08/09	\$72.00	14%	\$93.78	2%	\$76.60	6%
09/10	\$72.00	0%	\$102.45	9%	\$87.56	14%
10/11	\$82.00	14%	\$102.45	0%	\$89.75	3%
11/12	\$82.00	0%	\$107.57	5%	\$98.73	10%
12/13	\$92.00	12%	\$110.26	3%	\$98.73	0%
13/14	\$92.00	0%	\$110.26	0%	\$98.73	0%
14/15	\$102.00	11%	\$110.26	0%	\$98.73	0%
15/16	\$102.00	0%	\$112.00	2%	\$112.00	13%
16/17	\$102.00	0%	\$128.80	15%	\$123.20	10%
17/18	\$120.00	18%	\$143.80	12%	\$135.52	10%
18/19	\$140.00	17%	\$143.80	0%	\$135.52	0%
19/20	\$155.00	11%	\$143.80	0%	\$135.52	0%
20/21	\$165.00	6%	\$143.80	0%	\$135.52	0%
21/22	\$175.00	6%	\$165.37	15%	\$135.52	0%
22/23	\$175.00	0%	\$165.37	0%	\$135.52	0%
23/24	\$195.00	11%	\$165.37	0%	\$135.52	0%
23/25	\$215.00 *	10%	\$165.37 *	0%	\$135.52 *	0%

* Proposed replenishment assessment rate



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APPENDIX A

**APPENDIX A
COACHELLA VALLEY
MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RECORDED PRECIPITATION DATA
(INCHES)
2023**

STATION NAME	WHITewater NORTH	SNOW CREEK	TACHEVAH DAM	TRAM VALLEY	CATHEDRAL CITY	THOUSAND PALMS	PALM SPRINGS SUNRISE	DESERT HOT SPRINGS	EDOM HILL	OASIS	MECCA LANDFILL III	THERMAL AIRPORT
LOCATION	WWR	WWR	WWR	WWR	WWR	WWR	WWR	MC	MC	EWR	EWR	EWR
STATION NUMBER	233	207	216	224	34	222	442	57	436	431	432	443
LATITUDE	33°59'23.06"	33°53'32.64"	33°49'51.26"	33°50'11.56"	33°46'51.49"	33°49'1.66"	33°48'35.94"	33°58'2.85"	33°53'7.52"	33°26'21.64"	33°34'20.19"	33°37'53.90"
LONGITUDE	116°39'21.39"	116°41'41.06"	116°33'31.53"	116°36'49.72"	116°27'29.69"	116°23'46.30"	116°31'37.94"	116°29'39.93"	116°26'18.48"	116° 4'44.83"	116° 0'15.33"	116° 9'50.81"
ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	2220	1658	570	2675	283	230	397	1223	1038	-108	13	-122
JANUARY	8.78	6.61	2.86	5.88	0.87	0.68	1.51	1.57	0.80	0.39	0.20	0.26
FEBRUARY	4.13	3.13	0.47	2.12	0.21	0.08	0.33	0.64	0.32	0.26	0.19	0.06
MARCH	6.77	5.61	2.72	5.21	1.27	1.03	1.81	1.30	1.20	0.34	0.10	0.21
APRIL	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAY	0.18	0.06	0.00	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.08	0.14
JUNE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JULY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.00
AUGUST	6.96	5.99	3.22	7.37	3.26	2.99	3.24	3.44	2.96	2.16	1.82	3.01
SEPTEMBER	0.39	0.10	0.00	0.91	0.79	0.87	0.00	0.42	0.05	0.61	2.43	1.35
OCTOBER	0.25	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NOVEMBER	0.62	0.51	0.48	0.76	0.55	0.52	0.33	0.33	0.48	0.18	0.05	0.15
DECEMBER	0.65	0.24	0.12	1.01	0.21	0.69	0.17	0.67	0.95	0.47	0.03	0.33
TOTAL	28.74	22.34	9.87	23.45	7.17	6.86	7.40	8.38	6.76	4.52	4.91	5.51
AVERAGE: WWR	15.12											
AVERAGE: MC								7.57				
AVERAGE: WWR+MC	13.44											
AVERAGE: EWR								4.98				
AVERAGE: ALL	11.33											



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APPENDIX B

**ADDENDUM TO SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
MANAGEMENT AREA DELIVERIES**

The Settlement Agreement between Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), Desert Water Agency (DWA) and Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) dated December 7, 2004 shall be supplemented by the following Addendum, and thus shall be deemed a part thereof:

The Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Agreement provides for the delivery to the Mission Creek Subbasin, for groundwater replenishment, of a proportionate share of the imported water delivered to CVWD and DWA for replenishment of the Upper Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin. To ensure that the Mission Creek Subbasin receives its proportionate share of that water, as set forth in the Mission Creek Replenishment Agreement, and to provide for the monitoring thereof, the following procedures shall be applied:

Each year CVWD and DWA shall calculate the combined total quantity of water produced during the previous year from the Whitewater River Management Area and the Mission Creek Management Area, and from sources tributary to those Management Areas, and shall determine from that the percentages of the total production from those Management Areas and their sources.

Water supplies available to CVWD and DWA each year, through their respective State Water Project Contracts, for the replenishment of those Management Areas will be allocated and delivered to the Management Areas for groundwater replenishment in the same percentages, subject to delivery capability and operational constraints in any particular year.

**STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MAY 21, 2024

**RE: REQUEST BOARD CONSIDERATION OF ADOPTION OF
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR PUMPING PLANT
WELL NO. 46**

Well 46 will be located on a large residential lot in Palm Oasis, near Overture Drive and Highway 111 (See Attachment #1). It will be a dual purpose well, capable of supplying water to the Palm Oasis Zone and the Main Zone in Palm Springs. When supply water is not needed for the Palm Oasis Zone, water from Well 46 and existing Wells 43 and 17 will be delivered to the Main Zone utilizing the Snow Creek Pipeline.

Desert Water Agency contracted with Krieger and Stewart, consulting engineers, to provide the design and contract preparation for drilling Pumping Plant Well No. 46. This work included the preparation of the Initial Study and Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (See Attachment #2). In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15072, a Notice of Intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration was posted in the Public Record on August 15, 2023. The posting prompted a 30-day public comment period, which ended on September 14, 2023.

On September 13, 2023, DWA received a comment letter from California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) requiring mitigation measures for 1) Nesting Birds, 2) Burrowing Owls, 3) Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan, 4) Artificial Nighttime Lighting 5) Groundwater-Dependent Ecosystems and Species. On December 7, 2023, DWA provided a response to CDFW, addressing the comments from CDFW and incorporating many of the mitigation measures suggested by CDFW.

On January 5, 2024, DWA received an additional comment letter from CDFW, indicating that DWA's comments regarding mitigation measure #5 were not adequate. CDFW was concerned that drilling a well in Palm Oasis would adversely affect the springs that supply water to the Peninsular Bighorn Sheep that live in the mountains to the south of the project. In early February 2024, DWA held a meeting with CDFW to discuss their concerns and were able to resolve the issue, satisfactorily addressing all CDFW comments. No comments were received from any other parties.

After addressing all the comments regarding the Notice of Intent, the next step in the CEQA process is to file a Notice of Determination (See Attachment #3). DWA will include a Mitigated Negative Declaration as part of the Notice of Determination. The filing of the Notice of Determination and Mitigated Negative Declaration will start a 30-day statute of limitations on court challenges to the approval under CEQA, per State CEQA Guidelines (§15075).

If adopted by the Board, President Ortega will be the signatory for the Notice of Determination and the Mitigated Negative Declaration; both, need to be filed with Riverside County and the State within 5 days of adoption. This will complete the CEQA process, at which time staff will complete the contract process and return to the Board at a later date for bid authorization.

Fiscal Impact:

The fiscal impact associated with filing the Notice of Determination and the Mitigated Negative Declaration is approximately \$3,000. These costs have already been included in the budget for Capital Project 22-167-D for drilling Well 46 totaling \$1,750,000.

Finance Director Saenz has reviewed this report.

Legal Review:

Legal Counsel has reviewed the CEQA documentation.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration for Pumping Plant Well No. 46.

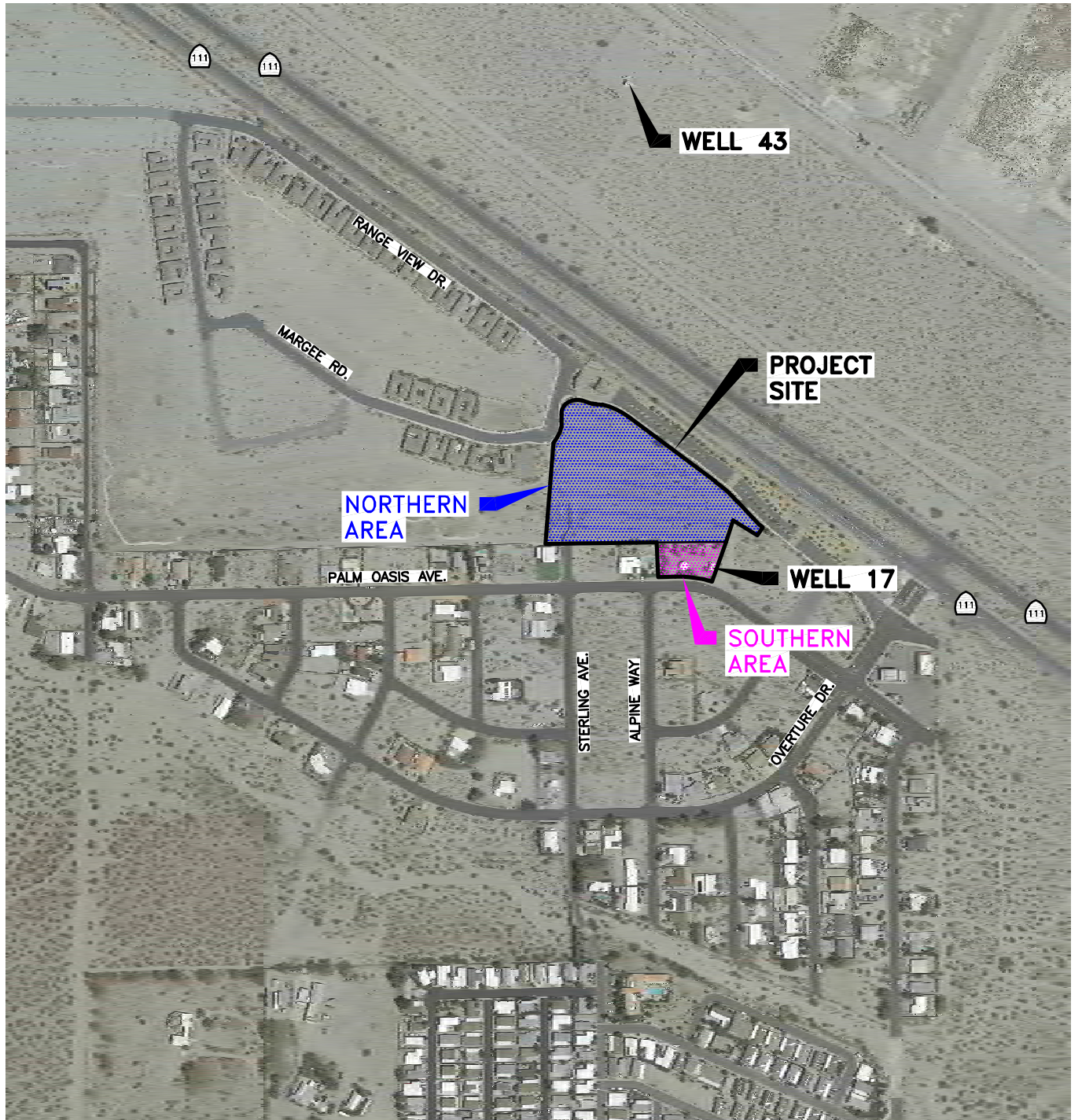
Attachments:

Attachment #1: Project Location and Site Map

Attachment #2: Initial Study and Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration

Attachment #3: Notice of Determination

Attachment #4: Final Mitigated Negative Declaration



VERIFY SCALES

BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING



IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY



3602 University Avenue • Riverside, CA 92501
www.kriegerandstewart.com • 951 • 684 • 6900

DESERT WATER AGENCY

**WELL 46 (PALM OASIS)
PROJECT LOCATION**

FIGURE

2

OF 3

SCALE: 1"=400'

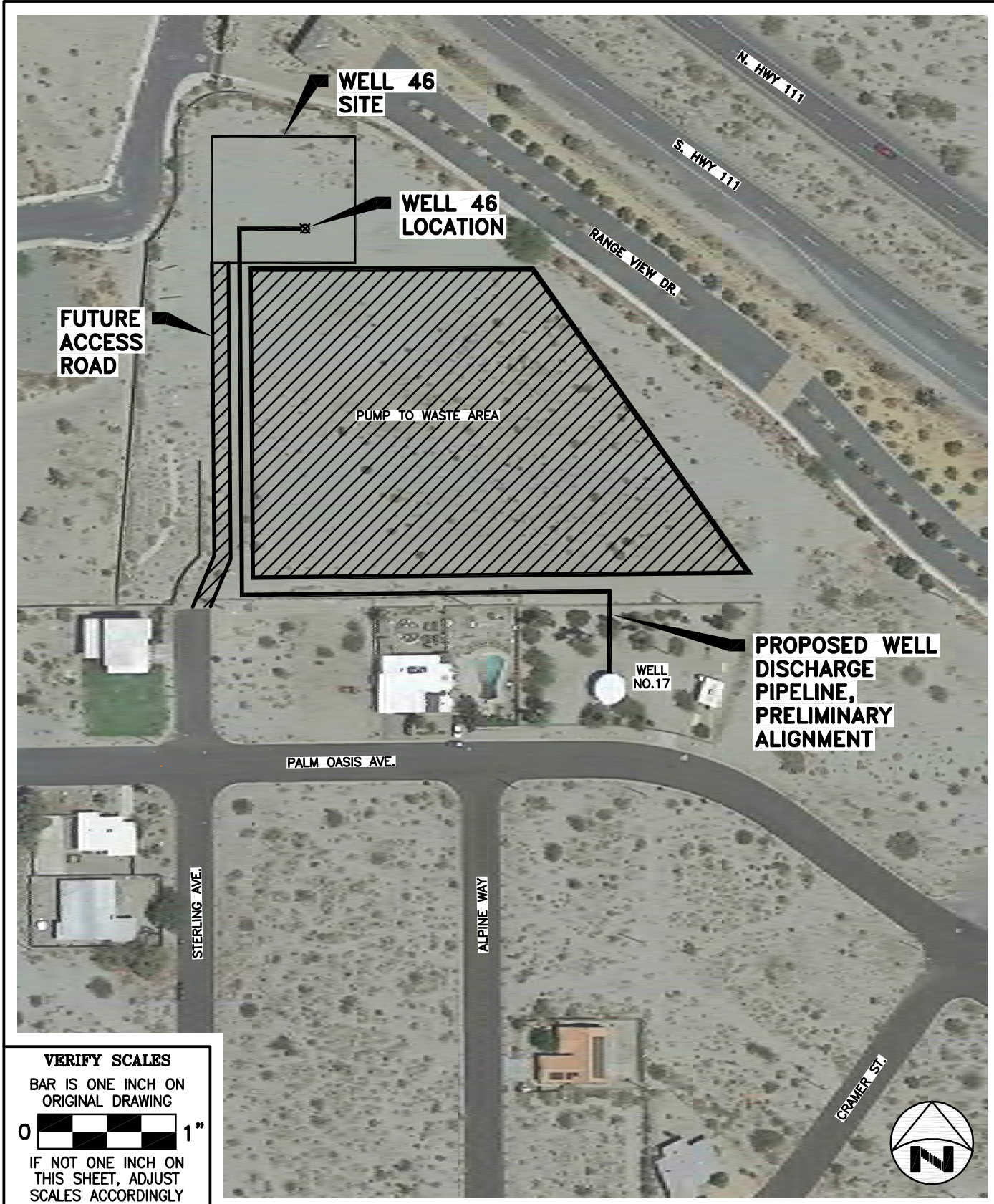
DATE: 01/30/23

DRAWN BY: SPK

CHECKED BY: VEM

W.O.: 101-12.216

101-12p216_f2a.dwg



VERIFY SCALES

BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING



IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY



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DESERT WATER AGENCY

**WELL 46 (PALM OASIS)
PRELIMINARY SITE MAP**

FIGURE

3

OF 3

SCALE: 1"=100'

DATE: 04/05/23

DRAWN BY: SPK

CHECKED BY: VEM

W.O.: 101-12.216

101-12p216_f3a.dwg



(760) 323-4971

POST OFFICE BOX 1710
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA 92263

1200 SOUTH GENE AUTRY TRAIL
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA 92264

**DESERT WATER AGENCY
INITIAL STUDY AND
DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
FOR WELL 46 (PALM OASIS)**

**JULY 2023
REVISED NOVEMBER 2023**

Prepared by



(951) 684-6900

Office: 3602 University Ave, Riverside, CA 92501
Mailing: 3890 Orange St #1509, Riverside, CA 92502

101-12.216
(REPORTS/CEQA/101-12P216)
VEM/DFS/blt

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FIGURES

- FIGURE 1 PROJECT VICINITY
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APPENDICES

- A. DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
- B. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Biological Resources Assessment and CVMSHCP Consistency Analysis, Palm Oasis Well Project, Riverside County, California; by LSA Associates, Inc., July 2023
- C. CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Palm Oasis Well Project Near the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California; by CRM TECH, March 20, 2023
- D. AIR QUALITY CALCULATIONS

PART 1
PROJECT INFORMATION

PART 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

A. DESERT WATER AGENCY

Desert Water Agency (DWA or the Agency) was formed in 1961 for the purposes of securing water supplies for, and providing water service to, residents of its service area. DWA's service area is generally bounded on the north (from west to east) by the intersection of Interstate 10 and Highway 111 to Chino Canyon and the Whitewater River, on the east by the Whitewater River and the Coachella Valley Water District, on the south by the rugged Santa Rosa Mountains, and on the west by the rugged San Jacinto Mountains.

DWA currently provides municipal water service to a total population of approximately 70,000 residents within its service area, which includes the City of Palm Springs, the southwest portion of the City of Cathedral City, and some unincorporated areas within Riverside County.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Proposed Project

DWA's Well 46 (Project) generally consists of construction of one domestic groundwater production well on DWA's existing property (Project Site) and connection of said well to the Well 17 forebay via a proposed pipeline for subsequent use in the distribution system. The well is expected to be approximately 14 to 20 inches in diameter and to extend to a depth of up to 1,500 feet below ground surface. The well is anticipated to have an approximate capacity between 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) and 4,000 gpm and to operate up to 365 days per year.

Construction of the Project includes the following:

Well

- Grading and installing temporary sound attenuation panels at the well site;
- Drilling, casing, developing, and testing the well using air lift equipment and a temporary, diesel-driven pump;

- Installing vertical turbine pumping unit, an electric motor with a capacity of approximately 200 to 700 horsepower, electrical switchgear, power service disconnect, controls, and telemetry;
- Installing electrical equipment;
- Installing electric power service
- Installing onsite valves, piping, and appurtenances;
- Painting of aboveground facilities;
- Constructing enclosure/ building for protection of aboveground facilities;
- Grading of an area of approximately one half (1/2) acre to two (2) acres to create a pump-to-waste retention basin;
- Wellhead disinfection facilities, including storage tanks, metering pump, ancillary facilities, and associated piping;
- Plant startup and testing; and
- Connecting to existing telemetry system.

Other Project Facilities

- Constructing an access road extending north from the northerly terminus of Sterling Avenue to the well site, and
- Constructing up to 1,600 linear feet of well discharge pipeline up to 24" in diameter from the new well site to the existing Well 17 forebay.

Operation of the Project includes placing the well into operation and using same for extracting groundwater for distribution within DWA's potable water system.

Water resulting from development and testing of the well, and water resulting from periodic well purging during operation, will be discharged onsite to the pump-to-waste area and allowed to percolate.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the Project is to extract groundwater for use by DWA's customers within its service area. The Project is intended to improve water system operational flexibility by

strengthening the water supply in the Palm Oasis area and DWA's Main Pressure Zone within the City of Palm Springs.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1. Location

The Project is located in the community of Palm Oasis, in an unincorporated area of the County of Riverside, on the northerly slopes of the San Jacinto Mountains. The Project is located on four existing DWA-owned parcels collectively referred to herein as the Project Site, as further described below. Refer also to **Figures 1 through 3** herein.

The northern area of the site is located south of State Route 111 and Range View Drive, north of Palm Oasis Avenue, and southeast of Margee Road, near the City of Palm Springs, in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California. The northern area of the site is identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 669-680-024, is owned by DWA, and has a recorded land area of 5.18 acres.

The southern area of the site adjoins the aforementioned parcel on the south, is north of Palm Oasis Avenue, and includes existing water system facilities owned and operated by DWA. The southern area of the site comprises three parcels, identified as APNs 669-191-005, 669-191-006, and 669-191-009, with a combined recorded land area totaling 0.55 acre.

2. Climate

Climate in DWA's service area is characterized by low humidity, high summer temperatures, and mild dry winters. The area normally receives an average annual precipitation of approximately 5.5 inches, most of which occurs during December through February (except for summer thundershowers).

Prevailing winds in the area are usually gentle but occasionally increase to velocities as high as 50 to 60 miles per hour or more. Midsummer temperatures commonly exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), frequently reach 110°F, and periodically reach 120°F. The average winter temperature is approximately 60°F.

3. Land Use

The northern area of the Project Site is currently undeveloped, and the southern area of the Project Site contains existing water system facilities that are owned and operated by DWA. The Project Site is bounded by Range View Drive and State Route 111 to the north and residential and open space uses to the west, east, and south.

D. COMPLIANCE WITH CEQA

This document has been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, codified in California Public Resources Code, Division 13, Section 21000 *et seq* (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 *et seq*), and DWA's Local Guidelines for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act (2022). Pursuant to CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, this Initial Study has been prepared to determine whether the Project may have a significant effect on the environment.

This Initial Study for DWA's Well 46 project has been prepared by Krieger & Stewart, Incorporated under contract with DWA to comply with the provisions of CEQA.

E. LEAD AGENCY

DWA is lead agency for the Project, as it is the public agency with the primary responsibility for preparing CEQA documents and for carrying out and approving the Project. Since DWA is responsible for the Project, it must comply with the requirements of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines issued by the State of California.

DWA routinely constructs new facilities, maintains them, and replaces them as necessary to maintain adequate, reliable, and safe domestic water service to its customers. The Project is a continuation of the authority that the DWA has exercised in the past.

F. PUBLIC INFORMATION DOCUMENT

This is a public information document prepared in accordance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. The purposes of this Initial Study are to provide DWA with information to use as a basis for identifying the potential environmental impacts of the Project, for determining the appropriate CEQA document to prepare for the Project, to facilitate environmental assessment of the Project, and to provide documentation of the factual basis for the finding in the Project's CEQA document. Additionally, this document identifies mitigation intended to avoid or reduce any adverse environmental impacts of the Project to levels that are less than significant.

PART 2
ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND CHECKLIST

PART 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND CHECKLIST

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title:

Well 46 (Palm Oasis)

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

Desert Water Agency
1200 S. Gene Autry Trail
Palm Springs, CA 92264

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

Ryan Molhoek, Senior Engineer
Desert Water Agency
(760) 323-4971

4. Project Location:

Refer to **Part 1.C(1)** on **Page 3** herein. Refer also to **Figures 1 through 3** herein.

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

Desert Water Agency
1200 S. Gene Autry Trail
Palm Springs, CA 92264

6. General Plan Designation:

Northern Parcel:	MDR (Medium Density Residential)
Southern Parcels:	MDR (Medium Density Residential)

7. Zoning:

Northern Parcel:	W-2 (Controlled Development Areas)
Southern Parcels:	C-P-S (Scenic Highway Commercial)

8. Description of Project:

Refer to **Part 1.B**, beginning on **Page 1** herein.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

Refer to **Part 1.C(2)** and **Part 1.C(3)**, beginning on **Page 3** herein.

10. Other public agencies whose approval may be required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

- State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
- Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

On April 24, 2023, DWA sent formal notification letters to the following Native American tribes, using a list of contact information provided by the Native American Heritage Commission for the Project:

- Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
- Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
- Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

On April 26, 2023, DWA received a letter from a representative of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Agua Caliente), stating that the Project is located within the boundaries of Agua Caliente's Traditional Use Area. In the letter, Agua Caliente requested the presence of an Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor during ground disturbing activities as well as copies of any cultural resources documentation, records search, survey reports, and site records in connection with the Project. The requested documents and records were provided to Agua Caliente via email by CRM TECH on June 14, 2023. DWA will allow a tribal monitor to be present on the Project site during construction to observe ground-disturbing activities.

On April 26, 2023, DWA received an email from a representative of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation stating that the Project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and that they will not be requesting consultation on the Project.

On May 8, 2023, DWA received an email from a representative of the Fort Yuma Quechan Indians stating that the tribe does not wish to comment on the Project.

DWA did not receive a request for consultation on the Project from any tribe.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED


The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture/Forestry Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None |

C. DETERMINATION (To be completed by the Lead Agency):

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.
- I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



David F. Scriven
KRIEGER & STEWART, INCORPORATED
Agency Consulting Engineer
DESERT WATER AGENCY

November 17, 2023

Date

D. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g. the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g. the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect is significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses", as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a. Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

- b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g. general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 7. Supporting Information Sources. A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
- 9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

E. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Issue I. Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the Project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*The Project and its associated features and appurtenances will be located on DWA's existing properties, as described in **Part 1.C** of this Initial Study. The Project consists of belowground facilities (e.g. well, piping, valves, etc.) and low-lying structures (e.g. access road, pumping units, enclosure for protection of aboveground facilities, electrical switchgear, power transformer, and power service disconnect). The Project Site is not part of a scenic vista and the proposed facilities will not obstruct public views of a designated scenic vista. For these reasons, the Project will not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.*

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*There are no "Officially Designated State Scenic Highways" within close proximity to the Project Site. State Route 111, which is located just north of the Project Site, is listed as an "Eligible State Scenic Highway". The nearest Officially Designated State Scenic Highway is State Route 62, which was designated in 1972 and is located approximately 1.7 miles northeasterly of the Project Site. The Project consists of low-lying and belowground facilities and would not substantially damage any scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. Refer also to **Issue I(a)** above.*

Issue I. Aesthetics (continued)

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
---	--	--	--	--

The Project Site is surrounded by open space and residential uses. The southern area of the Project Site includes existing water system facilities, while the northern area of the site is undeveloped. Project facilities include low-lying and belowground structures that will not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project facilities will not conflict with applicable zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality.

d) Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input type="checkbox"/>
---	--	---	--	---------------------------------------

*The Project may include lighting at the new well site for use in the event that operation or maintenance activities need to be conducted at the facilities outside of daylight hours. Said lights would be shielded and directed downward and toward Project facilities within the Project Site. Any lights installed at the Project Site will not be directed toward surrounding properties or upward toward the night sky. Project lighting would not be significant considering other existing light sources in the immediate vicinity, such as street lights, lights from nearby residences, and vehicle lights from surrounding roadways, including State Route 111. Site lighting will be minimized to the extent practicable, while still providing for safety and security at the Project Site. To further reduce the potential for adverse impacts, Mitigation Measure AES-1 is incorporated into the Project. Mitigation Measure AES-1 is summarized below and is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program attached to the Mitigated Negative Declaration in **Appendix A** herein. For these reasons, the Project will not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area.*

Mitigation Measure AES-1: Nighttime Lighting

Throughout construction and the lifetime operations of the Project, DWA will eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout the Project area and avoid or limit the use of artificial light at night during the

hours of dawn and dusk when many wildlife species are most active. DWA will ensure that all lighting for the Project is fully shielded, cast downward, reduced in intensity to the greatest extent, and does not result in lighting trespass including glare into surrounding areas, including the Whitewater Floodplain Conservation Area or upward into the night sky. DWA will ensure use of LED lighting with a correlated color temperature of 3,000 Kelvins or less, proper disposal of hazardous waste, and recycling of lighting that contains toxic compounds with a qualified recycler.

Issue II. Agriculture and Forest Resources

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in forest protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Based on maps available from the State of California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resources Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, online at <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF>, the Project Site located within areas of land categorized as "Other Land" and "Urban and Built-Up Land", which are defined below.

Other Land is land not included in any other mapping category. Common examples include low density rural developments; brush, timber, wetland, and riparian areas not suitable for livestock grazing; confined livestock, poultry, or aquaculture facilities; strip mines; borrow pits; and water bodies smaller than 40 acres. Vacant and nonagricultural land surrounded on all sides by urban development and greater than 40 acres is mapped as Other Land.

Urban and Built-Up Land is occupied by structures with a building density of at least 1 unit to 1.5 acres, or approximately 6 structures to a 10-acre parcel. Common examples include residential, industrial, commercial, institutional facilities, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment, and water control systems.

There is no land categorized as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (collectively, Farmland) located on or adjacent to the Project Site. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project will not convert Farmland to non-agricultural use.

Issue II. Agriculture and Forest Resources (continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project Site is not zoned for agricultural use, and there are no Williamson Act contracts in effect on any of the parcels included in the Project Site. For these reasons, the Project will not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or with a Williamson Act Contract.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project Site consists of DWA-owned properties in the Palm Oasis area of DWA's service area. The southern area of the site is occupied by existing DWA water system facilities, while the northern area of the site is undeveloped. There are no lands zoned for forest land or timberland located on or adjacent to the Project Site. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project will not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*The Project Site does not contain nor adjoin any forest land. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project will not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Refer also to **Issue II(c)** above.*

Issue II. Agriculture and Forest Resources (continued)

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*The Project does not involve changes in the existing environment that could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Refer also to **Issues II(a) through II(d)**, above.*

Issue III. Air Quality

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project is located within the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB), which encompasses all of Imperial County and the Central Part of Riverside County, extending from the San Jacinto Mountains on the west to the Little San Bernardino Mountains on the east. The Riverside County portion of the SSAB is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

A project is considered to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan if it would result in population or employment growth that would exceed the estimates for such growth that are set forth in the applicable air quality plan.

The Project will be operated as part of DWA's existing water system, and the Project does not have the potential to result in an increase in population and employment growth in the area. For these reasons, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct any applicable air quality plan.

*Potential impacts related to greenhouse gases are described in **Issue VIII** herein.*

Issue III. Air Quality (continued)

b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality threshold?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

As described in **Issue III(a)** above, the Project is located within the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB). Air quality conditions in the SSAB are under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

State and federal designations based on the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the project area are listed below. "Attainment" is the category given to an area that has had no CAAQS or NAAQS violations in the past 3 years. "Non-Attainment" is the category given to an area that has had one or more such violations in the past 3 years. An area is considered "Unclassified" when there is insufficient data.

Under the CAAQS, the Project area is classified as Non-Attainment for ozone (O₃) and for particulate matter measuring greater than 2.5 microns and up to 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀). The Project area is classified as Attainment for particulate matter measuring 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM_{2.5}), for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), sulfates (SO₄), and lead. Additional information about each of these pollutants and the CAAQS is available at the California Air Resources Board website at www.arb.ca.gov/resources/california-ambient-air-quality-standards.

Under the NAAQS, the Project area is classified as Non-Attainment for Ozone (O₃) and PM₁₀, and as Unclassified/Attainment for PM_{2.5}, CO, NO₂, SO₂, and lead. Additional information about these pollutants and the NAAQS is available on the United States Environmental Protection Agency's website at www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants.

Project construction air pollutant emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod, 2022.1). A copy of the CalEEMod report for the Project is included in **Appendix D** herein. Peak day air pollutant emissions estimated to be generated during construction are set forth in **Table 1** below.

Table 1 Estimated Peak Day Construction Equipment Exhaust Emissions for Construction of Well 46 (Palm Oasis)						
	Pollutants (pounds/day⁽¹⁾)					
	VOC	NO_x	CO	SO_x	PM₁₀	PM_{2.5}
Project Construction Emissions	4.05	39.8	37.5	0.05	21.7	11.8
SCAQMD Significance Thresholds⁽²⁾	75	100	550	150	150	55

(1) Peak day

(2) SCAQMD, March 2023

Construction activities will result in a temporary increase in quantities of air pollutants in the Project area, including airborne dust, resulting from operation of construction vehicles and equipment. Dust will be mitigated to the extent possible using dust palliatives (such as water) and best management practices (BMPs) specified in the construction contract documents for the Project. Air pollutant emissions resulting from Project construction are well below the significance thresholds established by SCAQMD and will be short-term.

Ongoing operation of the Project will generate small quantities of air pollutant emissions resulting from daily DWA vehicle trips to the Project Site for routine operation and maintenance; however, said daily vehicle trips are already taking place as part of operation and maintenance of the existing water system facilities on the southern area of the site. Therefore, Project operation would not result in an increase in vehicle trips or air pollutant emissions over existing conditions.

For the reasons described above, air pollutant emissions generated by construction and operation of the Project will be less than significant and will not result in an increase in O₃ or PM₁₀, for which the Project area is designated Non-Attainment under the CAAQS and the NAAQS.

Issue III. Air Quality (continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*The sensitive receptors nearest the Project Site are residences on surrounding properties. Quantities of air pollutant emissions will temporarily increase during Project construction; however, as described in **Issue III(b)** herein, said increases will be less than significant and short-term, with construction expected to occur in phases and emissions ceasing upon completion of each phase. Ongoing operation of the Project will not result in an increase in air pollutant emissions over current conditions. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.*

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Project construction will not result in emissions other than those described above, and the Project will not result in odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people. Operation of the Project will not generate other emissions, including those leading to odors. For these reasons, the Project will not result in other emissions, such as those leading to odors, adversely affecting a substantial number of people.

Issue IV. Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Certain species of plants and animals have low populations, limited distributions, or both. Such species are vulnerable to further declines in population and distribution and may be subject to extirpation as the human population grows and the habitats these species occupy are converted to urban or other uses. State and federal laws, particularly the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) and the California

Endangered Species Act (CESA) provide the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) with mechanisms for conserving and protecting native plant and animal species. Many plants and animals have been formally listed as "Threatened" or "Endangered" under FESA, CESA, or both, while many others have been designated as candidates for such listing. Additionally, others have been designated as "Species of Special Concern" by CDFW, as "Species of Concern" by USFWS, or are on lists of rare, threatened or endangered plants developed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Collectively, all of these listed and designated species are referred to as "special status species".

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), codified in 50 CFR Section 10.13, makes it unlawful to "take" (i.e. harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect) migratory birds or their nests, eggs, feathers, or any part thereof. With few exceptions, all native bird species are protected by the MBTA. Birds protected under the MBTA are also referred to as "special status species".

*LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) performed a biological resources assessment and Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) consistency analysis of the Project Site, the findings and recommendations of which are set forth in the report titled, Biological Resources Assessment and CVMSHCP Consistency Analysis, Palm Oasis Well Project, Riverside County, California, dated July 2023 (Biological Report). A copy of the Biological Report is included in **Appendix B** herein. The following summary is based on the Biological Report.*

In addition to nesting birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code, special status species that may occur on the Project Site include the Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel (Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus), burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia hypugaea), flat-tailed horned lizard (Phrynosoma mcalli), and Coachella Valley milkvetch (Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae).

➤ **Palm Springs Round-Tailed Ground Squirrel**

The Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel is designated as a California Species of Special Concern and is not a state or federally-listed species. The squirrel has a moderate probability of occurring on the Project Site due to the presence of suitable habitat (desert scrub and sandy soils) and records of this species in the area; however, due to onsite disturbance and existing residential development in the area, the Project Site does not provide long-term conservation value for this species. Further, habitats onsite are relatively widespread in the region. For these reasons, any project effects to this species are not considered significant.

➤ **Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard**

Flat-tailed horned lizard is designated as a California Species of Special Concern and has a low probability of occurrence on the Project Site. Habitat onsite is marginal for this lizard due to onsite disturbance and the effects of nearby residential development; therefore, the Project Site does not provide long-term conservation value for this lizard. Further, habitats onsite are relatively widespread in the region. For these reasons, any project effects to this species are not considered significant.

➤ **Coachella Valley Milkvetch**

The Coachella Valley milkvetch is listed as endangered under FESA and is listed as "California Rare Plant Rank 1B: rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. The Coachella Valley milkvetch was not observed on the Project site during the biological survey on November 15, 2022 nor during a subsequent visit by a biologist on May 26, 2023. Milkvetch is not expected to occur on the Project Site due to marginally suitable habitat, onsite disturbance, and the effects of nearby residential development. The Project Site does not provide long-term conservation value for the milkvetch, and no Project impacts to this species are expected.

➤ **Burrowing Owl**

*Burrowing owl is protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and is designated as a California Species of Special Concern and has a low probability of occurring at the Project Site. Habitat on the Project Site is considered marginal due to the effects of nearby residential development. To avoid or reduce potential impacts on burrowing owl, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is included in the Project. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is summarized below and is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included in **Appendix A** herein.*

➤ **Nesting Birds**

*The Project Site provides suitable habitat for nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the California Fish and Game Code, or both. In order to avoid or reduce potential impacts to nesting birds, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 is included in the Project. Mitigation Measure BIO-2 is summarized below and is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included in **Appendix A** herein.*

With incorporation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2, the Project will not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Burrowing Owl

Focused burrowing owl surveys will be conducted in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version). If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and DWA will prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that will be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing construction activities.

The Burrowing Owl Plan will describe proposed avoidance, monitoring, relocation, minimization, and/or mitigation actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan will include the number and location of occupied burrow sites, acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers, and other avoidance measures if avoidance is proposed.

If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan will also describe minimization and compensatory mitigation actions that will be implemented. Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all other options have been evaluated, as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take.

The Burrowing Owl Plan will identify compensatory mitigation for the temporary or permanent loss of occupied burrow(s) and habitat consistent with the “Mitigation Impacts” section of the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version) and shall implement CDFW-approved mitigation prior to initiation of Project activities. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls. If no suitable habitat is available nearby, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls shall also be included in the Burrowing Owl Plan. DWA will implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and USFWS review and approval.

Preconstruction burrowing owl surveys will be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version).

Preconstruction surveys will be performed whether or not burrowing owls were detected during the focused surveys. Preconstruction surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidelines provided in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version). If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities will be immediately halted. The qualified biologist will coordinate with CDFW and prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that will be submitted to CDFW and USFWS for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Nesting Birds

Regardless of the time of year, nesting bird surveys shall be performed by a qualified avian biologist no more than 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. Preconstruction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified avian biologist will make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts.

If active nests are found during the preconstruction nesting bird surveys, a qualified biologist will establish an appropriate nest buffer to be marked on the ground. Nest buffers are species-specific and shall be at least 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors. A smaller or larger buffer may be determined by the qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the nesting species and based on nest and buffer monitoring results. Established buffers shall remain on site until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Active nests and adequacy of the established buffer distance shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the Project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance.

Issue IV. Biological Resources (continued)

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Based on the Biological Report cited in Issue IV(a), there are no riparian habitats or natural communities of concern located on the Project Site. Existing groundwater levels in the Project area, based on 2022 data for DWA’s two nearest wells, range from 368 to 390 feet below ground surface and are too deep to provide a benefit to groundwater-dependent ecosystems or species, including peninsular bighorn sheep. The Project will not result in substantially lowering groundwater levels in the Project area and will not impact the growth of vegetation outside the Project Site. For these reasons, the Project will not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community or species.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Based on the Biological Report cited in Issue IV(a) above, there are no wetlands or stream courses located on or adjacent to the Project Site. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project will not have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--	--	--	--	--

Based on the Biological Report cited in Issue IV(a) herein, the Project Site is not located within a CVMSHCP-designated wildlife corridor and is not anticipated to result in significant effects related to habitat fragmentation and regional wildlife movement. While local wildlife movement may be temporarily disrupted during the Project's vegetation removal and construction activities, any effects would be localized and short-term and are not considered significant.

Issue IV. Biological Resources (continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The County of Riverside's Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County Ordinance No. 559 regulate tree removal for unincorporated areas of Riverside County. Based on the Biological Report cited in Issue IV(a) herein, the Project Site does not include any trees subject to the County's Oak Tree Management Guidelines or County Ordinance No. 559. Therefore, no trees subject to a tree preservation policy or ordinance will be removed. The Project will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project Site is located within the planning area of the CVMSHCP; however, it is not located within or adjacent to a conservation area. DWA is not a signatory to the CVMSHCP, and DWA has elected not to apply for status as a Participating Special Entity of the CVMSHCP. The Project would not conflict with the provisions of any habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Issue V. Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(3) states, in part, that "Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the

California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852), including the following:

- "(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;*
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;*
- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or*
- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."*

Further, California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) states that "a 'Historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

*CRM TECH performed a historical and archaeological resources survey of the Project site, the methods, results, and recommendations of which are set forth in the report, Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Palm Oasis Well Project, Near the City of Palm Springs, California, dated March 20, 2023 (CRM TECH Report), a copy of which is included in **Appendix C** herein.*

As part of its historical and archaeological resources study of the Project site, CRM TECH conducted an intensive-level field survey of the Project area, reviewed the results of previously completed historical and archaeological resources records searches in the Project vicinity, and contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to request a search of the Sacred Lands File.

*Based on the CRM TECH Report, no historical or archaeological resources were found to be present on or adjacent to the Project Site. To avoid or reduce potential impacts on previously-undiscovered cultural resources during ground-disturbing activities, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 is incorporated into the Project. Mitigation Measure CUL-1 is summarized below and is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project, which is included in **Appendix A** herein. With incorporation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1, the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5.*

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Cultural Resources

In the event that any object uncovered during Project construction activities appears to be a historical or archaeological artifact (or appears to be older than 40 years), all work within fifty (50) feet of the discovery shall be immediately halted or diverted, and the following steps shall be taken:

- *The construction contractor shall halt all work within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. Work outside the 50-foot radius may continue.*
- *The construction contractor shall immediately contact Desert Water Agency (DWA) via telephone to notify DWA of the find.*
- *DWA will contact a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards to evaluate the nature and significance of the find.*
- *If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find is not a significant historical or archaeological resource, then construction may resume with approval of DWA.*
- *If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find is a significant historical or archaeological resource, then construction shall not resume within the 50-foot radius of the discovery until a plan has been developed to preserve or protect the resource as appropriate and as determined by DWA in collaboration with the qualified archaeologist.*

Issue V. Cultural Resources (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Refer to **Issue V(a)** above. The Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Potential impacts upon tribal cultural resources are described in **Issue XVIII** herein.*

Issue V. Cultural Resources (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*There are no known cemeteries or burial grounds located on or adjacent to the Project Site. To avoid or reduce potential impacts upon any human remains that may be inadvertently encountered during Project construction, Mitigation Measure CUL-2 is incorporated into the Project. Mitigation Measure CUL-2 is summarized below and is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project, which is included in **Appendix A** herein. Additionally, the Project will comply with the provisions of Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.*

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Human Remains

In the event that any human remains, or what appear to be human remains, are uncovered or encountered during Project construction, the construction contractor will halt or divert all work and will immediately notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office via telephone. After notifying the County Coroner, the contractor will also notify Desert Water Agency (DWA) via telephone. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, Desert Water Agency will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to determine the appropriate disposition of the remains. Construction activities will not resume in the area of the find until DWA notifies the construction contractor to proceed.

Issue VI. Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The primary energy resource that will be consumed during construction of the Project is fuel needed by the construction contractor for operating construction vehicles and equipment. Operation of the Project will require fuel for travel of one DWA vehicle trip to the Project Site daily; however, this vehicle trip is already taking place for operation of the existing facilities on the southern area of the Project Site. Electric power will be used for operation of the well pumping equipment, electrical switchgear, controls, and telemetry system. This energy use is needed for operation of the well. For these reasons, the Project

will not result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during Project construction or operation.

Issue VI. Energy (continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Construction and operation of the Project will not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Refer also to **Issue VI(a)** above.*

Issue VII. Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

i) Based on information available in the online mapping system, "Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation", provided by the California Geological Survey on its website at <http://conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geohazards/eq-zapp>, the Project Site is not located within an earthquake fault zone. The nearest fault, Garnet Hill Fault, is within the San Andreas Fault Zone and is located approximately 2 miles northerly of the Project Site. Construction and operation of the Project will not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault.

ii) Being located in seismically-active southern California, the Project Site is subject to strong seismic ground shaking. The Project does not include any structures intended for human

occupancy, and Project facilities will be designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations provided in a geotechnical study report, which will be completed during the Project design process. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project is not expected to directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking.

iii) Based on "Figure 14, Seismic Hazards" of the County of Riverside General Plan, Western Coachella Valley Area Plan, dated September 28, 2021, the Project Site is located in an area mapped as having moderate susceptibility to liquefaction with deep groundwater susceptible sediments. Because the Project does not include facilities intended for human occupation, the Project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including seismic-related ground failure, such as liquefaction.

iv) Based on information available in the online map titled "CGS Information Warehouse: Landslides", provided by the California Geological Survey, there are no landslides mapped in the vicinity of the Project Site. The nearest area shown on the map to include landslide hazards is approximately 23 miles westerly of the Project Site. Further, the Project Site is located on relatively flat, alluvial topography and is not subject to landslides. For these reasons, the Project will not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides.

Issue VII. Geology and Soils (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Besides the areas occupied by aboveground facilities, disturbed ground surfaces will be returned to near-preconstruction conditions after Project construction, and no erosion related to the Project is expected to occur after completion of construction and final site stabilization. For this reason, and because the Project Site is relatively flat, the Project would not result in substantial soil erosion or substantial impacts related to the loss of topsoil.

Issue VII. Geology and Soils (Continued)

c) Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

According to information available on the Riverside County "Map My County" online information system, accessed on January 19, 2023, the Project Site is located in an area mapped as susceptible to subsidence and as having moderate susceptibility to liquefaction.

The Project does not include facilities whose construction and operation are capable of causing on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, liquefaction, or collapse.

*Significant depression of groundwater levels could potentially result in land subsidence. The construction and operation of the proposed domestic water well pumping plant will increase DWA's groundwater production **capacity**; however, actual groundwater **production** will only meet service area demands. Further, the proposed well is located close to the West Whitewater River Subbasin Groundwater Replenishment Facility, where water imported from the Colorado River Aqueduct and diverted from Snow and Falls Creeks is discharged and percolated into the aquifer, typically several times per year. The operation of this facility results in periodic increases in local groundwater levels during replenishment events. Thus, although operation of the well may result in localized and temporary lowering of groundwater levels, no net increase in groundwater production or long-term, significant lowering of groundwater levels is currently anticipated as a result of the Project.*

Therefore, construction and operation of the Project is not anticipated to result in any significant land subsidence.

*For the above reasons, the Project will not expose people or critical structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death, involving unstable geologic units or soils. Refer also to **Issue VII(a)** above.*

Issue VII. Geology and Soils (Continued)

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Soils at the Project Site are fine to coarse sands and gravels. These sandy types of soils are not considered expansive. For these reasons, the Project will not create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property related to expansive soil.

e) Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project does not include septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Federal, state, and local regulations and policies provide protection for paleontological resources. These include, but are not limited to, the federal Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-011, Title VI, Subtitle D) and California Public Resources Code Section 30244.

Because soils on the Project Site consist of alluvial deposits, the area is not sensitive for paleontological resources, and no paleontological resources are known or expected to be present on the Project Site. Further, the Project Site does not contain any unique geologic features. For these reasons, no impacts to unique paleontological resources or unique geological features are anticipated.

*To prevent an adverse impact upon any previously undiscovered paleontological resource that may be present in subsurface soil deposits, Mitigation Measure PALEO-1 is incorporated into the Project. Mitigation Measure PALEO-1 is summarized below and is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project, a copy of which is included in **Appendix A** herein. With*

incorporation of PALEO-1, construction and operation of the Project would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or geological feature.

Mitigation Measure PALEO-1: Paleontological Resources

The following measures will be implemented to protect any paleontological resources uncovered during ground disturbance at the Project Site:

- *If any potential paleontological resources are uncovered during Project construction, all work in the vicinity of the discovery shall be halted until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.*
- *If a qualified paleontologist determines that a specimen uncovered during Project construction is potentially significant, then all future ground-disturbing actions associated with the Project will be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor.*
- *Specimens recovered from the Project Site by the qualified paleontological monitor will be, in accordance with standard paleontological practice, identified and curated at a repository with permanent retrievable storage that will allow for additional research in the future.*

Issue VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere are referred to as greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHGs that are emitted due to human activities, primarily from the combustion of fossil fuels (e.g. gasoline in motor vehicles), are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). The most common GHG that results from human activities is CO₂, followed by CH₄ and N₂O, respectively.

To quantify and combine these three GHGs into a single figure, each gas is converted to "carbon dioxide equivalent" (CO₂e) units. CO₂e is defined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as, "A metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential (GWP)...The carbon dioxide equivalent for a gas is derived by multiplying the tons of the gas by the associated GWP." The GWPs for carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide are 1, 25, and 298, respectively.

*The Project is expected to generate GHGs during construction and operation. GHGs emitted during construction would result from operating construction vehicles and equipment and from workers' vehicles commuting to and from the Project Site. Estimated quantities of GHGs that would be generated during Project construction total approximately 5,600 metric tons of CO_{2e} per year, as determined by reports generated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod, Version 2022.1). A copy of the CalEEMod output report is included in **Appendix D** herein.*

GHG's emitted during ongoing operation and maintenance would result from daily vehicle trips to and from the Project Site; however, since existing water system facilities are already located on the Project Site, the Project would not result in an increase in vehicle trips for ongoing operation and maintenance above existing conditions; therefore, there would be no impact.

SCAQMD has a significance threshold of 10,000 metric tons of CO_{2e} per year; therefore, project construction GHG emissions of 5,600 metric tons of CO_{2e} per year is not considered significant. Further, said construction GHG emissions are temporary and will not continue after completion of construction.

For the reasons described above, the Project will not generate GHG emissions that would, either directly or indirectly, have a significant impact on the environment.

Issue VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*As described in **Issue VIII(a)** above, construction of the Project would generate insignificant quantities of GHGs, while operation of the Project would not result in an increase in GHG emissions over existing conditions. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project will not conflict with any plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.*

Issue IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Small quantities of fuel, lubricants, adhesives, paint, and coatings will be used during construction of the Project. Said use will be short-term and strictly controlled, and waste materials will be properly disposed of. Such materials will not be allowed to enter any drainage. The well pumping plant will include wellhead disinfection facilities, including tanks with secondary containment, a metering pump, and a residual monitor. Operation of the disinfection facilities and management of solution will be conducted in accordance with applicable OSHA and Cal-OSHA standards. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project will not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project includes constructing and operating a domestic groundwater production well and pumping plant with disinfection facilities, along with associated controls, discharge piping, and appurtenances, for use in providing water within DWA's service area. The disinfection facilities will be equipped with secondary containment to prevent hazardous release. Therefore, the Project does not have the potential to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Refer also to Issue IX(a) above.

Issue IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials (Continued)

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

There are no schools located within one-quarter mile of the Project Site. The nearest school is located approximately 4.50 miles to the southeast, within the City of Palm Springs. Project construction and operation will take place within the existing Project Site and will not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

d) Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project Site is not located on a site included on the list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. According to maps and data available to the public on EnviroStor (the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) database located online at <http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public>), there are no such sites located within a five-mile radius of the Project Site. For these reasons, the Project will not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment related to a hazardous materials site.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The nearest airport is the Palm Springs International Airport, located approximately six miles southeasterly of the Project Site. According to maps included in the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan Policy Document (adopted March 2005 by the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission), the Project Site does not lie within a compatibility zone of the Palm Springs International Airport. The Project would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise related to proximity to an airport.

Issue IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Transportation corridors will remain open during Project construction, and no lane or road closures are expected. Once construction is complete, there would be no additional vehicle trips to the Project Site over existing conditions. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project will not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Based on maps available on the Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer available on the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Fire Resource and Assessment Program website (<http://frap.fire.ca.gov>), the Project Site is not located in, or adjacent to, an area designated as a moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zone. There is a slight risk of fire occurring during Project construction; however, the risk is less than significant and short-term. Additionally, construction contract documents for the Project will require construction contractors to comply with safety standards specified in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations and that any equipment or machinery that poses a risk of emitting sparks or flame be equipped with an arrestor, thereby further limiting potential impacts. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project will not expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

Issue X. Hydrology and Water Quality

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project includes constructing and operating a domestic groundwater production well and pumping plant, along with associated controls, discharge piping, and appurtenances, for use in producing water to serve customers in DWA's service area. The Project will comply with all applicable water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, and all of the requirements of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region (Regional Board). Discharges of well development and testing water to the proposed onsite pump-to-waste retention basin will be made under the provisions of Regional Board Order R7-2015-0006, NPDES No. CAG 997001, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters Within the Colorado River Basin Region. For these reasons, the Project will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The proposed well is designed to extract between approximately 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) and 4,000 gpm of groundwater from the aquifer underlying the local alluvial fan. The nearest existing active well is located within the southern area of the Project Site.

*The construction and operation of the proposed domestic water well pumping plant will increase DWA's groundwater production **capacity**; however, actual groundwater **production** will only meet service area demands.*

Furthermore, it has been DWA's practice since 1973 to augment groundwater pumped from the Whitewater River Subbasin with imported water by groundwater recharge via the West Whitewater River Subbasin Groundwater Replenishment Facility, located along the Whitewater River northwest of the City of Palm Springs, northerly of the Project Site to the north of State Route 111. Surface water diverted from Snow Creek and Falls Creek is also being recharged at said replenishment

facility. The recharge being performed there cooperatively by DWA and Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) serves to reduce the effects of pumping throughout the northern Whitewater River Subbasin, including tributary areas, on existing wells. Over the long term, the water extracted by DWA, including by the proposed well, is not anticipated to exceed the amount being recharged by DWA, although some short-term variability is expected due to fluctuations in the availability of SWP water. It is DWA's goal to maintain constant long-term water levels throughout the groundwater basin.

Thus, although operation of the well may result in localized and temporary lowering of groundwater levels, no net increase in groundwater production or long-term, significant lowering of groundwater levels is currently anticipated as a result of the Project. Therefore, the Project will not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the Project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.

Issue X. Hydrology and Water Quality (Continued)

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

i) *The pump-to-waste area will somewhat alter the existing drainage pattern on the northern area of the Project Site. Stormwater entering the pump-to-waste area will be more likely to percolate onsite rather than flowing offsite; however, this will not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Therefore, drainage flow and pattern changes will be less than significant and will not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.*

ii) *The Project will result in additional impervious surfaces on the Project site, including the enclosure/building for protection of aboveground well and concrete pads for electrical facilities (approximately 900 SF) and an access road with a driveway apron (approximately 3,600 SF). Project design includes adequate drainage features to accommodate the increase in stormwater*

runoff onsite. Therefore, the Project will not result in flooding on- or off-site. Refer also to **Issue X(c)(i)** above.

iii) The Project would not create or contribute any runoff water or result in stormwater runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Refer also to **Issues X(c)(i)** and **X(c)(ii)** above.

iv) Project facilities do not have the potential to impede or redirect flood flows. Refer also to **Issues X(c)(i)** through **X(c)(iii)** above.

Issue X. Hydrology and Water Quality (Continued)

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The Project Site is not located within a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone. Based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 06065C0890G, effective 08/28/2008, the Project Site is located within an area mapped as Zone X, Areas of Minimal Flood Hazard. Based on the California Official Tsunami Inundation Maps available on the California Department of Conservation website at <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps>, there are no tsunami inundation areas mapped within Riverside County. There are no water bodies of sufficient size located near the Project Site that would put the site at risk of a seiche. For these reasons, the Project is not at risk of inundation.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	Potentially Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>	Less Than Significant Impact <input type="checkbox"/>	No Impact <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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The water quality control plan applicable to the Project area is the Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region, amended through January 8, 2019. The Project does not include features that will conflict with or obstruct water quality policies or objectives, and will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the water quality control plan cited above.

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) document applicable to the Project area is the 2022 Indio Subbasin Water Management Plan Update, Sustainable Groundwater Management Act Alternative Plan, dated December 2021. The Project does not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the provisions set forth in said SGMA alternative document.

For the reasons described above, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

Issue XI. Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project is located on existing DWA property and does not have the potential to physically divide an established community.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project is being constructed on an existing DWA-owned site. Project construction and operation will take place within the bounds of the existing DWA-owned properties and will not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Issue XII. Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Project facilities will be located within DWA's existing properties, which are not known to contain any mineral resources that would be of value to the region or to the residents of the state. The Project would not impact the availability of any known mineral resources or mineral resource recovery sites. For

these reasons, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

Issue XII. Mineral Resources (Continued)

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*The Project will not result in the loss of availability of a local-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Refer also to **Issue XII(a)** above.*

Issue XIII. Noise

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Project will generate noise during construction and operation of Project facilities. Noise generated during construction would be that resulting from construction equipment and from workers' vehicles commuting to and from the Project Site. Sound attenuation panels will be used during construction to reduce levels of construction noise perceptible outside of the Project Site.

An incremental increase in noise resulting from operation of Project facilities is anticipated to include noise generated by operation of the well pump and one daily DWA vehicle trip to the site. The residence nearest the well pump is located approximately 210 feet to the southwest. The well pump will be housed in an enclosure, which will dampen the volume of the well pump during operation, and the vehicle trip will not result in any perceptible noise over existing road traffic in the area. Construction and operation noise will comply with the Riverside County noise ordinance, "Ordinance No. 847 (As Amended through 847.1), An Ordinance of the County of Riverside Amending Ordinance No. 847 Regulating Noise".

For the reasons described above, the Project will not result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in excess of standards established for the area.

Issue XIII. Noise (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project is not expected to result in excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise during Project construction or operation. Any groundborne vibration or groundborne noise generated during Project construction are not expected to be perceptible at any residences. Ongoing Project operation will not generate groundborne vibration or groundborne noise. For these reasons, the Project will not result in the generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Refer also to Issue XIII(a) above.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The airport nearest the Project Site is the Palm Springs International Airport, located approximately six miles southeasterly of the Project Site. Based on maps included in the Riverside County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan Policy Document (adopted March 2005 by the Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission), the Project Site does not lie within a compatibility zone or a noise compatibility contour of the Palm Springs International Airport. For these reasons, the Project will not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels related to airports.

Issue XIV. Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of road or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project is intended to improve water system operational flexibility by strengthening the water supply in the Palm Oasis area and DWA's Main Pressure Zone within the City of Palm Springs. The Project does not provide an additional water supply and would not induce substantial unplanned growth in the area. Further, the Project would not result in a need for DWA to hire additional employees. For these

reasons, the Project does not have the potential to induce population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly.

Issue XIV. Population and Housing (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project is located on existing DWA property, does not include the construction or destruction of any housing, and does not have the potential to displace any existing people or housing.

Issue XV. Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
v) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- i) The Project does not include any features or facilities that would require additional or unusual fire protection resources.*
- ii) The Project does not include any features or facilities that would require enhanced levels of police protection.*
- iii) The Project does not have the potential to increase or decrease the area's population and would therefore not result in a greater or lesser demand for schools. The Project will not adversely impact any school.*

- iv) *The Project does not have the potential to increase or decrease the area's population, and therefore will not result in a greater or lesser demand for parks. The Project will not adversely impact any park.*
- v) *The Project will not adversely affect other public facilities.*

Issue XVI. Recreation

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Construction and operation of the Project do not have the potential to increase or decrease the area's population, and would therefore not result in increased or decreased use of parks or other recreational facilities. Refer also to **Issue XIV(a)** herein.*

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project does not include recreational facilities and will not require the construction or expansion of any recreational facilities.

Issue XVII. Transportation

a) Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Minor, temporary impacts to traffic are expected to occur during construction of the Project due to workers' vehicles and construction vehicles and equipment at each Project Site; however, said impacts will be less than significant and short-term. Operation of the Project will not increase vehicle trips in the area above existing conditions because the DWA already visits the site daily for operation of existing DWA water system facilities on the site. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project will not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system.

Issue XVII. Transportation (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Construction of the Project is expected to result in approximately ten workers' vehicles traveling to and from the Project Site per day. For the purposes of this analysis, we have assumed that workers will commute a total of 40 miles per day each, round-trip, which results in a total of 400 vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per day during construction. This amount of daily VMT will only occur during Project construction and is not significant considering the existing traffic levels in the area and the short-term nature of construction. Operation of the Project is expected to require approximately one daily DWA vehicle trip to and from Project Site daily; however, these trips are an existing ongoing activity that is necessary for operation of the water system facilities on the site. Therefore, no increase in VMT will result from operation of the Project. For these reasons, construction and operation of the Project will not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b).

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project will be constructed on an existing DWA site containing existing water system facilities. An access road within the Project Site is included in the Project. No road improvements or other facilities located outside of the Project Site are included in the Project. Therefore, construction and operation of the Project will not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Project facilities will be located within existing DWA properties and will not result in inadequate emergency access at the Project Site or in the local vicinity.

Issue XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

i) *Based on the cultural resources report prepared by CRM TECH, cited in **Issue V(a)** herein and included in **Appendix C**, there are no known tribal cultural resources or other cultural resources on the Project site that are listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). Therefore, construction and operation of the Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). Refer also to **Issue V(a)** herein.*

ii) *On April 24, 2023, DWA sent formal notification letters to the following Native American tribes, using a list of contact information provided by the Native American Heritage Commission for the Project:*

- *Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians*
- *San Manuel Band of Mission Indians*
- *Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians*
- *Serrano Nation of Mission Indians*
- *Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians*
- *Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians*

- *Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians*
- *Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians*
- *Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians*
- *Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*
- *Cahuilla Band of Indians*
- *Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians*
- *Morongo Band of Mission Indians*
- *Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation*

On April 26, 2023, DWA received a letter from a representative of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Agua Caliente), stating that the Project is located within the boundaries of Agua Caliente's Traditional Use Area. In the letter, Agua Caliente requested the presence of an Agua Caliente Native American Cultural Resource Monitor during ground disturbing activities as well as copies of any cultural resources documentation, records search, survey reports, and site records in connection with the Project. The requested documents and records were provided to Agua Caliente via email by CRM TECH on June 14, 2023. DWA will allow a tribal monitor to be present on the Project site during construction to observe ground-disturbing activities.

On April 26, 2023, DWA received an email from a representative of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation stating that the Project is located outside of Serrano ancestral territory and that they will not be requesting consultation on the Project.

On May 8, 2023, DWA received an email from a representative of the Fort Yuma Quechan Indians stating that the tribe does not wish to comment on the Project.

DWA did not receive a request for consultation on the Project from any tribe.

*Based on the cultural resources report prepared by CRM TECH, cited in **Issue V(a)** and a copy of which is included in **Appendix C** herein, there are no known tribal cultural resources or other cultural resources on the Project site that are listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). However, in order to avoid or reduce potential impacts upon tribal cultural resources that may be present onsite but not yet discovered, Mitigation Measure TCR-1 is incorporated into the Project. Mitigation Measure TCR-1 is*

summarized below and is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project, a copy of which is included in **Appendix A** herein.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Tribal Cultural Resources

DWA will allow a tribal monitor approved by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to be present on the Project site during ground-disturbing activities. In the event that any potential tribal cultural resource is discovered during ground-disturbing activities pursuant to the Project, DWA will contact a qualified archaeologist, meeting Secretary of the Interior's standards, to assess the find and determine the appropriate next steps. DWA will consult in good faith with the archaeologist and local tribes on the disposition and treatment of any artifacts or other cultural materials encountered during activities pursuant to the Project.

Issue XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the relocation or construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*The Project consists of construction and operation of a domestic water supply well, as described in **Part I(B)** herein. While project facilities will include electric service as part of connection of the new well to DWA's existing telemetry system, piping, and appurtenances, these facilities will all be located within the existing DWA-owned Project Site and will not have a significant environmental impact.*

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Water needed during construction, such as for dust control, will be available from DWA's existing water supplies, and construction water demand will be less than significant and short-term. Operation of the proposed well will involve production of groundwater from DWA's existing water supplies used to supply its service area. For these reasons, the Project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

Issue XIX. Utilities and Service Systems (Continued)

c) Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project will not generate sanitary wastewater.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Project operation will not generate solid waste. Small quantities of solid waste may be generated during Project construction; however, said quantities of solid waste would be minimal and would be recycled or accommodated by a local landfill. For these reasons, the project will not generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure. Further, the Project will not otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*The Project will comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Refer also to **Issue XIX(d)** above.*

Issue XX. Wildfire

If the Project is located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones:

a) Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Based on maps available on the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection State Responsibility Area Viewer, the Project Site is not located within a state responsibility area (SRA) or a very high fire hazard severity zone. The Project is not located in or near any state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones and does not have the potential to substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, or other factors, would the project exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*The Project does not include habitable structures, and there would be no project occupants. Further, construction and operation of the Project will not exacerbate wildfire risks. Refer also to **Issue XX(a)** above.*

c) Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*The Project does not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that will exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment related to fire risk. Refer also to **Issue XX(a)** above.*

Issue XX. Wildfire (Continued)

d) Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslide, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Project Site is relatively flat and, after completion of construction, disturbed surfaces not containing aboveground facilities will be returned to preconstruction conditions. Construction and operation of the Project will not expose people or structures to significant risks as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

Issue XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

➤ **Biological Resources**

*As described in **Issue IV** herein, the Project Site contains suitable or marginally suitable habitat for four special status species, namely, Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel, flat-tailed horned lizard, burrowing owl, and Coachella Valley milkvetch. The site also contains suitable habitat for nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, California Fish and Game Code, or both. Based on the Biological Report cited in **Issue IV(a)** herein, Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel, flat-tailed horned lizard, and Coachella Valley milkvetch are not expected to be present on the Project Site. Further, due to onsite disturbance and existing residential development in the area, the Project Site does not provide long-term conservation value for these three species, and no impacts are expected.*

*Potential Project impacts to burrowing owl and nesting birds will not be significant with incorporation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2, which are set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project, attached to the Mitigated Negative Declaration included in **Appendix A** herein.*

➤ **Archaeological and Historical Resources**

As described in **Issue V** herein, a historical/archaeological resources assessment was conducted at the Project site. Based on the assessment, there are no resources present on the Project site that meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or qualify as a historical or archaeological resource under CEQA. Construction and operation of the Project is not expected to eliminate known important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory; however, in order to avoid or reduce potential impacts upon any previously undiscovered historical or archaeological resources that may be present in subsurface deposits, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 is incorporated into the Project and is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included in **Appendix A** herein. With incorporation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1, the Project would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

➤ **Paleontological Resources**

As described in **Issue VII(f)** herein, there are no known paleontological resources present on the Project Site. To avoid adverse impacts upon any previously undiscovered paleontological resources that may be present in subsurface soils at the Project Site, Mitigation Measure PALEO-1 is incorporated into the Project. Mitigation Measure PALEO-1 is set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project, a copy of which is included in **Appendix A** herein. With incorporation of Mitigation Measure PALEO-1, the Project will not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California prehistory.

Issue XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance (Continued)

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

None of the impacts or potential impacts of the Project are cumulatively considerable.

Issue XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance (Continued)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

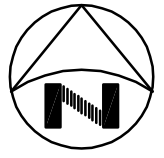
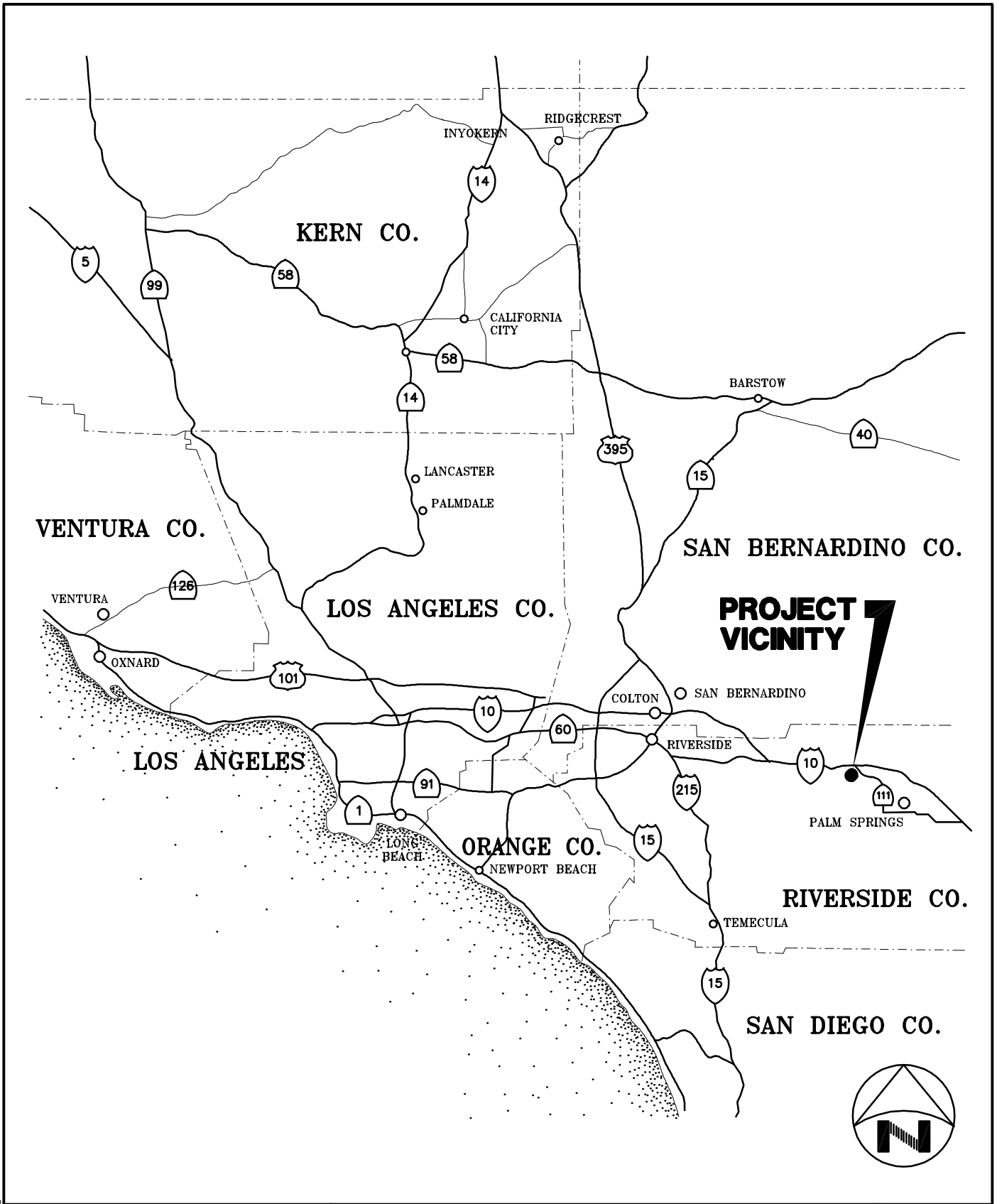
As described herein, none of the environmental effects of the Project will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

PART 3
REFERENCES AND SOURCES

PART 3 - REFERENCES AND SOURCES

- California Air Resources Board Website for California Ambient Air Quality Standards, www.arb.ca.gov/resources/california-ambient-air-quality-standards
- California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection State Responsibility Area Viewer, bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/state-responsibility-area-viewer
- California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resources Protection, California Important Farmland Finder, <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF>
- California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3; Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, Section 15000 *et seq*; as amended December 28, 2018
- California Department of Conservation Tsunami Program Website, conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control Website, EnviroStor Database, www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public
- California Department of Transportation California Scenic Highway Mapping System Website, www.dot.ca.gov/programs/design/lap-landscape-architecture-and-community-livability/lap-liv-i-scenic-highways
- California Emissions Estimator Model® (CalEEMod) Software, Version 2022.1, available online at caleemod.com
- County of Riverside General Plan, County of Riverside, 2015, updated 2021
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Map Service Center Website, www.msc.fema.gov
- Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer, www.fema.gov/flood-maps/national-flood-hazard-layer
- Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer, Fire Resource and Assessment Program, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, <https://frap.fire.ca.gov>
- Google Earth Pro, Version 7.3.6.9345
- Office of the State Fire Marshal Website, osfm.fire.ca.gov
- Riverside County "Map My County" online mapping and reporting tool, Riverside County Information Technology GIS, rcitgis-countyofriverside.hub.arcgis.com
- South Coast Air Quality Management District Website, www.aqmd.gov
- Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) Groundwater Management Website, water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/SGMA-Groundwater-Management
- United States Environmental Protection Agency Website for National Ambient Air Quality Standards, www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants

FIGURES



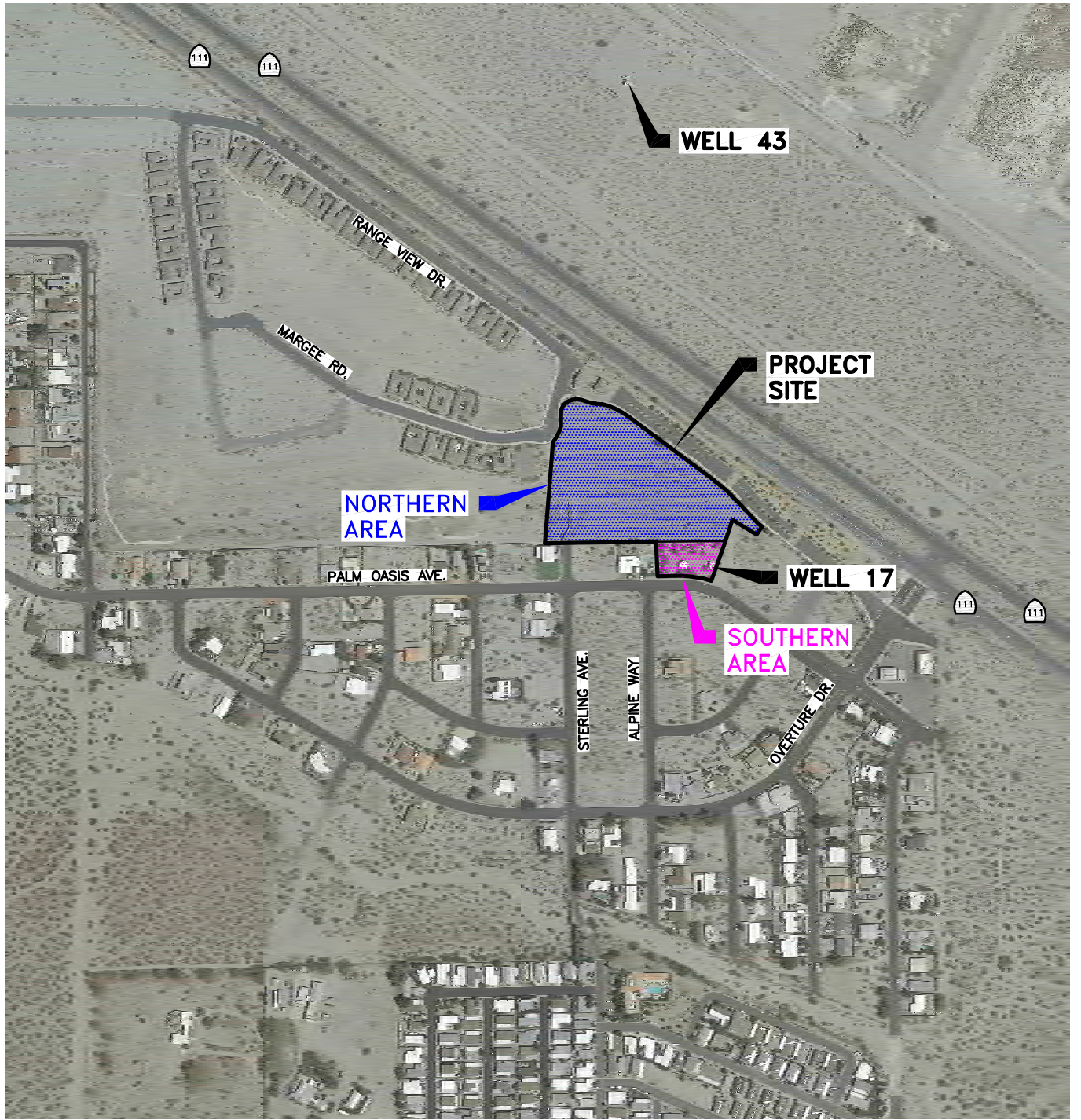
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DESERT WATER AGENCY
WELL 46 (PALM OASIS)
PROJECT VICINITY

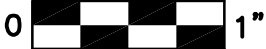
FIGURE
1
 OF 3

SCALE: N.T.S. DATE: 01/30/23 DRAWN BY: SPK CHECKED BY: VEM W.O.: 101-12.216



VERIFY SCALES

BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING



IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET, ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY



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DESERT WATER AGENCY

**WELL 46 (PALM OASIS)
PROJECT LOCATION**

FIGURE

2

OF 3

SCALE: 1"=400'

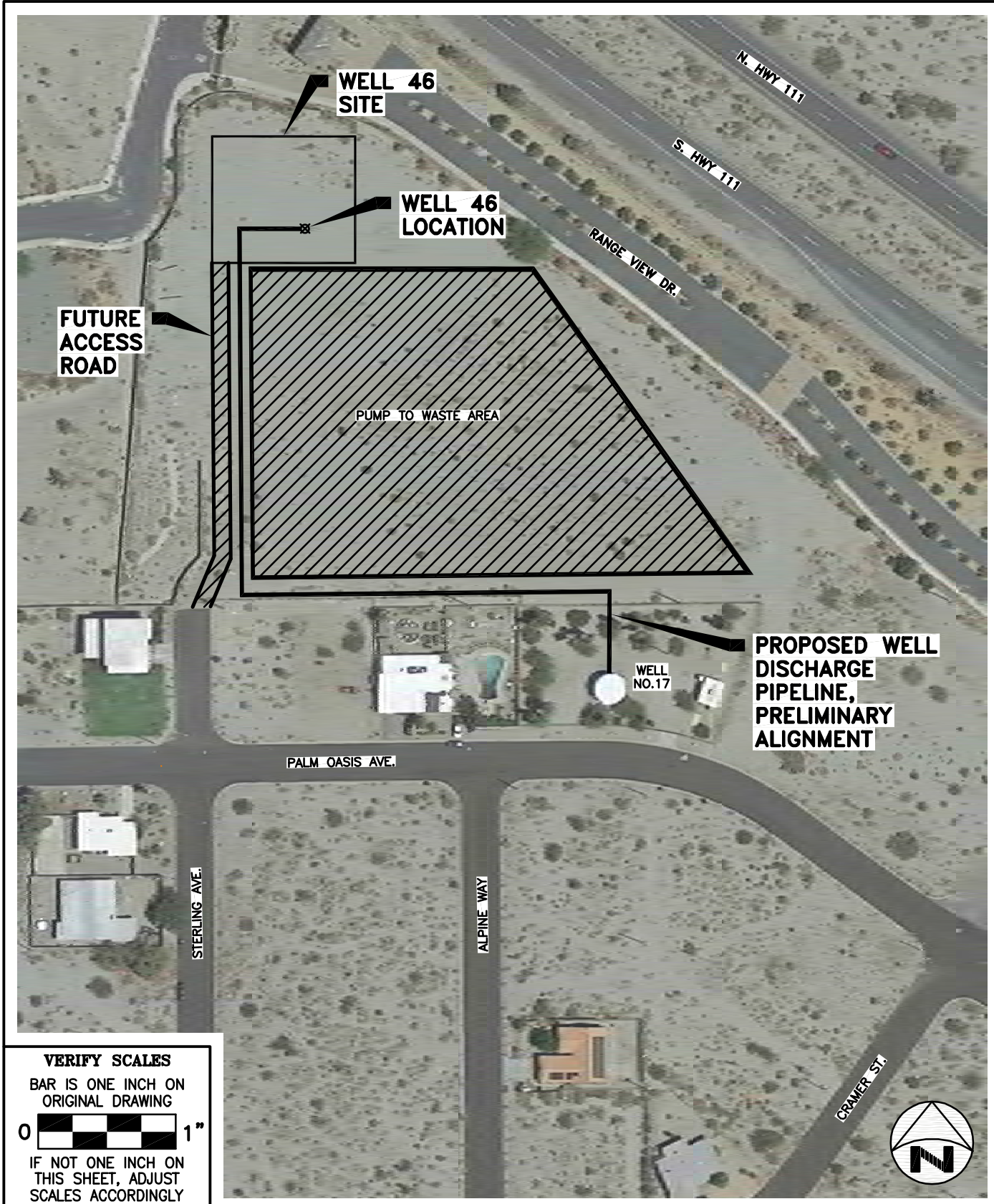
DATE: 01/30/23

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VERIFY SCALES

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DESERT WATER AGENCY

**WELL 46 (PALM OASIS)
PRELIMINARY SITE MAP**

FIGURE

3

OF 3

SCALE: 1"=100'

DATE: 04/05/23

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CHECKED BY: VEM

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APPENDIX A

**DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
AND
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

1. Name or description of project:	Well 46 (Palm Oasis). The Project generally consists of construction and operation of one domestic groundwater production well. The Project also includes an access road extending north from the northerly terminus of Sterling Avenue to the well site, and up to 1,600 linear feet of well discharge pipeline extending from the new well site to the existing Well 17 forebay. A more detailed description is included in the Initial Study for the Project, which is available for review at the location cited below.
2. Project Location – Identify street address and cross streets or attach a map showing project site (preferably a USGS 15' or 7 1/2' topographical map identified by quadrangle name):	The Project is located north of Palm Oasis Avenue, south of Range View Drive and Highway 111, and east of Margee Road in the community of Palm Oasis, near the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California, on land identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 669-680-024, 669-191-005, 669-191-006, and 669-191-009.
3. Entity or Person undertaking project:	
A. Entity	
(1) Name:	Desert Water Agency
(2) Address:	1200 S. Gene Autry Trail Palm Springs, CA 92264
B. Other (Private)	
(1) Name:	
(2) Address:	
<p>The Lead Agency, having reviewed the Initial Study of this proposed project, having reviewed the written comments received prior to the public meeting of the Lead Agency, and having reviewed the recommendation of the Lead Agency's Staff, does hereby find and declare that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment. A brief statement of the reasons supporting the Lead Agency's findings are as follows:</p>	
<p>Construction and operation of the Project will not result in significant adverse impacts upon any threatened or endangered species of plants or animals, nor will it result in damage to or destruction of any significant examples of California history or prehistory. Potential impacts upon local wildlife, nesting birds, burrowing owls, archaeological and historical resources, paleontological resources, and tribal cultural resources will be avoided or reduced by adhering to the terms of a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (see Exhibit A, attached, which is incorporated herein by reference) prior to and during construction of the Project.</p>	
<p>The Lead Agency hereby finds that the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects its independent judgment. A copy of the Initial Study is attached and may be viewed at the offices of Desert Water Agency at the address listed below.</p>	
<p>The location and custodian of the documents and any other material which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the Lead Agency based its decision to adopt this Negative Declaration are as follows:</p> <p>Desert Water Agency 1200 South Gene Autry Trail Palm Springs, CA 92264 (760) 323-4971</p>	

Date

Paul Ortega
President, Board of Directors
DESERT WATER AGENCY

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
EXHIBIT A TO THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Section I – Introduction

Section 21081.6 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that a mitigation monitoring program be prepared prior to the approval of any project which incorporates mitigation measures as a condition of approval. Mitigation measures are generally adopted to reduce the potentially significant adverse environmental impacts of a project to a level that is less than significant. The mitigation monitoring program must ensure compliance with mitigation measures during project construction (and, if applicable, during project operation). Since the project considered by the Initial Study for Desert Water Agency's Well 46 (Palm Oasis) Project (the Project) incorporates mitigation measures as a condition of approval, this mitigation monitoring and reporting program has been prepared and incorporated into the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project.

Section II – Aesthetics Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue I of the Project Initial Study, the Project may include lighting at the new well site for use outside of daylight hours. Without mitigation, the lighting at the Project site could potentially result in adverse impacts upon local wildlife species in the area. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to reduce potential impacts by the Project upon wildlife species in the Project area by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measure (**AES-1**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in a significant adverse impact upon local wildlife. The measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

AES-1: Nighttime Lighting

Throughout construction and the lifetime operations of the Project, DWA will eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout the Project area and avoid or limit the use of artificial light at night during the hours of dawn and dusk when many wildlife species are most active. DWA will ensure that all lighting for the Project is fully shielded, cast downward, reduced in intensity to the greatest extent, and does not result in lighting trespass including glare into surrounding areas including the Whitewater Floodplain Conservation Area or upward into the night sky. DWA will ensure use of LED lighting with a

correlated color temperature of 3,000 Kelvins or less, proper disposal of hazardous waste, and recycling of lighting that contains toxic compounds with a qualified recycler.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Project Construction and Ongoing Project Operation

Section III – Biological Resources Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue IV of the Project Initial Study, there is potential for burrowing owls and nesting bird species to be present on the Project site. Without mitigation, the Project could potentially result in significant adverse impacts upon such birds, if present onsite. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to reduce potential impacts by the Project upon biological resources, particularly burrowing owls and nesting birds, by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measures (**BIO-1 and BIO-2**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in a significant adverse impact upon burrowing owls or nesting birds. Each measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

BIO-1: Burrowing Owl

Focused burrowing owl surveys will be conducted in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version). If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and DWA will prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that will be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing construction activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan will describe proposed avoidance, monitoring, relocation, minimization, and/or mitigation actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan will include the number and location of occupied burrow sites, acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers, and other avoidance measures if avoidance is proposed.

If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan will also describe minimization and compensatory mitigation actions that will be implemented.

Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all other options have been evaluated as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take.

The Burrowing Owl Plan will identify compensatory mitigation for the temporary or permanent loss of occupied burrow(s) and habitat consistent with the “Mitigation Impacts” section of the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version) and shall implement CDFW-approved mitigation prior to initiation of Project activities. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls. If no suitable habitat is available nearby, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls shall also be included in the Burrowing Owl Plan. DWA will implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) review and approval.

Preconstruction burrowing owl surveys will be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version). Preconstruction surveys will be conducted whether or not burrowing owls were detected during the focused surveys. Preconstruction surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidelines provided in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version). If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities will be immediately halted. The qualified biologist shall coordinate with CDFW and prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that will be submitted to CDFW and USFWS for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: Prior to Project Construction

BIO-2: Nesting Birds

Regardless of the time of year, nesting bird surveys shall be performed by a qualified avian biologist no more than 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. Pre-construction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified avian biologist will make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts.

If active nests are found during the preconstruction nesting bird surveys, a qualified biologist will establish an appropriate nest buffer to be marked on the ground. Nest buffers are species-specific and shall be at least 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors. A smaller or larger buffer may be determined by the qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the nesting species and based on nest and buffer monitoring results. Established buffers shall remain on site until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Active nests and adequacy of the established buffer distance shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the Project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: Prior to and During Project Construction

Section IV – Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue V of the Project Initial Study, the Project would not result in an adverse impact upon any known historical or archaeological resources (cultural resources). This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts by the Project upon previously-undiscovered cultural resources that may be present in subsurface soil deposits by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measures (**CUL-1 and CUL-2**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in significant adverse impacts upon any previously-undiscovered cultural resources that may be uncovered during Project construction. Each measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

CUL-1: Cultural Resources

In the event that any object uncovered during Project construction activities appears to be a historical or archaeological artifact (or appears to be older than 40 years), all work within fifty (50) feet of the discovery shall be immediately halted or diverted, and the following steps shall be taken:

- The construction contractor shall halt all work within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. Work outside the 50-foot radius may continue.
- The construction contractor shall immediately contact Desert Water Agency via telephone to notify the agency of the find.
- Desert Water Agency will contact a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards to evaluate the nature and significance of the find.
- If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find is not a significant historical or archaeological resource, then construction may resume with approval of Desert Water Agency.
- If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find is a significant historical or archaeological resource, then construction shall not resume within the 50-foot radius of the discovery until a plan has been developed to preserve or protect the resource as appropriate and as determined by the Desert Water Agency in collaboration with the qualified archaeologist.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Ground Disturbing Activities

CUL-2: Human Remains

In the event that any human remains, or what appear to be human remains, are uncovered or encountered during Project construction, the construction contractor will halt or divert all work and will immediately notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office via telephone. After notifying the County Coroner, the contractor will also notify Desert Water Agency via telephone. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, Desert Water Agency will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to determine the appropriate disposition of the remains.

Construction activities will not resume in the area of the find until Desert Water Agency notifies the construction contractor to proceed.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Ground Disturbing Activities

Section V – Paleontological Resources Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue VII of the Project Initial Study, the Project would not result in an adverse impact upon any known paleontological resources. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts by the Project upon previously-undiscovered paleontological resources that may be present in subsurface soil deposits by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measure (**PALEO-1**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in significant adverse impacts upon any previously-undiscovered paleontological resources that may be uncovered during Project construction. The measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

PALEO-1: Paleontological Resources

The following measures will be implemented to protect any paleontological resources uncovered during ground disturbance at the Project site:

- If any potential paleontological resource is uncovered during Project construction, all work in the vicinity of the discovery shall be halted until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.
- If a qualified paleontologist determines that a specimen uncovered during Project construction is potentially significant, then all future ground-disturbing actions associated with the Project will be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor.

- Specimens recovered from the Project site by the qualified paleontological monitor will be, in accordance with standard paleontological practice, identified and curated at a repository with permanent retrievable storage that will allow for additional research in the future.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Ground Disturbing Activities

Section VI – Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue XVIII of the Project Initial Study, there are no known tribal cultural resources or other cultural resources on the Project site, and the Project would not result in an adverse impact upon any known tribal cultural resources. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts by the Project upon previously-undiscovered tribal cultural resources that may be present in subsurface soil deposits by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measure (**TCR-1**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in significant adverse impacts upon any previously-undiscovered tribal cultural resources that may be uncovered during Project construction. The measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

TCR-1: Tribal Cultural Resources

Desert Water Agency will allow a tribal monitor approved by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to be present on the Project Site during ground-disturbing activities. In the event that any potential tribal cultural resource is discovered during ground-disturbing activities pursuant to the Project, Desert Water Agency will contact a qualified archaeologist, meeting Secretary of the Interior's standards, to assess the find and determine the appropriate next steps. The District will consult in good faith with the archaeologist and local tribes on the disposition and treatment of any artifacts or other cultural materials encountered during activities pursuant to the Project.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Ground Disturbing Activities

APPENDIX B

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND
CVMSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS**

**PALM OASIS WELL PROJECT
RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

LSA

July 2023

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND CVM SHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

PALM OASIS WELL PROJECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. KRS2201



July 2023

Krieger & Stewart, Incorporated retained LSA to prepare a Biological Resources Assessment and Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) Consistency Analysis. This report has been prepared for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CVMSHCP.

The Palm Oasis Well Project (project) is within the planning boundaries of the CVMSHCP. The CVMSHCP provides take coverage for covered species, which include both listed and non-listed species that are adequately conserved by the CVMSHCP. To ensure adequate conservation of covered species, CVMSHCP Conservation Areas provide habitat and other ecological elements. The study area does not lie within a CVMSHCP Conservation Area. The project proponent (Desert Water Agency) would need to acquire authorization under the CVMSHCP as a Participating Special Entity to be covered under the CVMSHCP.

The project site provides low quality habitat for the federally listed Coachella Valley milkvetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*) and is not expected to occur. If the project proponent acquires authorization under the CVMSHCP, any project effects to this species would be covered through participation in the CVMSHCP, via payment of development fees. If the project proponent does not acquire authorization under the CVMSHCP as a third party, effects to the Coachella Valley milkvetch would not be considered substantial and no further study would be required.

The project site provides suitable habitat for three non-listed special status species including burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*), flat-tailed horned lizard (*Phrynosoma mcalli*), and Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel (*Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus*). If the project proponent acquires authorization under the CVMSHCP, effects to the flat-tailed horned lizard and Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel, as covered species under the CVMSHCP, would be covered through participation in the CVMSHCP, via payment of development fees. If the project proponent does not acquire authorization under the CVMSHCP, project effects to these species are not considered substantial and no further study would be required. The following details specific measures to avoid project effects to burrowing owl.

The project site provides suitable habitat for burrowing owl, a special-status species, and other nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. For compliance under the CVMSHCP and CEQA, a burrowing owl pre-construction survey within 14 days prior to construction would be required to avoid effects to this species. In addition, to avoid effects to nesting birds, LSA recommends that construction activities be conducted outside the general bird nesting season (January 15 through August 31). If construction activities cannot be conducted outside the bird nesting season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey is required no less than 3 days and not more than 7 days prior to construction activities.

No jurisdictional waters subject to the regulatory authority of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the Regional Water Quality Control Board are present on the project site.

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APPENDIX

A: PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

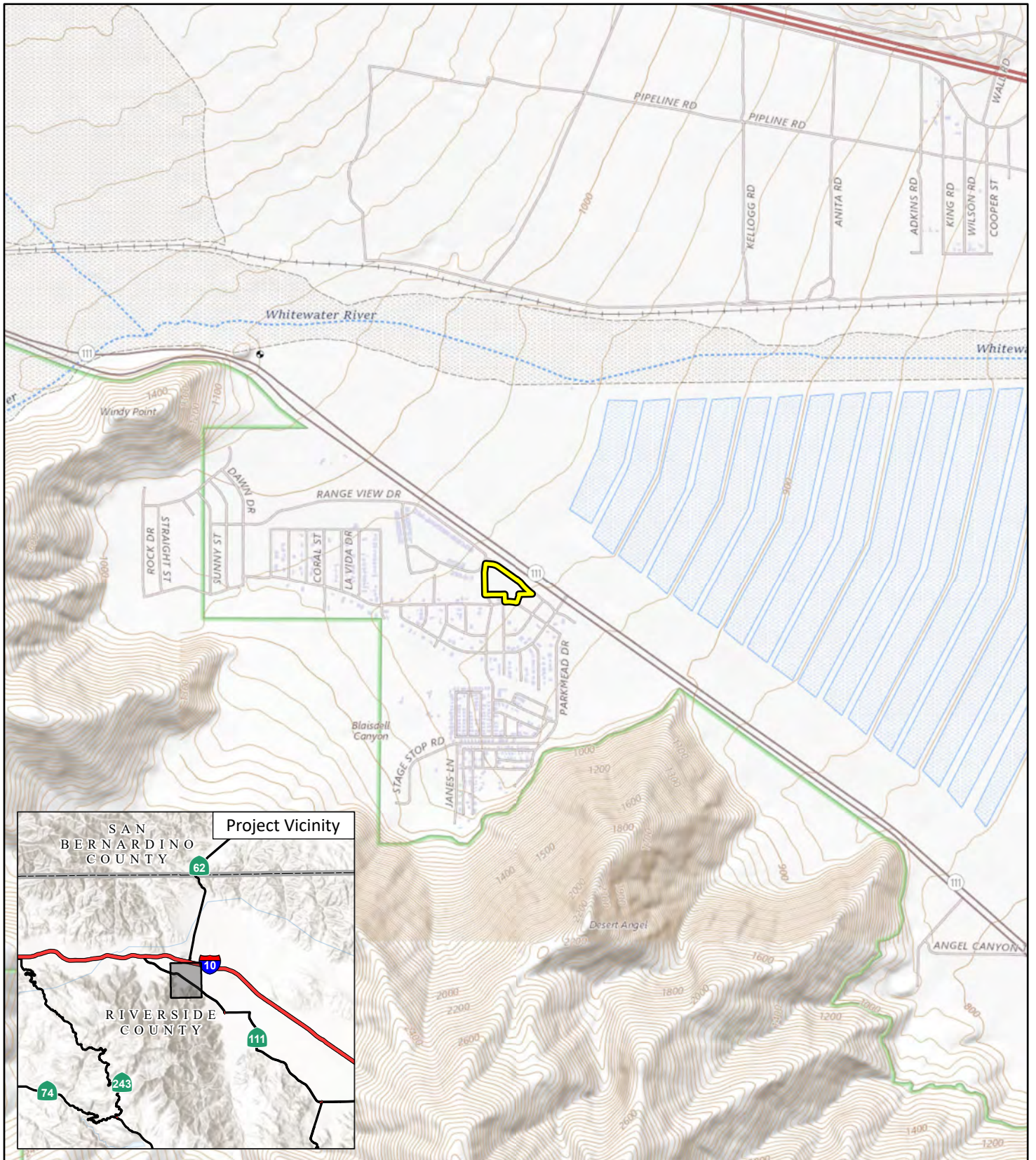
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CVAG	Coachella Valley Association of Governments
CVMSHCP	Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
CWA	federal Clean Water Act
project	Palm Oasis Well Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SR-111	State Route 111
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

INTRODUCTION

Krieger & Stewart, Incorporated retained LSA to prepare a Biological Resources Assessment and Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) Consistency Analysis. This report evaluates the 5.1-acre proposed Palm Oasis Well Project (project). The project site is northeast of the intersection of Palm Oasis Avenue and Sterling Avenue in an unincorporated area outside of Palm Springs Riverside County, California. The project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey *Desert Hot Springs, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles in Sections 19, Township 3 South, Range 4 East (see Figure 1).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Desert Water Agency proposes development of a well site (11 feet x 175 feet in size), a pump to a waste area (96,000 square feet in size), a well discharge pipeline extending from the well site to well number 17, and an access road. The southernmost portion of the site has previously been developed and currently contains Well 17 and associated ornamental vegetation. The proposed project would further develop this area by adding associated pipelines connecting to Well 17.




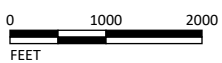
 Project Location

FIGURE 1

LSA



SOURCE: USGS The National Map (2017)

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Palm Oasis Well Project
Project Location and Vicinity

METHODS

LITERATURE REVIEW

LSA conducted a literature review to assist in determining the existence or potential occurrence of special-interest plant and animal species within the project and in the project vicinity. A record search for the project and within a 1-mile radius of the project site was conducted on November 14, 2022, using *Rarefind 5* (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] 2022). Current and historical aerial photographs were also reviewed using Google Earth (Google Earth Pro 2022). A review of the Final Recirculated CVMSHCP (CVAG 2007) was also conducted to determine CVMSHCP consistency and any conservation measures that apply to the project. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat Mapper and National Wetland Inventory were also queried (USFWS 2022a, 2022b).

FIELD SURVEY

LSA Biologist Carla Cervantes conducted a general field survey of the project site on November 15, 2022, between 9:45 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. Weather conditions consisted of mostly clear skies, temperatures ranging from 62 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit, and winds ranging from 3 to 8 miles per hour. She surveyed the entire project site on foot and took notes on general site conditions, vegetation, and suitability of habitat for various special-interest elements. All plant and animal species observed or otherwise detected during this field survey were noted and are listed in Appendix A.

RESULTS

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The project site is vacant land that has been affected by residential development and associated infrastructure. The southernmost portion of the site contains existing Well 17. Based on historic aerial imagery, the project site and adjacent areas to the east and west were entirely cleared and graded sometime between June 2002 and October 2004 (Google Earth Pro 2022). Well 17 has existed since prior to 1996. As a result, native vegetation on the project site is considered disturbed. Surrounding land uses include Range View Drive and California State Route 111 (SR-111) along the northern project boundary, vacant land and residential development along the southern project boundary, vacant land on the eastern boundary, and vacant land and residential development on the western project boundary. The project is within the boundaries of the CVMSHCP, as discussed in further detail below.

Topography and Soils

The project site is relatively flat with an elevation of 940 feet above mean sea level. The soils on the project site, as mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service Online Web Soil Survey (n.d.) consists of Carsitas gravelly sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes and Carsitas fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (see Figure 2). Soils on site have been affected by previous grading activity and appear primarily gravelly.

Vegetation

Vegetation on the project site is best described as *Ericameria paniculata* Shrubland Alliance (Black-Stem Rabbit Bush Scrub) (Sawyer et al. 2009). Dominant species identified include black-banded rabbitbrush (*Ericameria paniculata*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), and brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*). The southern portion of the site contains Well 17 and is considered developed. Ornamental vegetation (trees) occurs within the limits of Well 17 and along the northern project boundary. Ornamental trees identified included velvet mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*), olive (*Olea europaea*), tamarisk (*Tamarisk sp.*) and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Figure 3 shows vegetation and photograph locations, and Figure 4 shows site photographs. A complete list of plant species observed is provided in Appendix A.

Wildlife

Common wildlife species observed within the study area during the field survey include mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). A complete list of wildlife species observed is provided in Appendix A.

COACHELLA VALLEY MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

The CVMSHCP is a comprehensive, multijurisdictional habitat conservation plan focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in the Coachella Valley region of Riverside County. The CVMSHCP's overall goal is to maintain and enhance biological diversity and ecosystem

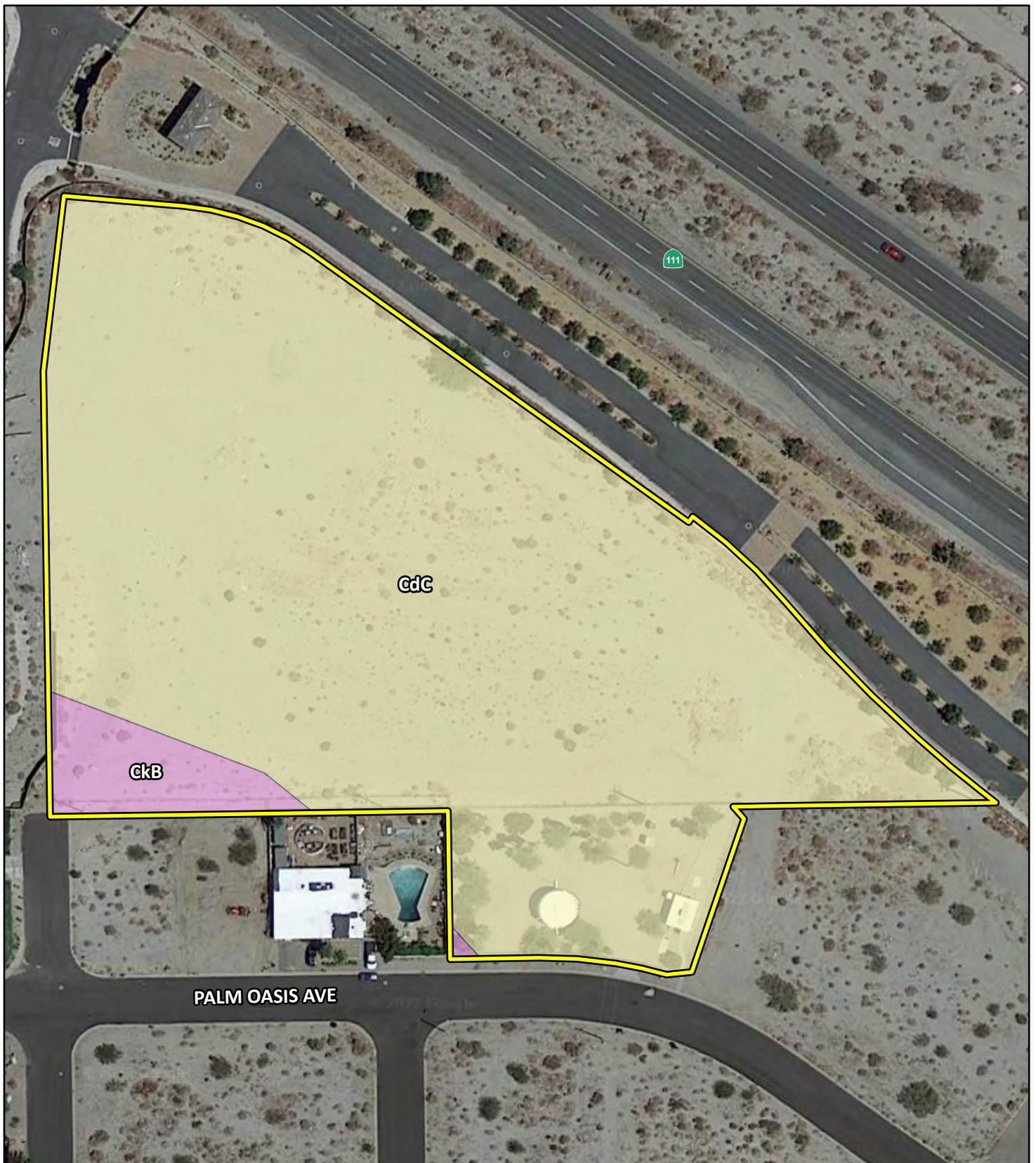




FIGURE 2

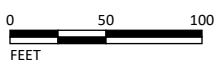
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 Project Location

Soils

 CdC - Carsitas gravelly sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes

 CkB - Carsitas fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes



SOURCE: Google Imagery (2021)

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Palm Oasis Well Project
Soils

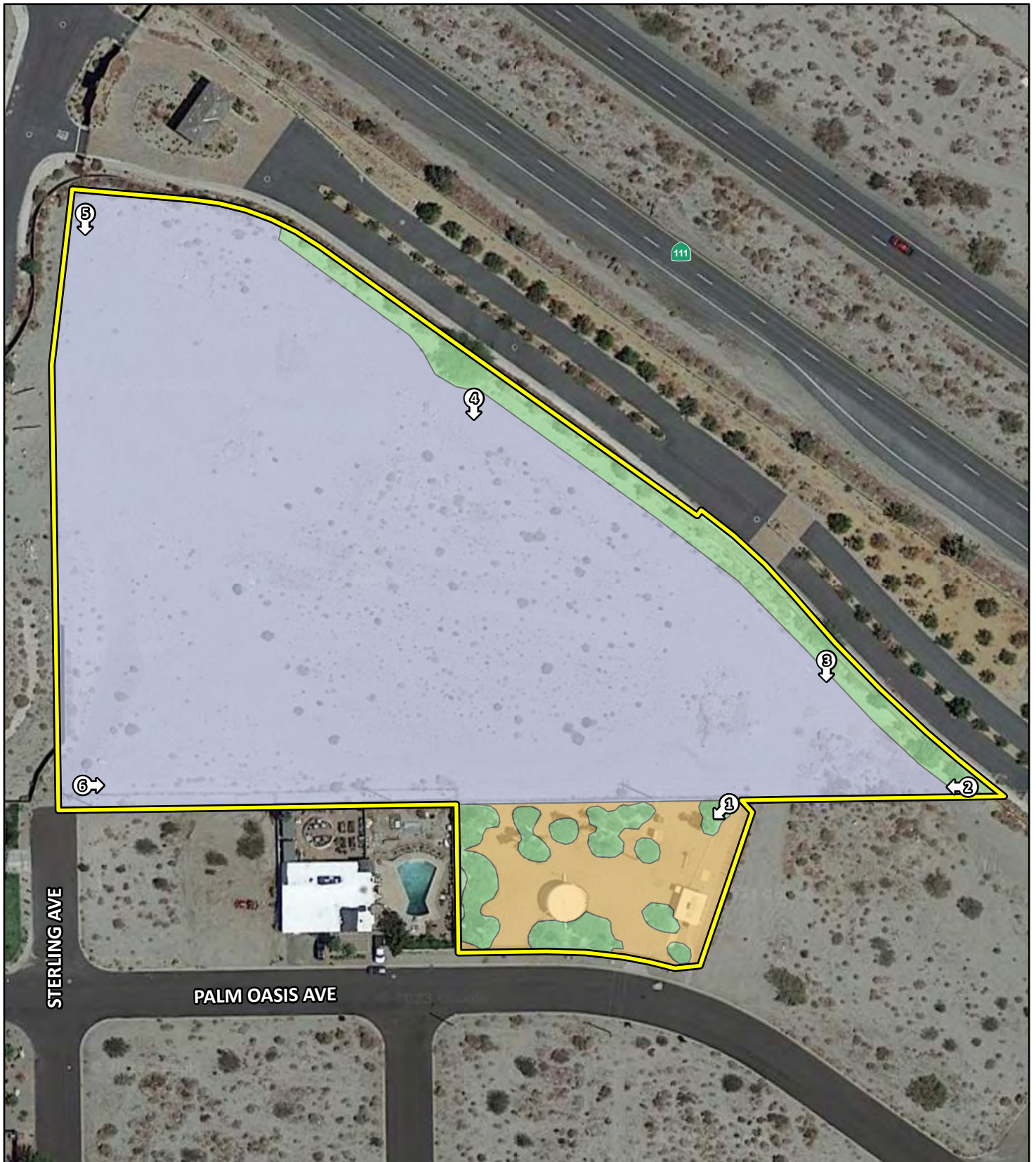





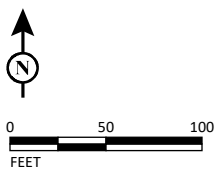


FIGURE 3

LSA

-  Project Location
- Vegetation
 -  Black-Stem Rabbit Bush Scrub
 -  Ornamental
 -  Developed
-  Photograph Key Locations



SOURCE: Google Imagery (2021)

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Palm Oasis Well Project
Vegetation and Photograph Key Location Map



Photo 1: View from south side, looking southwest at existing Well #17.



Photo 2: View from northeastern side, looking west.



Photo 3: View from northeastern side, looking south.



Photo 4: View from north side looking, south.



Photo 5: View from northwestern side, looking south.



Photo 6: View from southwestern side, looking east.

processes within the region, while allowing for future economic growth. The CVMSHCP covers 27 sensitive plant and wildlife species (Covered Species) as well as 27 natural communities. Covered Species include both listed and non-listed species that are adequately conserved by the CVMSHCP. The overall provisions for the plan are subdivided according to specific resource conservation goals that have been organized according to geographic areas defined as Conservation Areas.

The proposed project site is within the boundaries of the CVMSHCP; however, it is not within or immediately adjacent to any conservation areas identified in the CVMSHCP. The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains Conservation Area is 0.35 mile southwest of the project site. The Whitewater Floodplain Conservation Area is 0.05 mile northeast of the project site and along the northeastern side of SR-111. The proposed project would not affect these conservation areas.

The project proponent would need to acquire authorization under the CVMSHCP as a Participating Special Entity to be covered under the CVMSHCP.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

This section discusses special-status species observed or potentially occurring within the limits of the study area. Legal protection for special-interest species varies widely, from the comprehensive protection extended to listed threatened/endangered species to no legal interest at present. The CDFW, the USFWS, local agencies, and special-interest groups such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) publish watch lists of declining species. Species on watch lists can be included as part of the special-interest species assessment. The special-interest species list includes species that are candidates for State and/or federal listing and species on watch lists. Inclusion of species described in the special-interest species analysis is based on the following criteria

- Direct observation of the species or its sign in the study area or immediate vicinity during previous biological studies;
- Sighting by other qualified observers;
- Records reported by the California Natural Diversity Database, published by the CDFW;
- Presence or location information for specific species provided by private groups (e.g., CNPS); and/or
- Study area lies within known distribution of a given species and contains appropriate habitat.

The special-interest species analysis revealed 11 special-interest species with the potential to occur within the limits of the study area. Table A lists these species with a data summary and determination of the likelihood of each species occurring within the study area.

Table A: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
Plants				
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i> Coachella Valley milkvetch	US: FE CA: 1B.2 CVMISHCP: C	Annual or perennial herb. Found in sandy areas, typically in coarse sands in active sand fields, adjacent to dunes, along roadsides in dune areas, or along the margins of sandy washes, in Sonoran Desert scrub at 60 to 655 meters (200 to 2,150 feet) in elevation. Known only from Riverside County in the Coachella Valley between Cabazon and Indio, and in the Chuckwalla Valley northeast of Desert Center.	Blooms February through May	Low/Not Expected. Soils are primarily gravelly and disturbed by previous grading activities. This species was not observed during the November 15, 2022, field survey.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> Slender cottonheads	US: – CA: 2B.2 CVMISHCP: –	Annual herb. Coastal or desert dunes, sandy mesquite hummocks, or similar sandy sites at less than 500 meters (1,640 feet) in elevation. Known from Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties in California, and from Arizona and Mexico.	Blooms mostly late March to mid May	Absent. Suitable habitat (desert dunes and sandy mesquite hummocks) is absent within project site.
<i>Selaginella eremophila</i> Desert spike-moss	US: – CA: 2B.2 CVMISHCP: –	Perennial herb. Shaded sites in gravelly soils and among rocks or in crevices from 200 to 900 meters (700 to 3,000 feet) in elevation in Sonoran desert scrub.	Reproductive mostly in June	Absent. Suitable habitat (shaded sites in gravelly soils and among rocks or in crevices) is not present within the project site.
Invertebrates				
<i>Stenopelmatus cahuilensis</i> Coachella Valley Jerusalem cricket	US: – CA: SA CVMISHCP: C	Inhabits a small segment of the sand and dune areas of the Coachella Valley, in the vicinity of Palm Springs; found in large, undulating dunes piled up at the north base of Mt. San Jacinto.	Winter months after rain events	Absent. No suitable habitat (sand dunes) within the project site.
Reptiles				
<i>Phrynosoma mcalli</i> Flat-tailed horned lizard	US: – CA: SSC CVMISHCP: C	Fine sand in desert washes and flats with vegetative cover and ants, generally below 180 meters (600 feet) in elevation in Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial counties.	May be active year-round in mild weather, but peak activity occurs in spring, early summer, and fall	Low. Marginally suitable habitat (sandy areas in flats) is present within the study area due to the effects of the existing residential development and its small size. Therefore, the project site does not provide for the long-term conservation value for this species.

Table A: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Uma inornata</i> Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	US: FT CA: SE CVM SHCP: C	Fine, loose, windblown sand (hummocks and dunes), interspersed with hardpan and widely spaced desert shrubs; known only from the Coachella Valley.	April through October (May is peak)	Absent. No suitable habitat (windblown sand hummocks and dunes) is present within the study area.
Birds				
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting and wintering) Golden eagle	US: – CA: CFP CVM SHCP: –	Generally open country of the Temperate Zone worldwide. Nests primarily in rugged mountainous country. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year-round diurnal	Absent. The project site does not provide suitable nesting habitat and is not expected to provide suitable foraging habitat due to effects of the existing residential development and its small size.
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i> (burrow sites) Burrowing owl	US: – CA: SSC (breeding) CVM SHCP: C	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often uses man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. They avoid thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	Year-round	Low. Habitat onsite is considered marginal due to the effects of the existing residential development and its small size. This species and its sign were not observed during the November 15, 2022, field survey. Therefore, the project site does not provide for the long-term conservation value for this species.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> (nesting) Prairie falcon	US: – CA: SA CVM SHCP: –	Open country in much of North America. Nests in cliffs or rocky outcrops; forages in open arid valleys and agricultural fields. Rare in southwestern California.	Year-round diurnal	Absent: The project site does not provide suitable nesting habitat and is not expected to provide suitable foraging habitat due to the effects of existing residential development and its small size.
Mammals				
<i>Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus</i> Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	US: – CA: SSC CVM SHCP: C	Desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub; will burrow in man-made levees; prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil. Restricted to Coachella Valley.	February through August (hibernates September through January)	Moderate: Suitable habitat (desert scrub and sandy soil) is present, and there are known CNDDB records of this species in the immediate project area. However, the project site is within an area affected by existing

Table A: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
				residential development and does not provide for the long-term conservation value for this species.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsonii</i> (peninsular Distinct Population Segment) Peninsular bighorn sheep	US: FE CA: ST/CFP CVMSHCP: C	Occurs on open desert slopes below 1,220 meters (4,000 feet) in elevation from San Geronio Pass south into Mexico; optimal habitat includes steep-walled canyons and ridges bisected by rocky or sandy washes with available water.		Absent. Not expected based on the effects of existing residential development, small project footprint, and location between State Route 111 and residential development.

LEGEND

US: Federal Classifications

FE Taxa listed as Endangered.

FT Taxa listed as Threatened.

CA: State Classifications

CFP Taxa State-listed as fully protected

SA Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status.

SE Taxa State-listed as Endangered.

ST Taxa State-listed as Threatened.

SSC California Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.

1B California Rare Plant Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2B California Rare Plant Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

CVMSHCP: Coachella Valley MSHCP Status

C Species is adequately conserved under the CVMSHCP.

Source: Compiled by LSA (2022).

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

Threatened/Endangered Species

The following four federally/State listed species were identified as potentially present (Appendix A) in the project vicinity.

- Coachella Valley milkvetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *coachellae*)
- Peninsular bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsonii*)
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)
- Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (*Uma inornata*)

As detailed in Table A, three species including the Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, golden eagle, and Peninsular bighorn sheep are considered absent based on lack of suitable habitat; therefore, the project will have no effects to these species.

The Coachella Valley milkvetch is a CVMSHCP covered species and has a low probability of occurrence and is not expected to occur on the project site. due to the project sites' location within an existing residential development and small size. Therefore, the project does not provide for the long-term conservation of the Coachella Valley milkvetch.

Non-Listed Special-Interest Species

Of the seven non-listed special-interest species identified in Table A, four species, including Coachella Valley Jerusalem cricket (*Stenopelmatus californicus*), slender cottonheads (*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *gracilis*), desert spike-moss (*Selaginella eremophila*), and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), are considered absent based on lack of suitable habitat. Two species, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*) and flat-tailed horned lizard (*Phrynosoma mcalli*), have a low probability of occurrence. One species, Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel (*Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus*), has a moderate probability of occurrence.

The flat-tailed horned lizard, burrowing owl, and Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel are CVMSHCP covered species.

CRITICAL HABITAT

The project is not within federally designated critical habitat.

NESTING BIRDS

The site contains suitable nesting habitat for burrowing owl, a special-status nesting bird, and other non-special-status bird species. Nesting bird species with potential to occur within the project site are protected by California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800, and by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 United States Code 703–711). These laws regulate the take, possession, or destruction of the nest or eggs of any migratory bird or bird of prey.

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. The USACE regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce), or it may be indirect (through a nexus identified in the USACE regulations). To be considered a jurisdictional wetland under Section 404, an area must possess three wetland characteristics, each with its unique set of mandatory wetland criteria: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

The CDFW, under Sections 1600 through 1616 of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams (defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an intermittent flow of water) where fish or wildlife resources may be adversely affected.

The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of the USACE (i.e., waters of the United States, including any wetlands). The RWQCB may also assert authority over “waters of the State” under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

No jurisdictional waters subject to the regulatory authority of the USACE, the CDFW, or the RWQCB are present on the project site.

IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a discussion of potential disturbances and recommendations for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures per applicable local, State, and federal policy.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Coachella Valley Milkvetch

Coachella Valley milkvetch is a covered species under the CVMSHCP. Due to the project sites' location within an existing residential development and small size, the project does not provide for the long-term conservation of these species. If the project proponent acquires authorization under the CVMSHCP, the project would mitigate for any effects to Coachella Valley milkvetch through participation in the CVMSHCP via payment of development fees.

Federally listed plant species, like the Coachella Valley milkvetch, are not afforded the same level of protection as animal species under Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act. Take prohibition of listed plants only extends to federal lands and other federal nexus. The project is not on federal lands and has no federal nexus. Because there is no federal lands/nexus and the Coachella Valley milkvetch is not expected to occur, impacts are not considered substantial under CEQA. Therefore, no further study is required.

NON-LISTED SPECIAL-INTEREST SPECIES

Three special-interest species, burrowing owl, flat-tailed horned lizard, and Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel, have potential to occur on the project site. These species have a limited population distribution in Southern California and development is further reducing their ranges and numbers. These species have no official State or federal protection status but require consideration under CEQA. The effects to these species are not considered significant because the project site is currently affected by surrounding development, onsite disturbance, and habitats onsite are relatively widespread in the region. The project site would not provide long-term conservation value for these species and any project effects to these species would not be considered substantial.

The flat-tailed horned lizard and Palm springs round-tailed ground squirrel area CVMSHCP covered species. If the project proponent acquires authorization under the CVMSHCP, the project would mitigate for any effects to these species through participation in the CVMSHCP, via payment of development fees.

Specific measures to avoid project effects to burrowing owl are detailed below.

Burrowing Owl and Nesting Birds

The project site contains suitable habitat for burrowing owl and other nesting bird species. To avoid potential effects to burrowing owl and nesting birds, implementation of the following measure would be required:

- Within 14 days prior to construction activities and vegetation removal, a pre-construction burrowing owl survey will be conducted in accordance with CDFW's 2012 *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. Four site visits will be conducted during the breeding season: one between February 15 and April 15, and three, at least three weeks apart, between 15 April and 15 July, with at least one of these after June 15. Surveys are conducted by walking transects. If burrowing owl is detected, the preparation of a burrowing owl mitigation plan would be required in coordination with the CDFW. If no burrowing owl are detected, a preconstruction survey would be required within 14 days prior to initial ground disturbing activities.
- Prior to construction activities, including vegetation removal, a pre-construction nesting bird survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist no less 3 days and not more than 7 days prior to any construction activities and vegetation removal. Should nesting birds be found, an exclusionary buffer will be established by the qualified biologist. The buffer will be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under guidance of the qualified biologist. No construction activities will be allowed within this zone until the qualified biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active.

CRITICAL HABITAT

No federally designated critical habitat is present within the study area; thus, there will be no project-related effects to critical habitat.

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

No jurisdictional waters subject to the regulatory authority of the USACE, the CDFW, or the RWQCB are present on the project site. Therefore, the project will have no effects to jurisdictional waters.

WILDLIFE MOVEMENT, CORRIDORS AND NURSERY SITES

Wildlife movement includes seasonal migration along corridors and daily movements for foraging. Migration corridors may include areas of unobstructed movement of deer, riparian corridors providing cover for migrating birds, routes between breeding waters and upland habitat for amphibians, and areas between roosting and feeding areas for birds.

Because the study area is not within a CVMSHCP-designated wildlife corridor and is bounded on the north and the east by development, the proposed project is not anticipated to have significant effects related to habitat fragmentation and regional wildlife movement. Local wildlife movement may be temporarily disrupted during the vegetation removal and construction processes, but this effect would be localized and short term; therefore, it is not considered significant.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF CONCERN

No natural communities of concern are present. Therefore, the project would have no effects to natural communities of concern.

LOCAL POLICIES AND ORDINANCES

The City of Palm Springs and the County of Riverside General Plans and development ordinances may include regulations or policies governing biological resources. For example, policies may include tree preservation, locally designated species survey areas, local species of interest, and significant ecological areas.

The County of Riverside's (County) Oak Tree Management Guidelines and County Ordinance No. 559 regulate tree removal for unincorporated areas of Riverside County. County Ordinance No. 559 states that removal of native trees with a height of 30 feet and a diameter breast height of 12 inches on any land that is more than 0.5 acre and above 5,000 feet in elevation is not allowed without a permit. While Riverside County's Oak Tree Management Guidelines address conservation of oak tree resources in the county, no oak trees occur within the project site. A desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*), was observed on the project site. The desert willow is a native tree but does not have a height of 30 feet and is not at an elevation above 5,000 feet. Therefore, the proposed project will not conflict with local policies or ordinances applicable to biological resources.

COACHELLA VALLEY MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

The project site is within the planning area of the CVMSHCP; however, it is not within a CVMSHCP Conservation Area. The project proponent would need to acquire authorization under the CVMSHCP as a Participating Special Entity to be covered under the CVMSHCP.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

According to Section 15130 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, “cumulative impacts” refers to incremental effects of an individual project when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, current projects, and probable future projects. Project construction would contribute to the incremental loss of black-stem rabbit bush scrub in the region, including potential habitat for special-status species. Cumulative impacts potentially include habitat fragmentation, increased edge effects, reduced habitat quality, and increased wildlife mortality. Cumulative impacts are not considered substantial with the implementation of mitigation measures identified in this document.

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APPENDIX A

PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: MAGNOLIOPSIDA	DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS
Asteraceae	Sunflower family
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Flatspine bur ragweed
<i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>	White bursage
<i>Ambrosia salsola</i>	Burrobrush
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	Broom baccharis
<i>Bebbia juncea</i>	Sweetbush
<i>Dicoria canescens</i>	Bugseed
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Brittlebush
<i>Ericameria paniculata</i>	Black-banded rabbitbrush
<i>Palafoxia arida var. arida</i>	Desert palafox
<i>Psathyrotes ramosissima</i>	Velvet turtleback
Bignoniaceae	Bignonia family
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert willow
Boraginaceae	Borage family
<i>Johnstonella angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved cryptantha
Brassicaceae	Mustard family
<i>Sisymbrium irio*</i>	London rocket
Cactaceae	Cactus family
<i>Cylindropuntia echinocarpa</i>	Silver cholla
Chenopodiaceae	Saltbush family
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Fourwing saltbush
<i>Salsola tragus*</i>	Russian-thistle
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge family
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spurge
<i>Euphorbia polycarpa</i>	Smallseed sandmat
Fabaceae	Pea family
<i>Prosopis velutina*</i>	Velvet mesquite
<i>Psoralethamnus arborescens</i>	Mojave indigobush
Oleaceae	Olive family
<i>Olea europaea*</i>	Olive
Onagraceae	Evening primrose family
<i>Camissoniopsis pallida</i>	Paleyellow suncup
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk family
<i>Tamarix</i> sp.*	Tamarisk
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
<i>Parietaria hespera</i>	Rillita pellitory
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop family
<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	Creosote bush
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: LILIOPSIDA	MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS
Arecaceae	Palm family
<i>Washingtonia robusta *</i>	Mexican fan palm
Poaceae	Grass family
<i>Schismus barbatus *</i>	common Mediterranean grass
<i>Cynodon dactylon *</i>	Bermuda grass
<i>Pennisetum setaceum *</i>	African fountain grass
<i>Stipa speciosa</i>	Desert needlegrass

* = nonnative species

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
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Wildlife Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Birds	
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
Accipitridae	Kites, Hawks, and Eagles
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
Corvidae	Crows and Ravens
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
Remizidae	Penduline Tits and Verdin
<i>Auriparus flaviceps</i>	verdin
Poliopitidae	Gnatcatchers and Gnatwrens
<i>Poliopitila caerulea</i>	blue-gray gnatcatcher
Passeridae	Old World Sparrows
<i>Passer domesticus</i> *	house sparrow
Fringillidae	Finches
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
Passerellidae	New World Sparrows
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
Parulidae	Wood Warblers
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler
Reptiles	
Phrynosomatidae	Phrynosomatid Lizards
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	western fence lizard

* = nonnative species

APPENDIX C
CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

PALM OASIS WELL PROJECT

**Near the City of Palm Springs
Riverside County, California**

For Submittal to:

Desert Water Agency
1200 South Gene Autry Trail
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Prepared for:

Krieger & Stewart Engineering Consultants, Incorporated
3602 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92501

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

March 20, 2023
CRM TECH Project No. 3961

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Palm Oasis Well Project, near the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California

Author(s): Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian
Nicole Raslich, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
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Date: March 20, 2023

For Submittal to: Desert Water Agency
1200 Gene Autry Trail
Palm Springs, CA 92264
(760) 323-4971

Prepared for: Victoria E. Morrell
Krieger & Stewart Engineering Consultants, Incorporated
3602 University Avenue
Riverside, CA 92501
(951) 684-6900

USGS Quadrangle: Desert Hot Springs, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 19 and 30, T3S R4E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 6.5 acres

Keywords: Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 669-191-005, 669-191-006, 669-191-009, 669-191-011, and 669-680-024 (portion); no “historical resources” under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between October 2022 and March 2023, at the request of Krieger & Stewart Engineering Consultants, Incorporated, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Palm Oasis Well Project near the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. The subject property of the study consists of approximately 6.5 acres of mostly vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Nos. 669-191-005, 669-191-006, 669-191-009, 669-191-011, and a portion of 669-680-024, located on the northwestern side of Cramer Street and between Range View Drive and Palm Oasis Avenue, in the southwest quarter of Section 19 and the northwest quarter of Section 30, T3S R4E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails the construction of a new well and associated facilities such as access roads and pipelines. The Desert Water Agency (DWA), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the DWA with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted the pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Throughout the various avenues of research, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the DWA a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for this project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between October 2022 and March 2023, at the request of Krieger & Stewart Engineering Consultants, Incorporated, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Palm Oasis Well Project near the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of approximately 6.5 acres of mostly vacant land in Assessor's Parcel Nos. 669-191-005, 669-191-006, 669-191-009, 669-191-011, and a portion of 669-680-024, located on the northwestern side of Cramer Street and between Range View Drive and Palm Oasis Avenue, in the southwest quarter of Section 19 and the northwest quarter of Section 30, T3S R4E, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails the construction of a new well and associated facilities such as access roads and pipelines. The Desert Water Agency (DWA), as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the DWA with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted the pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

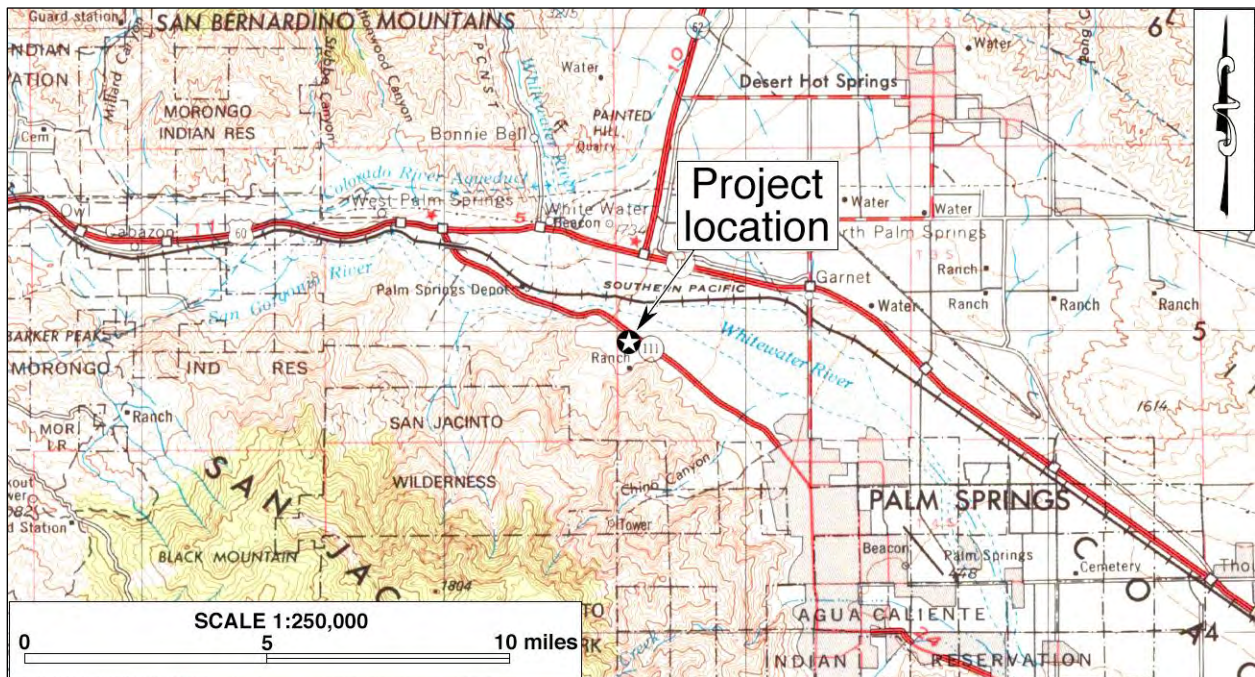


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1979])

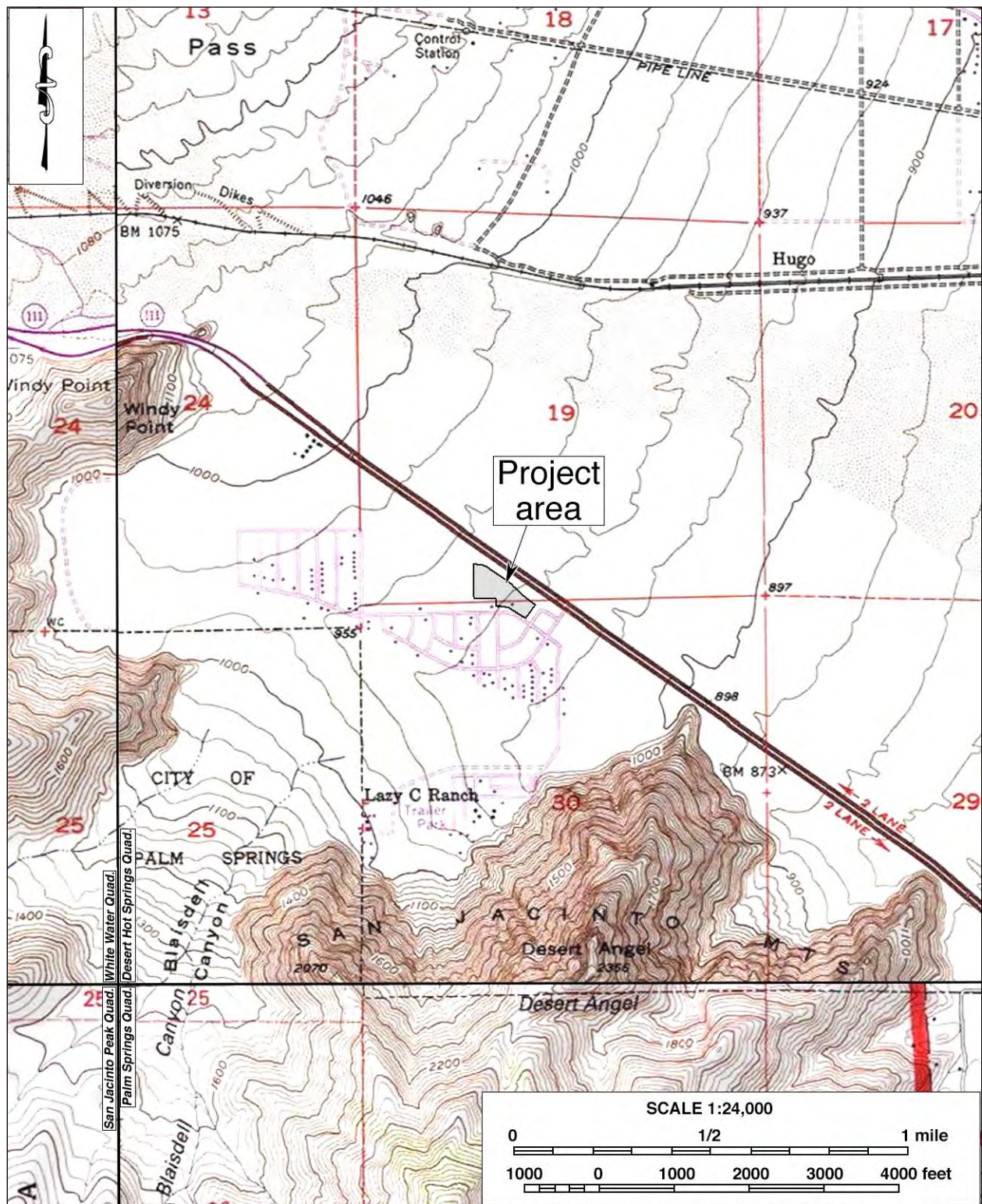


Figure 2. Project location. (Based on USGS Desert Hot Springs, Palm Springs, San Jacinto Peak, and White Water, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1978; 1996a-c])

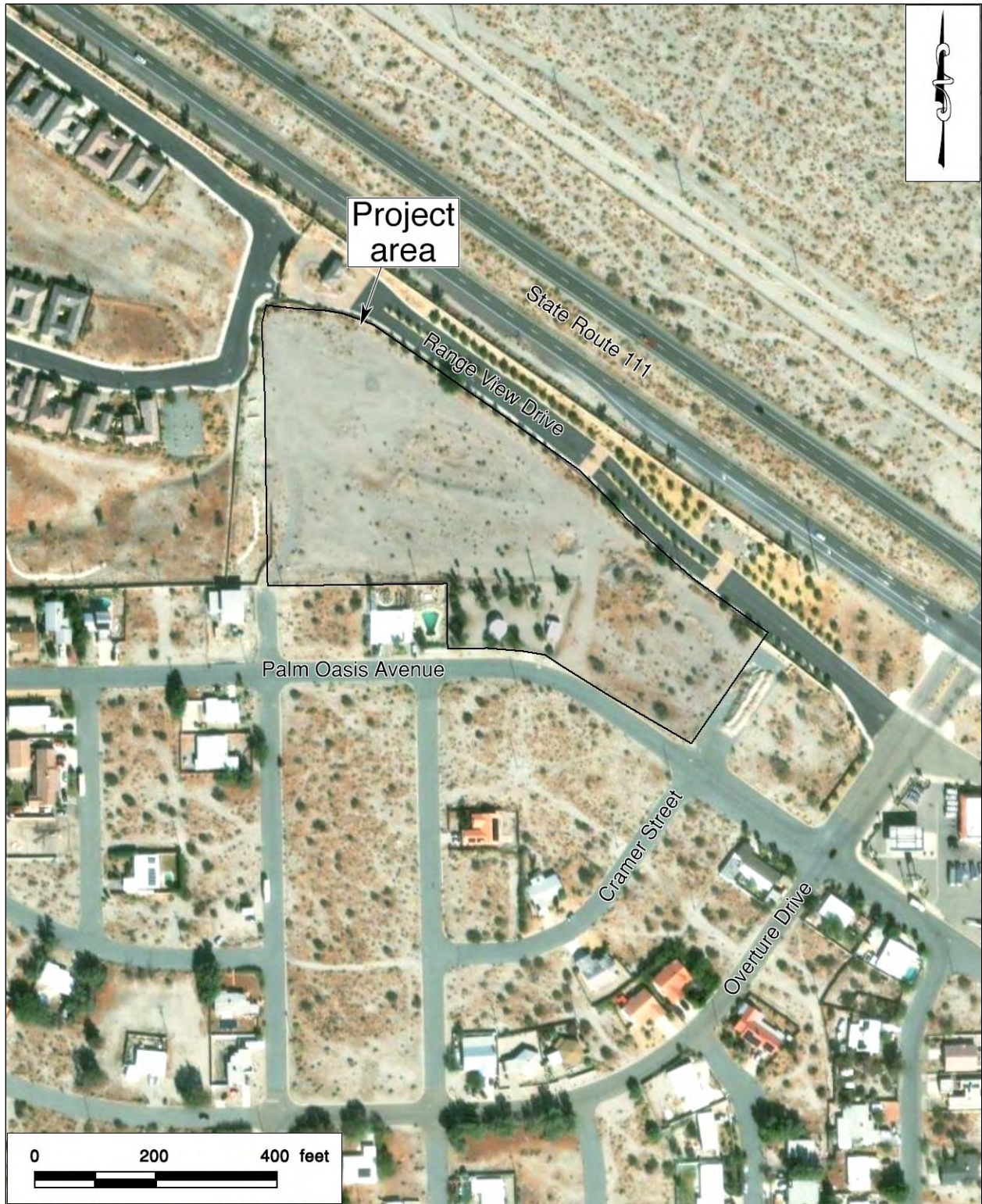


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the Project Area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Palm Springs area is situated near the northwestern end of the Coachella Valley, a northwest-southeast trending desert valley that constitutes the westernmost portion of the Colorado Desert. Dictated by this geographic setting, the climate and environment of the project area and its surrounding region are typical of southern California's desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. Temperatures in the region reach over 120 degrees in summer, and dip to near freezing in winter. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, and average annual evaporation rate exceeds three feet.

The project area lies on the northern edge of a small cluster of residential and commercial developments on the southwestern side of Highway 111, one of the main transportation arteries across the Coachella Valley, and just outside the northern boundary of the City of Palm Springs. The location is within the opening of Blaisdell Canyon, approximately a half-mile from the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. Elevations on the property range from approximately 930 feet to approximately 950 feet above mean sea level. While most of the project area is vacant and unused today (Fig. 4), an existing water production facility is located in the southern portion of the property, along Palm Oasis Avenue (Fig. 3).



Figure 4. Typical landscape in the project area; view to the north. (Photographs taken on February 1, 2023)

The terrain in the project area is relatively level except for a few stockpiles of soil and rocks as well as a large dug-out area, with a gradual incline to the northwest. The surface soil in the vicinity is made up of coarse decomposing granitic sand mixed with small to large rocks and small boulders. The vegetation is typical of the desert creosote plant community, consisting of creosote bushes, brittlebush, stick cholla, and other small grasses and shrubs (Fig. 4). Introduced landscaping plants were observed along the northern project boundary and within the existing water facility, such as olive trees, palms, and palo verde.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

Numerous investigations on the history of cultural development in southern California have led researchers to propose a number of cultural chronologies for the desert regions. A specific cultural sequence for the Colorado Desert was offered by Schaefer (1994) on the basis of the many archaeological studies conducted in the area. The earliest time period identified is the Paleoindian (ca. 8,000 to 10,000-12,000 years ago), when “small, mobile bands” of hunters and gatherers, who relied on a variety of small and large game animals as well as wild plants for subsistence, roamed the region (*ibid.*:63). These small groups settled “on mesas and terraces overlooking larger washes” (*ibid.*:64). The artifact assemblage of that period typically consists of very simple stone tools, “cleared circles, rock rings, [and] some geoglyph types” (*ibid.*).

The Early Archaic Period follows and dates to ca. 8,000 to 4,000 years ago. It appears that a decrease in population density occurred at this time and that the indigenous groups of the area relied more on foraging than hunting. Very few archaeological remains have been identified to this time period. The ensuing Late Archaic Period (ca. 4,000 to 1,500 years ago) is characterized by continued low population densities and groups of “flexible” sizes that settled near available seasonal food resources and relied on “opportunistic” hunting of game animals. Groundstone artifacts for food processing were prominent during this time period.

The most recent period in Schaefer’s scheme, the Late Prehistoric, dates from ca. 1,500 years ago to the time of the Spanish missions, and saw the continuation of the seasonal settlement pattern. Peoples of the Late Prehistoric Period were associated with the Patayan cultural pattern and relied more heavily on the availability of seasonal “wild plants and animal resources” (Schaefer 1994:66). It was during this period that ceramics and the bow/arrow were introduced into the region.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Coachella Valley is a historical center of Native American settlement, where U.S. surveyors noted large numbers of Indian villages and *rancherías*, occupied by the Cahuilla people, in the mid-19th century. The origin of the name “Cahuilla” is unclear, but may originate from their own word *káwiya*, meaning master or boss (Bean 1978). The Takic-speaking Cahuilla are generally divided by anthropologists into three groups according to their geographic setting: the Pass Cahuilla of the San Gorgonio Pass-Palm Springs area, the Mountain Cahuilla of the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains and the Cahuilla Valley, and the Desert Cahuilla of the eastern Coachella Valley. The basic written sources on Cahuilla culture and history include Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean (1978), based on information provided by such Cahuilla informants as Juan Siva, Francisco

Patencio, Katherine Siva Saubel, and Mariano Saubel. The following ethnohistoric discussion is derived primarily from these sources.

The Cahuilla did not have a single name that referred to an all-inclusive tribal affiliation. Instead, membership was in terms of lineages or clans. Each lineage or clan belonged to one of two main divisions of the people, known as moieties. The moieties were named for the Wildcat, or *Tuktum*, and Coyote, or *Istam*. Members of clans in one moiety had to marry into clans from the other moiety. Individual clans had villages, or central places, and territories they called their own, for purposes of hunting game, and gathering raw materials for food, medicine, ritual, or tool use. They interacted with other clans through trade, intermarriage, and ceremonies.

Cahuilla subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the hunting and gathering of wild and cultivated foods, exploiting nearly all of the resources available in a highly developed seasonal mobility system. They were adapted to the arid conditions of the desert floor, the lacustral cycles of Holocene Lake Cahuilla, and the environments of the nearby mountains. When the lake was full, or nearly full, the Cahuilla would take advantage of the resources presented by the body of fresh water, building elaborate stone fish traps. Once the lake had desiccated, they relied on the available terrestrial resources. The cooler temperatures and resources available at higher elevations in the nearby mountains were also taken advantage of.

The Cahuilla diet included seeds, roots, wild fruits and berries, acorns, wild onions, piñon nuts, and mesquite and screw beans. Medicinal plants such as creosote, California sagebrush, yerba buena and elderberry were typically cultivated near villages (Bean and Saubel 1972). Common game animals included deer, antelope, big horn sheep, rabbits, wood rats and, when Holocene Lake Cahuilla was present, fish and waterfowl. The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, and snares, as well as bows and arrow (Bean 1978; CSRI 2002). Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink (*ibid.*).

As the landscape defined their subsistence practices, the tending and cultivation practices of the Cahuilla helped shape the landscape. Biological studies have recently found evidence that the fan palms found in the Coachella Valley and throughout the southeastern California desert (*Washingtonia filifera*) may not be relics of palms from a paleo-tropical environment, but instead a relatively recent addition brought to the area and cultivated by native populations (Anderson 2005). Cahuilla oral tradition tells of a time before there were palms in the area, and how the people, birds, and animals enjoyed the palm fruit once it had arrived (Bean and Saubel 1972). The planting of palms by the Cahuilla is well-documented, as is their enhancement of palm stands through the practice of controlled burning (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005). Burning palm stands would increase fruit yield dramatically by eliminating pests such as the palm borer beetle, date scales, and spider mites (Bean and Saubel 1972). Firing palm stands prevented out-of-control wildfires by eliminating dead undergrowth before it accumulated to dangerous levels. The Cahuilla also burned stands of chia to produce higher yields, and deergrass to yield straighter, more abundant stalks for basketry (Bean and Saubel 1972; Anderson 2005).

Population data prior to European contact is almost impossible to obtain, but estimates range from 3,600 to as high as 10,000 persons covering a territory of over 2,400 square miles. During the 19th century, the Cahuilla population was decimated as a result of European diseases, most notably smallpox, for which the Native peoples had no immunity. Today, Native Americans of Pass or Desert Cahuilla heritage are mostly affiliated with one or more of the Indian reservations in and near the Coachella Valley, including Agua Caliente, Morongo, Cabazon, Torres Martinez, and Augustine. The nearest among them, the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, which encompasses much of the City of Palm Springs, was created in 1876 for the Kausiktum (“from the rock”) lineage of the Pass Cahuilla (Strong 1929:91).

Historic Context

In 1823-1825, José Romero, José Maria Estudillo, and Romualdo Pacheco became the first noted European explorers to travel through the Coachella Valley when they led a series of expeditions in search of a route to Yuma (Johnston 1987:92-95). Due to its harsh environment, few non-Indians ventured into the desert valley during the Mexican and early American periods, except those who traveled along the established trails. The most important of these trails was the Cocomaricopa Trail, an ancient Indian trading route that was “discovered” in 1862 by William David Bradshaw and known after that as the Bradshaw Trail (Gunther 1984:71; Ross 1992:25). In much of the Coachella Valley, this historic wagon road traversed a similar course to that of present-day Highway 111. During the 1860s-1870s, the Bradshaw Trail served as the main thoroughfare between coastal southern California and the Colorado River, until the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1876-1877 brought an end to its heyday (Johnston 1987:185).

Non-Indian settlement in the Coachella Valley began in the 1870s with the establishment of railroad stations along the Southern Pacific Railroad, and spread further in the 1880s after public land was opened for claims under the Homestead Act, the Desert Land Act, and other federal land laws (Laflin 1998:35-36; Robinson 1948:169-171). Farming became the dominant economic activity in the valley thanks to the development of underground water sources, often in the form of artesian wells. Around the turn of the century, the date palm was introduced into the Coachella Valley, and by the late 1910s dates were the main agricultural crop and the tree an iconic image celebrating the region as the “Arabia of America” (Shields Date Gardens 1957). Starting in the 1920s, a new industry featuring equestrian camps, resorts, hotels, and eventually country clubs began to spread throughout the Coachella Valley, transforming it into southern California’s premier winter retreat.

The City of Palm Springs owes its origin to the early development efforts led by John Guthrie McCallum, who began purchasing land in the area in 1872 (Gunther 1984:374). The townsite was surveyed and subdivided in 1884, initially under the name of “Palm City” (*ibid.*). After a resurvey in 1887, the new town acquired its present name (*ibid.*). The Palm Springs subdivision was an instant success despite its location in the heart of the southern California desert, thanks to an eight-mile-long irrigation ditch that McCallum built from the Whitewater River to the townsite. By 1892, Welwood Murray had leased the Agua Caliente hot springs from the local Native Americans to establish a health resort (*ibid.*:4), forecasting the future of development in the budding community. In the 1920s-1930s, Palm Springs was “discovered” by the rich and famous of Hollywood, and soon became a favored desert spa, the forerunner and nucleus of the Coachella Valley resort industry.

RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the Eastern Information Center (EIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System, located on the campus of the University of California, Riverside, on January 23, 2023. During the records search, EIC staff examined maps and records on file for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Riverside County Historic Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On October 31, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. Between January 24 and 26, 2023, CRM TECH also contact the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) by e-mail to arrange for tribal participation in the upcoming archaeological field survey. The responses from the NAHC and the ACBCI are summarized in the sections below.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historic maps of the Palm Springs area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1972 and 2020, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On February 1, 2022, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel northeast-southwest transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the entire project area was inspected systematically and closely for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility in the project area was generally good (70-85%; Fig. 4) except where patches of dense vegetation, pavement, or imported dirt piles are present. In light of the extent of past ground disturbances in the vicinity, the ground visibility is considered adequate for this study.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

According to EIC records, portions of the project area were included in the scopes of two cultural resources studies completed in 2005-2006 (Fig. 5), but no cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, some 30 studies completed between 1973 and 2017 have been reported to the EIC (Fig. 5), and 15 historical/archaeological sites have been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory, as listed in Table 1.

As Table 1 shows, two of these recorded sites were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of a reported village site and a bedrock milling feature. The other 13 sites dated to the historic period and included mainly structural remains, refuse scatters, and infrastructure features such as roads and irrigation works, although a possible grave was also among them. None of these 15 sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the project location. Therefore, none of them require further consideration during this study.

Primary No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
33-000198	Francis and Johnston 1960	Ethnohistoric village site, unlocatable in 2010
33-004165	Everson and Hallaran 1991	Former ranch site with foundations, irrigation features, and refuse scatters
33-004873	Moloney 2017	McCallum’s Ditch, ca. 1887
33-009497	Johnson 1999	Early 20th century water conveyance features
33-009498	Ashkar 1999	Railroad section, active line with regular maintenance
33-017280	Wilson 2008	Bedrock milling feature
33-018767	Ehringer 2010	Structural foundation and historic-period debris scatter
33-018768	Ehringer 2010	Possible historic-period grave
33-018769	Ehringer 2010	Historic-period debris scatter and presumed pet cemetery
33-018770	Ehringer 2010	Historic-period fenceline
33-020876	Lev-Tov 2011	Refuse scatter
33-020877	Lev-Tov 2011	Refuse scatter
33-020879	Kremkau 2011	Dirt road
33-020881	Lev-Tov 2011	Concrete bridge on Highway 111
33-026893	Moloney et al. 2017	Historic-period water collection and conveyance system

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported on November 29, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File search did not identify any Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not ascertain the absence of such resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a list of potential contacts in the region. The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the DWA during future government-to-government consultation process, if necessary.

As mentioned above, CRM TECH contacted the nearby ACBCI to coordinate tribal participation in the field survey. In an e-mail reply on January 27, 2023, Lacy Padilla, Operations Manager of the

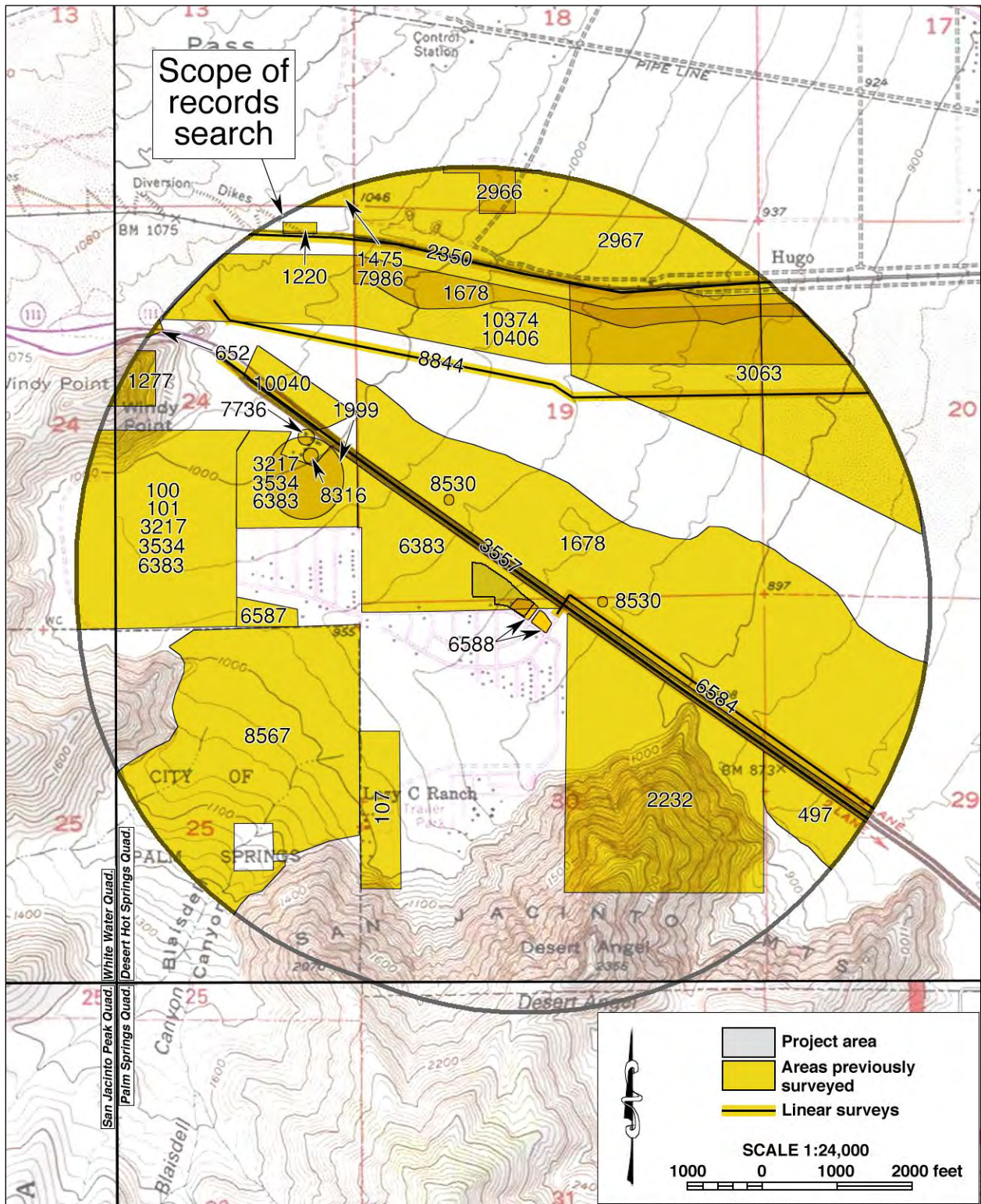


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

Agua Caliente Tribal Historic Preservation Office, stated that the tribe did not have a staff member available for the fieldwork and requested to be notified if any archaeological remains were found during the survey.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical maps and aerial photographs consulted for this study indicate that the project area remained unsettled and undeveloped throughout the historic period despite its location in close proximity to one of the principal transportation arteries in the Coachella Valley (Figs. 6-9; NETR Online 1972). Since at least the 1850s, the historic Cocomaricopa Trail and later Highway 111 have followed largely the same alignment across the project vicinity (Figs. 6-9). The residential and commercial developments in the surrounding area today, however, date only to the 1955-1972 period, when all of the streets adjacent to the project boundaries were laid out (Fig. 9; NETR Online 1972).

Within the project area, the first evidence of water procurement and/or storage activities, in the form of a water tank, was noted between 1975 and 1979 (NETR Online 1975; 1979). That water tank was later removed, and the structures and other features associated with the well in the project area today came into being between 1984 and 1996 (NETR Online 1984; 1996). Between 2002 and 2005, the entire project area was cleared of vegetation, and it may have been used for construction staging during a residential development on the adjacent property to the northwest (NETR Online 2002; 2005). Since then, no major changes have occurred in the landscape of the project area (NETR Online 2005-2020).

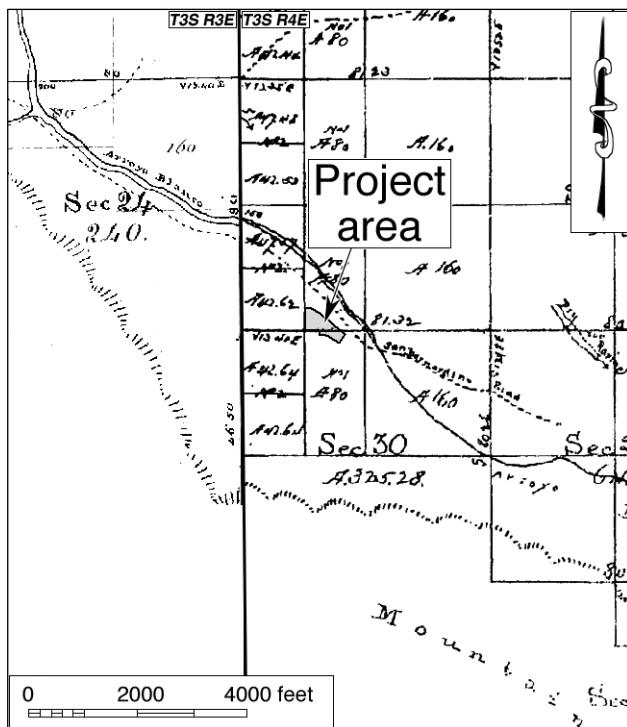


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.
(Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

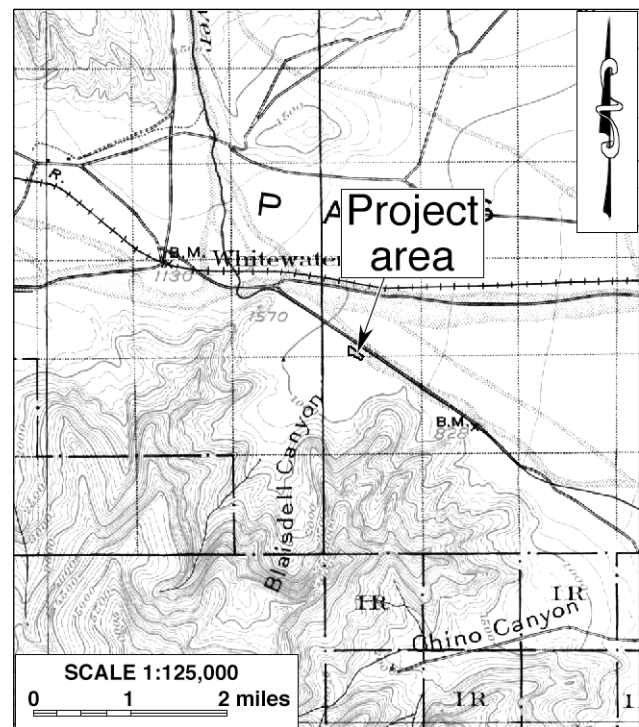


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1897-1901.
(Source: USGS 1901)

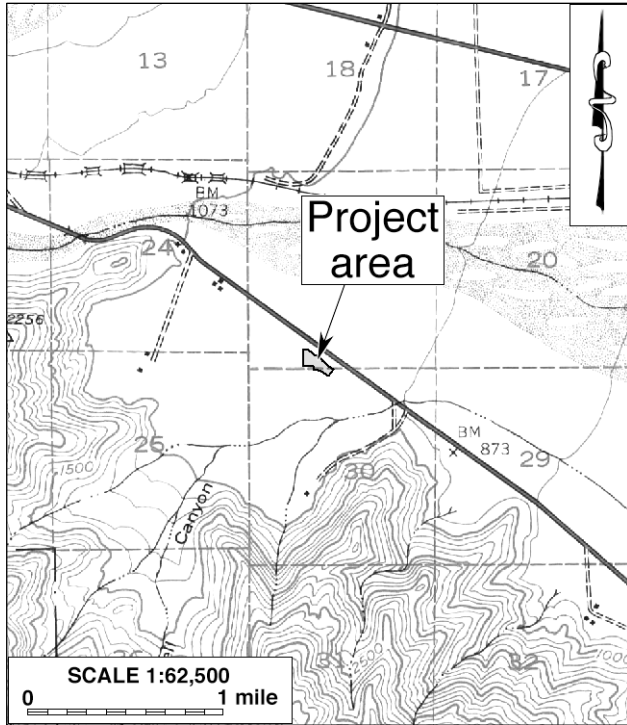


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1940. (Source: USGS 1940)

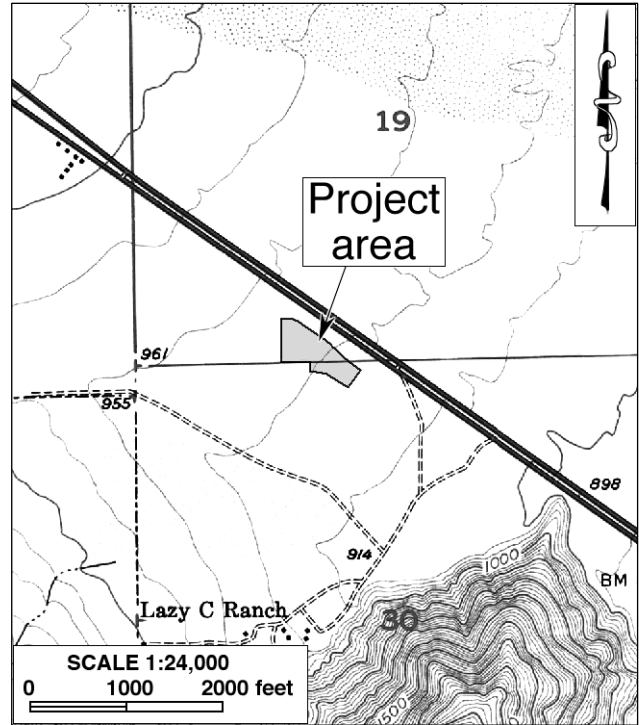


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1951-1955. (Source: USGS 1955)

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey yielded completely negative results for potential “historical resources,” and no building, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifact deposits of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered. The ground surface in the project area has evidently been leveled in the past, most likely in 2002-2005 (see above), and a few stockpiles of soil and rocks remain on the property today. Overall, the project area retains little vestige of its native landscape. Some scattered refuse was observed on the ground surface, but all of the items are clearly modern in origin, and none of them demonstrate any historical/archaeological value.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area, and to assist the DWA in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical

Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
(PRC §5024.1(c))

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within the project area, and none were found during the present survey. In addition, the Native American representatives consulted during this study did not identify any sites of traditional cultural value nearby, and no notable cultural features were known to be present in the project area throughout the historic period. Based on these findings, and in light of the significance criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA provides that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” The results of the present study have established that no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the DWA:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for this project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1901 Map: San Jacinto, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1897-1898.

1940 Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940.

1955 Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1951, field-checked in 1955.

1978 Map: Desert Hot Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1955 edition photo revised in 1972 and photo inspected 1978.

1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.

1996a Map: Palm Springs, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken 1994.

1996b Map: San Jacinto Peak, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1975, photo revised in 1994.

1996c Map: White Water, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); photo revised in 1996.

**APPENDIX 1
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
- 1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
- 1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

- 2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
- 2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
- 1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 29, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Palm Oasis Well Project, Riverside County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
[Vacant]COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/29/2022**

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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Palm Oasis Well Project, Riverside County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Riverside County
11/29/2022**

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**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
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**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
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**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Palm Oasis Well Project, Riverside County.

APPENDIX D
AIR QUALITY CALCULATIONS

Palm Oasis Well (Well 46) Custom Report

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5.1. Construction Schedule

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Palm Oasis Well (Well 46)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.30
Precipitation (days)	11.2
Location	33.889633390154984, -116.60914850160222
County	Riverside-Salton Sea
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	Salton Sea
TAZ	5617
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Single Family Housing	0.00	Dwelling Unit	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Groundwater well

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title
Construction	C-9	Use Dust Suppressants
Construction	C-11	Limit Vehicle Speeds on Unpaved Roads

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.82	4.05	39.8	37.5	0.05	21.7	10.2	11.8	0.23	5,591
Mit.	4.82	4.05	39.8	37.5	0.05	21.7	10.2	11.8	0.23	5,591
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.97	1.65	16.4	20.4	0.03	0.74	0.05	0.68	0.16	3,938
Mit.	1.97	1.65	16.4	20.4	0.03	0.74	0.05	0.68	0.16	3,938
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.41	0.35	3.32	3.71	0.01	0.77	0.30	0.44	0.02	616
Mit.	0.41	0.35	3.32	3.71	0.01	0.77	0.30	0.44	0.02	616
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.08	0.06	0.61	0.68	< 0.005	0.14	0.06	0.08	< 0.005	102

Mit.	0.08	0.06	0.61	0.68	< 0.005	0.14	0.06	0.08	< 0.005	102
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	150	—	55.0	—	—
Unmit.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	—	No	—	—
Mit.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	—	No	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	150	—	55.0	—	—
Unmit.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	—	No	—	—
Mit.	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	—	No	—	—
Exceeds (Annual)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes
Mit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	4.82	4.05	39.8	37.5	0.05	21.7	10.2	11.8	0.23	5,591
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	1.97	1.65	16.4	20.4	0.03	0.74	0.05	0.68	0.14	3,559
2024	1.85	1.55	11.3	12.4	0.03	0.63	0.05	0.44	0.16	3,938
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2023	0.41	0.35	3.32	3.71	0.01	0.77	0.30	0.44	0.02	616
2024	0.11	0.09	0.68	0.76	< 0.005	0.04	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	238
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.08	0.06	0.61	0.68	< 0.005	0.14	0.06	0.08	< 0.005	102
2024	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	39.4

2.3. Construction Emissions by Year, Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	4.82	4.05	39.8	37.5	0.05	21.7	10.2	11.8	0.23	5,591
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	1.97	1.65	16.4	20.4	0.03	0.74	0.05	0.68	0.14	3,559
2024	1.85	1.55	11.3	12.4	0.03	0.63	0.05	0.44	0.16	3,938
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.41	0.35	3.32	3.71	0.01	0.77	0.30	0.44	0.02	616
2024	0.11	0.09	0.68	0.76	< 0.005	0.04	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	238
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.08	0.06	0.61	0.68	< 0.005	0.14	0.06	0.08	< 0.005	102
2024	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	39.4

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	18.5
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	16.3
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	17.2
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.85
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	55.0	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	55.0	—	—
Unmit.	—	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—
Exceeds (Annual)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Unmit.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	18.5
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00

Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	18.5
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	16.3
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	16.3
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	17.2
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	17.2
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.85
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.85

2.6. Operations Emissions by Sector, Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	18.5
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	18.5
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	16.3
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	16.3
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	17.2
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	17.2
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.85

Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00
Total	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.85

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2023) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	4.70	3.95	39.7	35.5	0.05	1.81	—	1.66	0.21	5,314
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	10.1	10.1	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.06	0.65	0.58	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	< 0.005	87.3
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.17	0.17	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	14.5
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.03	0.03	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.10	0.11	1.98	0.00	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.01	277
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.13
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.68
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.2. Site Preparation (2023) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	4.70	3.95	39.7	35.5	0.05	1.81	—	1.66	0.21	5,314
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	10.1	10.1	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08	0.06	0.65	0.58	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	< 0.005	87.3
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.17	0.17	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	14.5
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.03	0.03	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.10	0.11	1.98	0.00	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.01	277
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.13

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.68
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2023) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.43	2.04	20.0	19.7	0.03	0.94	—	0.87	0.12	2,968
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	3.42	3.42	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.77	0.76	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.03	< 0.005	114
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.27	0.13	0.13	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	18.8
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.02	0.02	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.70	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.01	237
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.27
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.37
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.4. Grading (2023) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	2.43	2.04	20.0	19.7	0.03	0.94	—	0.87	0.12	2,968
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	3.42	3.42	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.77	0.76	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.03	< 0.005	114
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.27	0.13	0.13	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.01	0.14	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	18.8
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.02	0.02	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.70	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.01	237
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	8.27

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.37
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.97	1.65	16.4	20.4	0.03	0.74	—	0.68	0.14	3,559
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	0.09	0.94	1.17	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.01	205
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.21	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	33.9
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.6. Building Construction (2023) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.97	1.65	16.4	20.4	0.03	0.74	—	0.68	0.14	3,559
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	0.09	0.94	1.17	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.01	205
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.21	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	33.9
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	1.50	1.26	11.8	13.2	0.02	0.55	—	0.51	0.10	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.71	0.79	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.01	145
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	24.0
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.8. Building Construction (2023) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.50	1.26	11.8	13.2	0.02	0.55	—	0.51	0.10	2,406
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.71	0.79	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.01	145
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	24.0
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Paving (2023) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.04	0.88	8.06	10.0	0.01	0.41	—	0.38	0.06	1,517
Architectural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.24	0.30	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	45.7
Architectural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	7.57

Architectural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.97	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.01	201	
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	6.50	
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.08	
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.10. Paving (2023) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	1.04	0.88	8.06	10.0	0.01	0.41	—	0.38	0.06	1,517
Architectural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.24	0.30	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	45.7
Architectural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	< 0.005	0.04	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	7.57
Architectural Coatings	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paving	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.97	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.01	201
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	6.50

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.08
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Trenching (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.77	1.49	11.2	11.5	0.03	0.43	—	0.40	0.15	3,742
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	0.09	0.67	0.70	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.02	0.01	226
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	37.3
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.88	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.01	196
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.09
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.12. Trenching (2024) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10T	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	CH4	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.77	1.49	11.2	11.5	0.03	0.43	—	0.40	0.15	3,742
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	0.09	0.67	0.70	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.02	0.01	226
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	37.3
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.88	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.01	196
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	12.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.09
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	9/1/2023	9/9/2023	5.00	6.00	Vegetation Clearing and Removal
Grading	Grading	9/12/2023	9/30/2023	5.00	14.0	Site Grading and Preparation

Well Drilling	Building Construction	10/3/2023	10/31/2023	5.00	21.0	Well Drilling and Construction
Well Development	Building Construction	11/1/2023	11/30/2023	5.00	22.0	Well Development
Road Construction	Paving	12/1/2023	12/16/2023	5.00	11.0	Construction of Onsite Access Road
Pipeline Construction	Trenching	1/2/2024	1/31/2024	5.00	22.0	Construction of discharge piping and connection to Well 17 forebay

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	The project site consists of approximately 6 acres
Construction: Construction Phases	No demolition is included in the project. Dates of construction phases are preliminary estimates.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Drill rig is needed to drill the well. No default equipment was listed for "Pipeline Construction" phase; all equipment was added based on anticipated equipment needed.
Operations: Refrigerants	No household A/C units or residential refrigerators or freezers are included in the project. No residential units are included in the project.

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: Riverside County Clerk 2724 Gateway Drive Riverside, CA 92507 Office of Planning and Research 1400 Tenth Street, Rm. 113 Sacramento, CA 95814	FROM: Desert Water Agency 1200 S. Gene Autry Trail Palm Springs, CA 92264
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SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number: 2023080352
Project Title: Well 46 (Palm Oasis)
Project Applicant (include address and telephone number): Desert Water Agency 1200 S. Gene Autry Trail Palm Springs, CA 92264 (951) 323-4971
Specific Project Location – Identify street address and cross street or attach a map showing project site (preferably a USGS 15’ or 7 ½’ topographical map identified by quadrangle name): The Project is located north of Palm Oasis Avenue, south of Range View Drive and Highway 111, and east of Margee Road in the community of Palm Oasis, near the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California, on land identified as Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 669-680-024, 669-191-005, 669-191-006, 669-191-009.
General Project Location (City and/or County): Unincorporated community of Palm Oasis, County of Riverside
Project Description: DWA’s Well 46 (Palm Oasis) project generally consists of construction and operation of one domestic groundwater production well. The project also includes an access road extending north from the northerly terminus of Sterling Avenue to the well site, and up to 1,600 linear feet of well discharge pipeline extending from the new well site to the existing Well 17 forebay. A more detailed description of the project is included in the Initial Study for the project, which is available for review at the offices of the Desert Water Agency, 1200 S. Gene Autry Trail, Palm Springs, CA 92264.
Identify the person or entity undertaking the project, including any private applicant, any other person undertaking an activity that receives financial assistance from the Public Agency as part of the project, and any person receiving a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement of use from the Public Agency as part of the project.

This is to advise that the (Lead Agency or Responsible Agency) has approved the above-described project on May 21, 2024 and has made the following determinations regarding the above-described project:

1.	The project [<input type="checkbox"/> will <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	An Environmental Impact Report was prepared and certified for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and reflects the independent judgment of the Lead Agency.
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and reflects the independent judgment of the Lead Agency.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA and reflects the independent judgment of the Lead Agency.	
3.	Mitigation measures [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> were <input type="checkbox"/> were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.	
4.	A Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting Plan [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> was <input type="checkbox"/> was not] adopted for this project.	
5.	A Statement of Overriding Considerations [<input type="checkbox"/> was <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> was not] adopted for this project.	
6.	Findings [<input type="checkbox"/> were <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.	
This is to certify that the Mitigated Negative Declaration, with comments and responses and record of project approval, is available to the General Public at:		
Custodian: Desert Water Agency		Location: 1200 S. Gene Autry Trail Palm Springs, CA 92264

Date:	<hr/> Signature Name: Paul Ortega Title: President, Board of Directors Desert Water Agency
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Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code.
Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

1. Name or description of project:	Well 46 (Palm Oasis). The Project generally consists of construction and operation of one domestic groundwater production well. The Project also includes an access road extending north from the northerly terminus of Sterling Avenue to the well site, and up to 1,600 linear feet of well discharge pipeline extending from the new well site to the existing Well 17 forebay. A more detailed description is included in the Initial Study for the Project, which is available for review at the location cited below.
2. Project Location – Identify street address and cross streets or attach a map showing project site (preferably a USGS 15' or 7 1/2' topographical map identified by quadrangle name):	The Project is located north of Palm Oasis Avenue, south of Range View Drive and Highway 111, and east of Margee Road in the community of Palm Oasis, near the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California, on land identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 669-680-024, 669-191-005, 669-191-006, and 669-191-009.
3. Entity or Person undertaking project:	
A. Entity	
(1) Name:	Desert Water Agency
(2) Address:	1200 S. Gene Autry Trail Palm Springs, CA 92264
B. Other (Private)	
(1) Name:	
(2) Address:	
<p>The Lead Agency, having reviewed the Initial Study of this proposed project, having reviewed the written comments received prior to the public meeting of the Lead Agency, and having reviewed the recommendation of the Lead Agency's Staff, does hereby find and declare that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment. A brief statement of the reasons supporting the Lead Agency's findings are as follows:</p> <p>Construction and operation of the Project will not result in significant adverse impacts upon any threatened or endangered species of plants or animals, nor will it result in damage to or destruction of any significant examples of California history or prehistory. Potential impacts upon local wildlife, nesting birds, burrowing owls, archaeological and historical resources, paleontological resources, and tribal cultural resources will be avoided or reduced by adhering to the terms of a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (see Exhibit A, attached, which is incorporated herein by reference) prior to and during construction of the Project.</p>	
<p>The Lead Agency hereby finds that the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects its independent judgment. A copy of the Initial Study may be viewed at the offices of Desert Water Agency at the address listed below.</p>	
<p>The location and custodian of the documents and any other material which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the Lead Agency based its decision to adopt this Negative Declaration are as follows:</p> <p>Desert Water Agency 1200 South Gene Autry Trail Palm Springs, CA 92264 (760) 323-4971</p>	

Date

Paul Ortega
President, Board of Directors
DESERT WATER AGENCY

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
EXHIBIT A TO THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Section I – Introduction

Section 21081.6 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that a mitigation monitoring program be prepared prior to the approval of any project which incorporates mitigation measures as a condition of approval. Mitigation measures are generally adopted to reduce the potentially significant adverse environmental impacts of a project to a level that is less than significant. The mitigation monitoring program must ensure compliance with mitigation measures during project construction (and, if applicable, during project operation). Since the project considered by the Initial Study for Desert Water Agency's Well 46 (Palm Oasis) Project (the Project) incorporates mitigation measures as a condition of approval, this mitigation monitoring and reporting program has been prepared and incorporated into the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project.

Section II – Aesthetics Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue I of the Project Initial Study, the Project may include lighting at the new well site for use outside of daylight hours. Without mitigation, the lighting at the Project site could potentially result in adverse impacts upon local wildlife species in the area. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to reduce potential impacts by the Project upon wildlife species in the Project area by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measure (**AES-1**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in a significant adverse impact upon local wildlife. The measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

AES-1: Nighttime Lighting

Throughout construction and the lifetime operations of the Project, DWA will eliminate all nonessential lighting throughout the Project area and avoid or limit the use of artificial light at night during the hours of dawn and dusk when many wildlife species are most active. DWA will ensure that all lighting for the Project is fully shielded, cast downward, reduced in intensity to the greatest extent, and does not result in lighting trespass including glare into surrounding areas including the Whitewater Floodplain Conservation Area or upward into the night sky. DWA will ensure use of LED lighting with a

correlated color temperature of 3,000 Kelvins or less, proper disposal of hazardous waste, and recycling of lighting that contains toxic compounds with a qualified recycler.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Project Construction and Ongoing Project Operation

Section III – Biological Resources Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue IV of the Project Initial Study, there is potential for burrowing owls and nesting bird species to be present on the Project site. Without mitigation, the Project could potentially result in significant adverse impacts upon such birds, if present onsite. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to reduce potential impacts by the Project upon biological resources, particularly burrowing owls and nesting birds, by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measures (**BIO-1 and BIO-2**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in a significant adverse impact upon burrowing owls or nesting birds. Each measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

BIO-1: Burrowing Owl

Focused burrowing owl surveys will be conducted in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version). If burrowing owls are detected during the focused surveys, the qualified biologist and DWA will prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that will be submitted to CDFW for review and approval prior to commencing construction activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan will describe proposed avoidance, monitoring, relocation, minimization, and/or mitigation actions. The Burrowing Owl Plan will include the number and location of occupied burrow sites, acres of burrowing owl habitat that will be impacted, details of site monitoring, and details on proposed buffers, and other avoidance measures if avoidance is proposed.

If impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat or burrow cannot be avoided, the Burrowing Owl Plan will also describe minimization and compensatory mitigation actions that will be implemented.

Proposed implementation of burrow exclusion and closure should only be considered as a last resort, after all other options have been evaluated as exclusion is not in itself an avoidance, minimization, or mitigation method and has the possibility to result in take.

The Burrowing Owl Plan will identify compensatory mitigation for the temporary or permanent loss of occupied burrow(s) and habitat consistent with the “Mitigation Impacts” section of the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version) and shall implement CDFW-approved mitigation prior to initiation of Project activities. If impacts to occupied burrows cannot be avoided, information shall be provided regarding adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls. If no suitable habitat is available nearby, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls shall also be included in the Burrowing Owl Plan. DWA will implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) review and approval.

Preconstruction burrowing owl surveys will be conducted no less than 14 days prior to the start of Project-related activities and within 24 hours prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version). Preconstruction surveys will be conducted whether or not burrowing owls were detected during the focused surveys. Preconstruction surveys should be performed by a qualified biologist following the recommendations and guidelines provided in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 or most recent version). If the preconstruction surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat, Project activities will be immediately halted. The qualified biologist shall coordinate with CDFW and prepare a Burrowing Owl Plan that will be submitted to CDFW and USFWS for review and approval prior to commencing Project activities.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: Prior to Project Construction

BIO-2: Nesting Birds

Regardless of the time of year, nesting bird surveys shall be performed by a qualified avian biologist no more than 3 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities. Preconstruction surveys shall focus on both direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations and nesting behavior. The qualified avian biologist will make every effort to avoid potential nest predation as a result of survey and monitoring efforts.

If active nests are found during the preconstruction nesting bird surveys, a qualified biologist will establish an appropriate nest buffer to be marked on the ground. Nest buffers are species-specific and shall be at least 300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors. A smaller or larger buffer may be determined by the qualified biologist familiar with the nesting phenology of the nesting species and based on nest and buffer monitoring results. Established buffers shall remain on site until a qualified biologist determines the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Active nests and adequacy of the established buffer distance shall be monitored daily by the qualified biologist until the qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged or the Project has been completed. The qualified biologist has the authority to stop work if nesting pairs exhibit signs of disturbance.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: Prior to and During Project Construction

Section IV – Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue V of the Project Initial Study, the Project would not result in an adverse impact upon any known historical or archaeological resources (cultural resources). This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts by the Project upon previously-undiscovered cultural resources that may be present in subsurface soil deposits by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measures (**CUL-1 and CUL-2**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in significant adverse impacts upon any previously-undiscovered cultural resources that may be uncovered during Project construction. Each measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

CUL-1: Cultural Resources

In the event that any object uncovered during Project construction activities appears to be a historical or archaeological artifact (or appears to be older than 40 years), all work within fifty (50) feet of the discovery shall be immediately halted or diverted, and the following steps shall be taken:

- The construction contractor shall halt all work within a 50-foot radius of the discovery. Work outside the 50-foot radius may continue.
- The construction contractor shall immediately contact Desert Water Agency via telephone to notify the agency of the find.
- Desert Water Agency will contact a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards to evaluate the nature and significance of the find.
- If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find is not a significant historical or archaeological resource, then construction may resume with approval of Desert Water Agency.
- If the qualified archaeologist determines that the find is a significant historical or archaeological resource, then construction shall not resume within the 50-foot radius of the discovery until a plan has been developed to preserve or protect the resource as appropriate and as determined by the Desert Water Agency in collaboration with the qualified archaeologist.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Ground Disturbing Activities

CUL-2: Human Remains

In the event that any human remains, or what appear to be human remains, are uncovered or encountered during Project construction, the construction contractor will halt or divert all work and will immediately notify the Riverside County Coroner's Office via telephone. After notifying the County Coroner, the contractor will also notify Desert Water Agency via telephone. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, Desert Water Agency will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to determine the appropriate disposition of the remains.

Construction activities will not resume in the area of the find until Desert Water Agency notifies the construction contractor to proceed.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Ground Disturbing Activities

Section V – Paleontological Resources Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue VII of the Project Initial Study, the Project would not result in an adverse impact upon any known paleontological resources. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts by the Project upon previously-undiscovered paleontological resources that may be present in subsurface soil deposits by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measure (**PALEO-1**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in significant adverse impacts upon any previously-undiscovered paleontological resources that may be uncovered during Project construction. The measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

PALEO-1: Paleontological Resources

The following measures will be implemented to protect any paleontological resources uncovered during ground disturbance at the Project site:

- If any potential paleontological resource is uncovered during Project construction, all work in the vicinity of the discovery shall be halted until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.
- If a qualified paleontologist determines that a specimen uncovered during Project construction is potentially significant, then all future ground-disturbing actions associated with the Project will be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor.

- Specimens recovered from the Project site by the qualified paleontological monitor will be, in accordance with standard paleontological practice, identified and curated at a repository with permanent retrievable storage that will allow for additional research in the future.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Ground Disturbing Activities

Section VI – Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

As discussed in Issue XVIII of the Project Initial Study, there are no known tribal cultural resources or other cultural resources on the Project site, and the Project would not result in an adverse impact upon any known tribal cultural resources. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is intended to avoid or reduce the potential for impacts by the Project upon previously-undiscovered tribal cultural resources that may be present in subsurface soil deposits by specifying methods and procedures for avoiding or reducing such impacts.

The following mitigation measure (**TCR-1**) will be implemented in order to ensure that construction of Project facilities does not result in significant adverse impacts upon any previously-undiscovered tribal cultural resources that may be uncovered during Project construction. The measure is attended by a notation of the party responsible for its implementation and of the period for which it will be in effect.

TCR-1: Tribal Cultural Resources

Desert Water Agency will allow a tribal monitor approved by the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to be present on the Project Site during ground-disturbing activities. In the event that any potential tribal cultural resource is discovered during ground-disturbing activities pursuant to the Project, Desert Water Agency will contact a qualified archaeologist, meeting Secretary of the Interior's standards, to assess the find and determine the appropriate next steps. The District will consult in good faith with the archaeologist and local tribes on the disposition and treatment of any artifacts or other cultural materials encountered during activities pursuant to the Project.

Responsible Party: DWA Project Manager

Implementation Period: During Ground Disturbing Activities

**STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MAY 21, 2024

**RE: REQUEST BOARD AUTHORIZATION TO CONTINUE
EMERGENCY REPAIR WORK AT DWA FACILITIES UNDER
RESOLUTION NO. 1312**

On September 19, 2023, the Board adopted Resolution No. 1312 declaring a local emergency that requires emergency repairs to Agency facilities due to Tropical Storm Hilary. As required by the resolution, the following is an update on the repairs:

The following repair work has been done:

Whitewater Headworks:

- Graded road into site.
- Repaired 4" pump and re-established water supply to customers, at reduced delivery flow rate.
- Cleaned out concrete settling structure and transmission main.
- Replaced the fence surrounding the settling structure.
- Working with FEMA on disaster relief.

Mission Creek Groundwater Replenishment Facility:

- Completed aerial survey and CAD mapping of work zone area.
- Installed K-Rail barriers to secure the site from vehicular traffic.
- Completed clearing and restoration of debris basin and basin 2 (See Photos).
- Completed replacement of fence (See Photos).
- Working on final clean-up of site by DWA Construction.
- Working with FEMA on disaster relief funding.
- Replenishment Facility is capable of taking water when needed.

The General Manager has determined that the damage to Agency facilities warrants the continuation of work under a Local Emergency, as outlined in Resolution No. 1312.

Fiscal Impact:

The declaration of work under a Local Emergency does not have a fiscal impact, rather, it allows the Agency to expedite repairs according to the Uniform Public Construction Cost Accounting Act.

Legal Review:

N/A

Recommendation:

Staff recommends, as required by Resolution No. 1312, the Board's concurrence that the continued work to repair Agency facilities shall occur under the Board's declaration of a Local Emergency.



Photo 1: Cleared Debris Basin Looking West.



Photo 2: Cleared Debris Basin Looking Southwest.



Photo 3: Mission Creek Overflow Channel Looking West.



Photo 4: North Levee Looking Southeast.



Photo 5: Fence at Northwest Corner of Debris Basin Looking Southeast.



Photo 6: Fence on North Side of Debris Basin Looking East.

**STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MAY 21, 2024

**RE: REQUEST ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 1323 UPDATING
SIGNERS FOR US BANK ACCOUNTS**

Attached for the Board's review is Resolution No. 1323, which updates authorized signers for U.S. Bank.

Due to the recent retirement of General Manager Mark Krause, promotion of Steven Johnson to General Manager and John 'David' Tate to Assistant General Manager it is necessary to update signers on the Agency's bank accounts.

The updated bank account resolution includes the following individuals as authorized signers on the U.S. Bank accounts:

- President Paul Ortega
- Vice President Jeff Bowman
- Secretary-Treasurer Gerald McKenna
- Director Kristin Bloomer
- Director Steve Grasha
- General Manager Steven Johnson
- Assistant General Manager John David Tate
- Finance Director Esther Saenz
- Accounting Supervisor Jason Slough

Changes with regard to the addition of authorized signers require an update to the existing resolution.

Fiscal Impact:

None

Legal Review:

Legal counsel has reviewed this staff report and attached resolution.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends adoption of Resolution No. 1323. Upon adoption of the above referenced resolutions, a certified copy will be provided to U.S. Bank in order to update the Agency's bank accounts.

Attachment(s):

1. Resolution No. 1323 Updating Authorized Signers for U.S. Bank

RESOLUTION NO. 1323

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
DESERT WATER AGENCY UPDATING AUTHORIZED
SIGNERS FOR U.S. BANK**

WHEREAS, on May 1, 2018, the Desert Water Agency Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 1178 Confirming the Establishment of Checking Accounts with U.S. Bank for the purpose of handling receipts and disbursements for the Operating, General and Wastewater Accounts, further updated by Resolution No. 1291 (Updating Authorized Signers); and

WHEREAS, the Agency desires to change the designation of persons authorized to make such withdrawals;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Agency does hereby authorize the following individuals; any two acting together, to withdraw funds from said accounts by checks, drafts or other items for and on behalf of this Agency. All checks of the Agency bearing the words, “Payroll Check” may be signed by any one of the following designated authorized signers.

Paul Ortega	Steven Johnson
Jeff Bowman	John David Tate
Gerald McKenna	Esther Saenz
Kristin Bloomer	Jason Slough
Steve Grasha	

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the authority hereby conferred shall remain in force until U.S. Bank has received notification of revocation of such action by the Board of Directors of this Agency.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to U.S. Bank and hereby updates Resolution No. 1291.

ADOPTED this 21st day of May 2024.

Paul Ortega, President

ATTEST:

Gerald McKenna, Secretary-Treasurer

**STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

May 21, 2024

**RE: REQUEST ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 1324, 1325, 1326,
AND 1327 UPDATING SIGNERS FOR INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS**

Attached for the Board's review are copies of Resolution No. 1324 through 1327, which updates authorized signers for Alamo Capital Investment Services, Piper Sandler, Stifel and US Wealth Management.

Due to the recent retirement of General Manager Mark Krause, promotion of Steven Johnson to General Manager and John 'David' Tate to Assistant General Manager it is necessary to update signers on these accounts.

As noted within the investment account resolutions, Board President Paul Ortega, Secretary-Treasurer Gerald McKenna, General Manager Steven Johnson, Assistant General Manager John 'David' Tate, Finance Director Esther Saenz, and Accounting Supervisor Jason Slough will be the authorized signers on the accounts.

Changes with regard to signers require an update to the existing resolution. Upon adoption of the resolutions, certified copies will be provided to the respective investment brokers in order to update the Agency's accounts.

Fiscal Impact:

None

Legal Review:

Legal Counsel has reviewed Resolutions No. 1324 through 1327 and this report.

Staff Recommendation:

Staff recommends adoption of Resolution No. 1324, 1325, 1326 and 1327.

Attachments:

1. Resolution 1324 Updating Authorized Signers for Alamo Capital Investment Services
2. Resolution 1325 Updating Authorized Signers for Piper Sandler
3. Resolution 1326 Updating Authorized Signers for Stifel
4. Resolution 1327 Updating Authorized Signers for US Bancorp Advisors

RESOLUTION NO. 1324

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
DESERT WATER AGENCY UPDATING
AUTHORIZED SIGNERS FOR
ALAMO CAPITAL INVESTMENT SERVICES**

WHEREAS, on February 5, 2019, the Desert Water Agency Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 1202 Authorizing the Establishment of Accounts with Alamo Capital Investment Services for Purposes of Investment (Operating Fund/General Fund), further updated by Resolution No. 1292 (Updating Authorized Signers); and

WHEREAS, the Agency desires to change the designation of persons authorized to make such investments on behalf of the Agency;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of Desert Water Agency does hereby authorize the following individuals to order the investment of money with or the liquidation of investments and withdrawal of monies from investment accounts with Alamo Capital Investment Services:

Paul Ortega - Board President
Gerald McKenna- Secretary-Treasurer
Steven Johnson - General Manager
John David Tate - Assistant General Manager
Esther Saenz - Finance Director
Jason Slough - Accounting Supervisor

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall remain in effect until written notice of the revocation hereof shall be delivered to Alamo Capital Investment Services. This resolution hereby updates Resolution No. 1292.

ADOPTED this 21st day of May 2024.

Paul Ortega, President

ATTEST:

Gerald McKenna, Secretary-Treasurer

RESOLUTION NO. 1325

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
DESERT WATER AGENCY UPDATING
AUTHORIZED SIGNERS FOR PIPER SANDLER**

WHEREAS, on June 19, 2018, the Desert Water Agency Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 1191 Authorizing the Establishment of Accounts with Piper Sandler for Purposes of Investment (Operating Fund/General Fund), further updated by Resolutions No. 1293 (Updating Authorized Signers); and

WHEREAS, the Agency desires to change the designation of persons authorized to make such investments on behalf of the Agency;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of Desert Water Agency does hereby authorize the following individuals to order the investment of money with or the liquidation of investments and withdrawal of monies from investment accounts with Piper Sandler:

Paul Ortega - Board President
Gerald McKenna- Secretary-Treasurer
Steven Johnson - General Manager
John David Tate - Assistant General Manager
Esther Saenz - Finance Director
Jason Slough - Accounting Supervisor

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall remain in effect until written notice of the revocation hereof shall be delivered to Piper Sandler. This resolution hereby replaces Resolution No. 1293.

ADOPTED this 21st day of May 2024.

Paul Ortega, President

ATTEST:

Gerald McKenna, Secretary-Treasurer

RESOLUTION NO. 1326

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
DESERT WATER AGENCY UPDATING
AUTHORIZED SIGNERS FOR STIFEL**

WHEREAS, on November 5, 2013, the Desert Water Agency Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 1080 Authorizing the Establishment of Accounts with Stifel for Purposes of Investment (Operating Fund/General Fund), further updated by Resolution No. 1294 (Updating Authorized Signers); and

WHEREAS, the Agency desires to change the designation of persons authorized to make such investments on behalf of the Agency;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of Desert Water Agency does hereby authorize the following individuals to order the investment of money with or the liquidation of investments and withdrawal of monies from investment accounts with Stifel:

Paul Ortega - Board President
Gerald McKenna- Secretary-Treasurer
Steven Johnson - General Manager
John David Tate - Assistant General Manager
Esther Saenz - Finance Director
Jason Slough - Accounting Supervisor

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall remain in effect until written notice of the revocation hereof shall be delivered to Stifel. This resolution hereby replaces Resolution No. 1294.

ADOPTED this 21st day of May 2024.

Paul Ortega, President

ATTEST:

Gerald McKenna, Secretary-Treasurer

RESOLUTION NO. 1327

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
DESERT WATER AGENCY UPDATING AUTHORIZED
SIGNERS FOR US BANCORP ADVISORS**

WHEREAS, on April 18, 2006, the Desert Water Agency Board of Directors adopted Resolution No. 925 Authorizing the Establishment of Accounts with UnionBanc Investments, for Purposes of Investment (Operating Fund/General Fund), further updated by Resolution No. 1295 (Updating Authorized Signers); and

WHEREAS, UnionBanc Investment has been acquired by US Bancorp Advisors, doing business as US Wealth Management; and

WHEREAS, the Agency desires to change the designation of persons authorized to make such investments on behalf of the Agency;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of Desert Water Agency does hereby authorize the following individuals to order the investment of money with or the liquidation of investments and withdrawal of monies from investment accounts with US Bancorp Advisors:

Paul Ortega - Board President
Gerald McKenna- Secretary-Treasurer
Steven Johnson - General Manager
John David Tate - Assistant General Manager
Esther Saenz - Finance Director
Jason Slough - Accounting Supervisor

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall remain in effect until written notice of the revocation hereof shall be delivered to US Bancorp Advisors. This resolution hereby replaces Resolution No. 1295.

ADOPTED this 21st day of May 2024.

Paul Ortega, President

ATTEST:

Gerald McKenna, Secretary-Treasurer

**STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MAY 21, 2024

**RE: REQUEST APPROVAL OF PUBLIC EVENTS ELIGIBLE FOR
BOARD COMPENSATION**

During the Public Affairs and Conservation Committee meeting held on February 28, 2024, there was an expressed desire to reevaluate the list of compensable events and explore potential alternatives to the Taste of Jalisco event hosted in Cathedral City.

After careful consideration, staff identified the Cathedral Fields of Valor week-long event, which takes place in November, as an alternative event. This event was presented to the committee during the meeting held on May 2, 2024. The committee agreed to bring this event forward based on the event's potential to offer greater opportunities for public and stakeholder engagement.

The "State of the Fourth District" event, hosted by the Fourth District County Supervisor V. Manuel Perez, was introduced this year (2024). During the Executive Committee meeting on May 16, 2024, it was proposed to include this event on the compensable events list.

Fiscal Impact:

None. The budget includes Board meetings and conferences.

Legal Review:

N/A

Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors approve the list of public events eligible for Board compensation.

Attachments:

Attachment #1 – List of Public Events

DESERT WATER



Public Events List
Desert Water Agency
May 21, 2024

1. Civic
 - a. State of the City:
 - i. Cathedral City
 - ii. Desert Hot Springs
 - iii. Palm Springs
 - b. All-Valley Mayor and Tribal Chair Luncheon
 - c. State of the County – Riverside
 - d. State of the Fourth District – Riverside County
2. Community
 - a. ONE-PS Community picnic
 - b. Desert Garden Tour by Desert Horticultural Society
 - c. Desert Garden Community Day by Desert Horticultural Society
 - d. Desert Hot Springs Big Heart Awards
 - e. Cathedral City Fields of Valor
3. Business
 - a. Desert Valley Builders Association Events
 - b. Building Industry Association of Southern California - Coachella Valley Events
 - c. Business Expo/Taste of Palm Springs
 - d. Coachella Valley Economic Partnership Events
 - e. Riverside County Water Task Force
4. Desert Water Agency
 - a. Agency Tours

**STAFF REPORT
TO
DESERT WATER AGENCY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MAY 21, 2024

RE: STRATEGIC PLAN RFP REVIEW

In September 2023, the Desert Water Agency Board of Directors directed Staff to begin the process of establishing a Strategic Plan for the Agency. On November 2, 2023, the Executive Committee discussed contracting with a qualified Strategic Planning Services Provider to facilitate the development of mission and vision statements and facilitate discussions for the development of a strategic plan document spanning five years that is a digestible, concise strategic plan document for the use and guidance of the Agency's Management and Board of Directors.

Regional Government Services (RGS) was identified as the service provider with the best understanding of the Agency's needs as well as the most desirable project approach. In addition, RGS submitted the lowest cost proposal, though it was not the main determining factor.

During contract negotiations with RGS, the Agency requested modifications to RGS's contract language. Unfortunately, RGS was not agreeable to the contract changes. At the April 30, 2024, Special Board Meeting, the Board requested that staff prepare a revised Strategic Plan RFP, incorporating Staff's preferred method of workflow for developing the Strategic Plan. Staff has created a new RFP, requesting multiple one-on-one interviews with Board members and Staff, and group meetings to develop draft mission and vision statements which will then be presented to the full Board, during a public workshop, for Board review and approval. The consultant will then work with Staff and an Ad-Hoc Committee to develop a draft 5-year Strategic Plan that will be presented to the full Board at a second public workshop for Board approval.

Fiscal Impact:

Currently, there is no fiscal impact.

Legal Review:

Legal Counsel has reviewed this report.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends Board authorization to proceed with the new Strategic Plan RFP.

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Financial Highlights
April 2024

OPERATING FUND

Received

- \$3,060,110 in Water Sales Revenue Receipts
- \$55,977 in Recycled Water Sales Revenue Receipts
- \$83,300 in Construction Deposits
 - W. San Rafael Dr LLC: \$62,300
Project # 23-8013-F-10, 23-8013-H-06, 23-7020-M-00
 - Smith Barbeau LLC: \$21,000
Project # 23-8012-F-04
- \$460,699 included in the miscellaneous receipts for the Advanced Metering Infrastructure grant

Paid

- \$3,504,807 in Accounts Payable

Year to date

- YTD Water Sales are 5% under budget
- YTD Total Revenues are 2% over budget
- YTD Total Expenses are 14% under budget

Active Potable Water Accounts

- There were 23,581 active potable water accounts billed in April 2024
- Compared to 23,557 active potable water accounts billed in March 2024
- Net increase of 24 active accounts billed
- There were 38 water accounts turned off for non-payment in April 2024. Over the past twelve months, there was an average of 20 accounts per month turned off for non-payment.

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Financial Highlights
April 2024

GENERAL FUND

Received

- \$1,941,577 in Property Taxes
- \$909,287 in Replenishment Assessments
 - \$867,683 from the Operating Fund
 - \$41,604 from Private Pumpers
- \$890,532 in State Water Project refunds

Paid

- \$2,020,629 in State Water Project charges
(YTD SWP Payments = \$19,450,325)

WASTEWATER FUND

Received

- \$78,364 in Wastewater Revenue Receipts.

Paid

- \$82,832 in Accounts Payable

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Statement of Cash Receipts and Expenditures
 OPERATING FUND

		Invested Reserve Funds
BEGINNING BALANCE APRIL 1, 2024	(206,793.88)	63,548,211.66
Receipts		
Water Sales	3,060,109.51	
Recycled Water Sales	55,976.69	
Wastewater Receipts	99,285.02	
Power Sales	909.66	
Meters, Services, Etc	181,348.99	
Reimb - General Fund	62,930.00	
Reimb - Wastewater Fund	-	
Accounts Receivable - Other	11,917.23	
Customer Deposits - Surety	10,948.00	
Customer Deposits - Const	83,300.00	
Lease Revenue	4,954.42	
Interest Received on Invstd Fnds	438,107.43	
Front Footage Fees	-	
Bond Service & Reserve Fund Int	-	
Misc	468,351.79	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4,478,138.74	
Payments		
Payroll Checks	624,441.20	
Payroll Taxes	262,823.11	
Electronic Transfers	186,005.14	
Checks Under \$10k	\$386,961.90	
Checks Over \$10k	\$2,931,840.05	
Cancelled Checks and Fees	(1,767.07)	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	4,390,304.33	
NET INCOME	87,834.41	
Invested Reserve Funds		
Funds Matured (CIA)	10,914,877.77	
Funds Invested (C/I)	12,145,124.08	
NET TRANSFER	(1,230,246.31)	1,230,246.31
ENDING BALANCE APRIL 30, 2024	(1,349,205.78)	64,778,457.97

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Operating Fund
 Schedule #1 - Checks Over \$10,000



April 2024

Check #	Name	Description	Amount
1773	ACWA/Joint Powers Ins Author	Health, Dental & Vision Insurance Premiums-March 2024	\$ 205,477.30
1796	Sean Hisey	Grass Removal Rebate	\$ 23,160.00
1799	Southern Californnia Edison	Power	\$ 237,145.79
1803	ACWA/Joint Powers Ins Author	Worker's Comp Coverage	\$ 58,818.83
1814	Garcia Insurance INC.	Grass Removal Rebate	\$ 12,760.00
1819	PS Opco, LLC	Grass Removal Rebate	\$ 19,065.00
1831	Z&L Paving, Inc.	Paving	\$ 52,842.25
1860	Desert Water Agency	General Fund Reimb & Ground Water Revenue	\$ 867,683.13
1861	Desert Water Agency	WW Revenue & Reimb	\$ 78,364.24
1863	ACWA/Joint Powers Ins Author	Health, Dental & Vision Insurance Premiums-April 2024	\$ 206,407.72
1868	American Backflow Specialties	Water Service Supplies	\$ 19,133.69
1871	Backflow Apparatus & Valve Co	Water Service Supplies	\$ 63,606.01
1874	Beck Oil Inc	Fuel Purchase	\$ 32,240.79
1875	Best Best & Krieger Llp	Legal Services	\$ 78,200.45
1885	Core & Main Lp	Water Service Supplies	\$ 26,677.46
1890	Crowler Company, Inc	Gas Master-Recyled Water Plant	\$ 18,763.21
1894	DD Painting Inc.	Carport Painting - Ops Center Front Parking Lot	\$ 11,500.00
1901	Down To Earth Landscaping	Landscape Maintenance	\$ 38,166.87
1902	Dudek	FEMA Project #147524 & #147525	\$ 23,680.00
1905	Gary Heck	Refund on Customer Over payment	\$ 21,429.96
1915	Casa Verde HOA	Grass Removal Rebate	\$ 10,624.00
1920	Greenhouse Homeowners Association	Grass Removal Rebate	\$ 50,736.00
1927	Joseph Cassetta	Grass Removal Rebate	\$ 13,200.00
1937	R.L.P Homeowners Association Inc.	Grass Removal Rebate	\$ 212,984.00
1943	The Palms	Grass Removal Rebate	\$ 17,534.00
1955	Granite Construction Company	Construction Material	\$ 10,297.54
1957	HCI Environmental & Eng. Serv	AC Pipe/Hazmat Pick Up	\$ 11,702.57

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Operating Fund
 Schedule #1 - Checks Over \$10,000



April 2024

1960	Iconix Waterworks (Us) Inc.	Inventory Items	\$ 38,697.26
1961	iFlow Inc	ERTS	\$ 48,525.90
1967	Landmark Consultants Inc	Inventory Items	\$ 24,298.80
1968	Left Coast Consutants Inc	Engineering Consultants	\$ 33,140.01
1970	LM Technology Consulting	I.T. Governance & Oversight	\$ 12,500.00
1983	Orange County Winwater Works	Inventory Items	\$ 45,675.37
1991	Progressive Mngmnt Systems	Collections	\$ 12,474.76
1997	Red Hawk Services Inc	Perimeter Fencing	\$ 11,878.34
1999	Regional Government Services	Consulting Services	\$ 10,203.21
2011	Superior Electric Motor Inc	Conrete Purchase	\$ 11,277.25
2013	Thatcher Company Of California	Water Service Supplies	\$ 71,201.31
2019	Tyler Technologies Inc	Tyler Software (Project 201078M)	\$ 17,343.52
2023	United Water Works Inc	Water Service Supplies	\$ 77,951.74
2030	Watertrax USA Inc	Data Management/Subscription	\$ 21,702.13
2032	Western Water Works Supply Co	Water Service Supplies	\$ 16,960.21
2033	Z&L Paving, Inc.	Paving	\$ 55,809.75
Total			\$ 2,931,840.37

Security Type

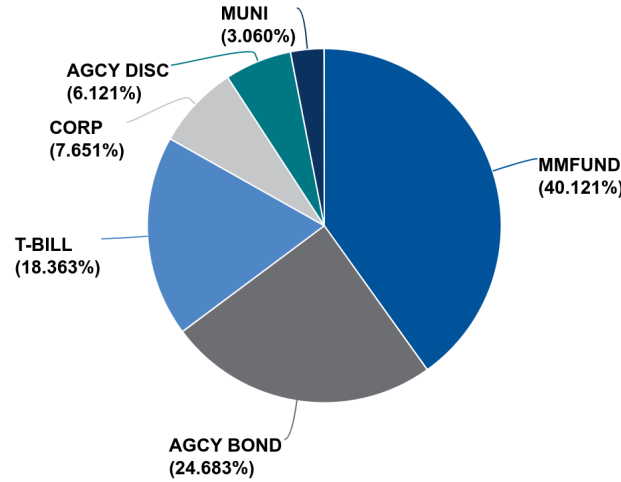


Chart calculated by: PAR Value

MMFUND

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
LAIF Money Market Fund LAIF - OP	---	---	04/30/2024	04/30/2024	26,218,943.08	26,218,943.08	26,218,943.08	---
LAIF Money Market Fund LAIF - OP	---	---	04/30/2024	04/30/2024	26,218,943.08	26,218,943.08	26,218,943.08	---

AGCY BOND

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP US Wealth OP	04/29/2021	05/17/2024	04/28/2025	04/28/2025	1,000,000.00	999,500.00	954,558.00	5.363%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	09/30/2021	06/30/2024	09/30/2026	09/30/2026	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	907,984.00	5.116%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	04/29/2022	---	04/29/2027	04/29/2027	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,898,024.00	4.920%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	05/24/2022	05/24/2024	05/24/2027	05/24/2027	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,908,722.00	4.921%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	05/23/2022	05/23/2024	05/23/2025	05/23/2025	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,958,094.00	5.350%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	09/24/2021	---	09/13/2024	09/13/2024	1,130,000.00	1,125,513.90	1,109,473.55	5.387%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	06/28/2021	06/30/2024	09/30/2024	09/30/2024	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	979,224.00	5.499%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP US Wealth OP	08/20/2020	08/20/2024	08/20/2025	08/20/2025	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	941,856.00	5.292%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP US Wealth OP	05/26/2022	05/26/2024	08/26/2024	08/26/2024	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,984,632.00	5.447%

Monthly Investment Portfolio Report

As of 04/30/2024

AGG- Operating Fund (213426)

Dated: 05/16/2024

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION US Wealth OP	06/30/2020	06/30/2024	06/30/2025	06/30/2025	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	948,482.00	5.343%
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION US Wealth OP	08/12/2020	08/12/2024	08/12/2025	08/12/2025	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	941,945.00	5.298%
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION US Wealth OP	12/16/2020	---	06/14/2024	06/14/2024	1,000,000.00	1,000,500.00	994,046.00	5.270%
--- US Wealth OP	---	---	09/27/2025	09/27/2025	16,130,000.00	16,125,513.90	15,527,040.55	5.244%

T-BILL

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
UNITED STATES TREASURY US Wealth OP	11/28/2023	---	05/23/2024	05/23/2024	2,000,000.00	1,948,768.33	1,993,565.00	5.137%
UNITED STATES TREASURY US Wealth OP	01/09/2024	---	07/05/2024	07/05/2024	2,000,000.00	1,950,852.22	1,981,041.66	5.307%
UNITED STATES TREASURY US Wealth OP	02/14/2024	---	08/08/2024	08/08/2024	2,000,000.00	1,951,502.22	1,971,152.50	5.356%
UNITED STATES TREASURY US Wealth OP	04/16/2024	---	09/19/2024	09/19/2024	2,000,000.00	1,956,233.33	1,959,188.34	5.354%
UNITED STATES TREASURY US Wealth OP	04/16/2024	---	08/13/2024	08/13/2024	2,000,000.00	1,966,217.22	1,969,666.66	5.353%
UNITED STATES TREASURY US Wealth OP	04/16/2024	---	10/10/2024	10/10/2024	2,000,000.00	1,950,538.33	1,953,335.00	5.350%
UNITED STATES TREASURY US Wealth OP	---	---	08/08/2024	08/08/2024	12,000,000.00	11,724,111.65	11,827,949.16	5.309%

CORP

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
AMAZON.COM INC US Wealth OP	05/16/2022	03/13/2027	04/13/2027	04/13/2027	2,000,000.00	1,987,040.00	1,902,540.00	5.098%
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION US Wealth OP	06/22/2021	---	12/23/2024	12/23/2024	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	961,790.00	6.545%
MASSMUTUAL GLOBAL FUNDING II US Wealth OP	06/14/2023	---	06/14/2028	06/14/2028	2,000,000.00	2,021,800.00	1,966,000.00	5.515%
--- US Wealth OP	---	---	04/23/2027	04/23/2027	5,000,000.00	5,008,840.00	4,830,330.00	5.555%

AGCY DISC

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	12/12/2023	---	06/07/2024	06/07/2024	2,000,000.00	1,949,962.22	1,989,034.00	5.310%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	01/09/2024	---	06/04/2024	06/04/2024	2,000,000.00	1,959,166.67	1,989,916.00	5.299%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth OP	---	---	06/05/2024	06/05/2024	4,000,000.00	3,909,128.89	3,978,950.00	5.305%

MUNI

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
UNIVERSITY CALIF REVS US Wealth OP	05/16/2022	03/15/2027	05/15/2027	05/15/2027	2,000,000.00	1,795,920.00	1,791,040.00	5.065%

Monthly Investment Portfolio Report

AGG- Operating Fund (213426)

As of 04/30/2024

Dated: 05/16/2024

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
UNIVERSITY CALIF REVS US Wealth OP	05/16/2022	03/15/2027	05/15/2027	05/15/2027	2,000,000.00	1,795,920.00	1,791,040.00	5.065%

Summary

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
---	---	---	01/08/2025	01/08/2025	65,348,943.08	64,782,457.52	64,174,252.79	5.302%

* Grouped by: Security Type. * Groups Sorted by: Ending Market Value + Accrued. * Filtered By: Description ≠ "Receivable". * Weighted by: Ending Market Value + Accrued.

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Statement of Cash Receipts and Expenditures
GENERAL FUND

Invested
Reserve Funds
247,992,776.88

BEGINNING BALANCE APRIL 1, 2024 **(1,117,455.22)**

Receipts

Taxes - Riv County	1,941,576.61
Interest	521,107.86
Groundwater	909,287.57
Reimb OP	26,162.43
Reimb CVWD	-
State Water Proj Refunds	890,532.00
Reimb CVWD Whitewater Hydro	3,049.00
Power Sales - Whitewater	-
Misc	-

TOTAL RECEIPTS	4,291,715.47
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Payments

Checks Under \$10k	13,101.38
Checks Over \$10k	2,031,981.54
Electronic Transfers	1,072,321.45

TOTAL PAYMENTS	3,117,404.37
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NET INCOME **1,174,311.10**

Invested Reserve Funds	
Funds Matured (CIA)	10,745,583.00
Funds Invested (C/I)	8,929,458.04

NET TRANSFER	1,816,124.96	(1,816,124.96)
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ENDING BALANCE APRIL 30, 2024 **1,872,980.84** **246,176,651.92**

	TAXES	INTEREST
Receipts in Fiscal Year	24,711,593.06	3,289,358.33
Receipts in Calendar Year	16,680,038.39	1,084,549.77

DESERT WATER AGENCY
General Fund
Schedule #1 - Checks Over \$10,000
DESERT WATER



April 2024

Check #	Name	Description	Amount
2022	State of California Department of Water Resources	State Water Project - January Variable OMP&R	\$ 911,635.00
2023	State of California Department of Water Resources	State Water Project - April 2024 Fixed Water Delivery Charges	\$ 1,108,994.00
2024	Coachella Valley Water District	Water Management Cost Share- Whitewater	\$ 11,352.54
Total			\$ 2,031,981.54

Security Type

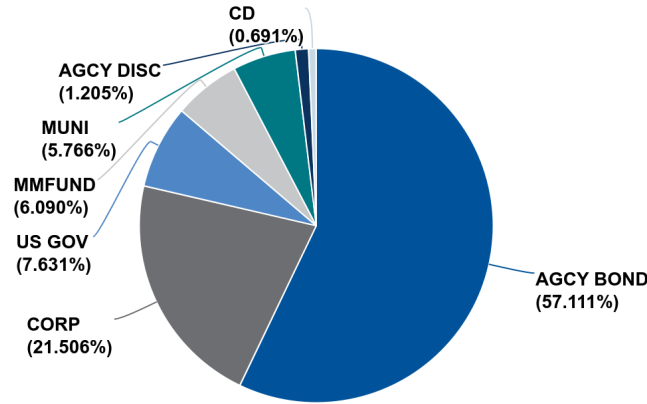


Chart calculated by: PAR Value

AGCY BOND

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORP Alamo Capital	09/14/2022	---	04/21/2025	04/21/2025	1,000,000.00	977,400.00	974,906.00	5.299%
FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORP Piper Sandler	02/23/2022	08/23/2024	02/23/2027	02/23/2027	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,769,735.00	5.060%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP Alamo Capital	08/04/2020	05/17/2024	08/04/2025	08/04/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,005.00	2,832,480.00	5.305%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP Alamo Capital	10/15/2020	05/17/2024	10/15/2024	10/15/2024	3,000,000.00	2,995,500.00	2,931,549.00	5.503%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP Alamo Capital	02/12/2021	05/17/2024	11/12/2024	11/12/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,919,132.00	5.498%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP US Wealth GF	12/22/2020	05/17/2024	12/22/2025	12/22/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,776,776.00	5.252%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP Piper Sandler	11/05/2021	05/17/2024	10/20/2026	10/20/2026	3,000,000.00	2,988,000.00	2,726,973.00	5.105%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP Piper Sandler	02/16/2022	---	02/16/2027	02/16/2027	3,000,000.00	2,999,286.00	2,755,848.00	4.953%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP Piper Sandler	06/26/2023	---	06/21/2028	06/21/2028	4,000,000.00	3,963,160.00	3,868,232.00	4.759%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP Piper Sandler	10/15/2020	05/17/2024	10/15/2024	10/15/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,931,948.00	5.503%
FEDERAL FARM CREDIT BANKS FUNDING CORP Piper Sandler	04/30/2024	---	04/10/2029	04/10/2029	3,000,000.00	2,958,390.00	2,943,117.00	4.810%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Alamo Capital	09/30/2021	06/30/2024	09/30/2026	09/30/2026	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,722,608.00	5.116%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Alamo Capital	09/13/2022	---	06/14/2024	06/14/2024	1,190,000.00	1,182,431.60	1,186,719.17	5.332%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Alamo Capital	04/09/2021	08/18/2024	11/18/2024	11/18/2024	3,000,000.00	2,989,263.00	2,916,777.00	5.489%

Monthly Investment Portfolio Report

AGG- General Fund (213428)

As of 04/30/2024

Dated: 05/15/2024

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Alamo Capital	12/30/2021	---	12/30/2024	12/30/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,005.00	2,924,172.00	5.408%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	12/30/2020	05/17/2024	12/30/2025	12/30/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,776,440.00	5.247%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	09/30/2021	06/30/2024	09/30/2026	09/30/2026	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,723,952.00	5.116%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	04/29/2022	---	04/29/2027	04/29/2027	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,847,036.00	4.920%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	06/23/2022	05/17/2024	06/23/2026	06/23/2026	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,929,857.00	5.375%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	02/28/2023	02/28/2025	02/28/2028	02/28/2028	3,000,000.00	2,999,250.00	2,953,677.00	5.450%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	06/23/2023	---	06/09/2028	06/09/2028	5,000,000.00	4,986,500.00	4,859,585.00	4.760%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	06/28/2021	06/30/2024	09/30/2024	09/30/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,937,672.00	5.499%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Piper Sandler	02/17/2021	08/17/2024	02/17/2026	02/17/2026	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,764,011.00	5.269%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Piper Sandler	09/30/2021	06/30/2024	09/30/2026	09/30/2026	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,724,621.00	5.116%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Piper Sandler	09/30/2021	06/30/2024	09/30/2026	09/30/2026	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,722,608.00	5.116%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Piper Sandler	04/25/2022	07/25/2024	07/25/2025	07/25/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,957,076.00	5.311%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Piper Sandler	02/26/2021	05/26/2024	11/26/2024	11/26/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,913,798.00	5.469%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Piper Sandler	01/31/2024	---	01/15/2027	01/15/2027	3,000,000.00	2,999,640.00	2,937,426.00	4.956%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Stifel	04/24/2023	05/18/2024	04/24/2028	04/24/2028	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,943,594.00	5.401%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Stifel	03/30/2021	06/30/2024	09/30/2024	09/30/2024	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1,959,334.00	5.499%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Stifel	02/25/2021	05/25/2024	11/25/2024	11/25/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,915,016.00	5.470%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Stifel	02/28/2024	05/28/2024	02/28/2029	02/28/2029	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,988,708.00	5.838%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS Stifel	03/28/2024	03/28/2025	03/28/2029	03/28/2029	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,970,519.00	5.480%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP Alamo Capital	09/30/2020	06/30/2024	09/30/2025	09/30/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,802,177.00	5.292%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP Alamo Capital	05/12/2022	08/12/2024	11/12/2024	11/12/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,960,421.00	5.542%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP US Wealth GF	08/20/2020	08/20/2024	08/20/2025	08/20/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,825,568.00	5.292%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP Piper Sandler	06/25/2020	06/25/2024	06/25/2025	06/25/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,846,097.00	5.347%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP Piper Sandler	08/26/2020	05/26/2024	08/26/2024	08/26/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,953,074.00	5.435%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP Stifel	05/26/2022	05/26/2024	05/26/2027	05/26/2027	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,932,188.00	5.693%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP Stifel	05/03/2023	08/03/2024	05/03/2027	05/03/2027	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,969,985.00	5.716%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP Stifel	11/30/2020	---	05/30/2024	05/30/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,987,892.00	5.216%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN MORTGAGE CORP Stifel	10/28/2020	07/28/2024	10/28/2024	10/28/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,926,398.00	5.507%
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION Alamo Capital	08/25/2020	---	08/25/2025	08/25/2025	3,000,000.00	2,985,965.00	2,816,013.00	5.246%
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION US Wealth GF	07/15/2020	07/15/2024	07/15/2025	07/15/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,840,865.00	5.320%
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION US Wealth GF	08/12/2020	08/12/2024	08/12/2025	08/12/2025	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,825,835.00	5.298%

Monthly Investment Portfolio Report

AGG- General Fund (213428)

As of 04/30/2024

Dated: 05/15/2024

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION US Wealth GF	12/16/2020	---	06/14/2024	06/14/2024	3,000,000.00	3,001,500.00	2,982,138.00	5.270%
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION Piper Sandler	12/14/2020	---	06/14/2024	06/14/2024	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,982,138.00	5.270%
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION Stifel	01/23/2024	01/17/2025	01/17/2029	01/17/2029	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,960,925.00	5.314%
---	---	---	04/19/2026	04/19/2026	142,190,000.00	142,026,295.60	136,617,616.17	5.291%

CORP

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
APPLE INC Alamo Capital	09/16/2019	08/11/2024	09/11/2024	09/11/2024	1,000,000.00	990,552.00	986,963.00	5.440%
APPLE INC Alamo Capital	04/05/2024	02/11/2027	05/11/2027	05/11/2027	2,000,000.00	1,919,899.70	1,896,240.00	5.068%
APPLE INC US Wealth GF	01/27/2021	08/11/2024	09/11/2024	09/11/2024	3,000,000.00	3,150,000.00	2,960,889.00	5.440%
APPLE INC Stifel	09/24/2020	04/11/2025	05/11/2025	05/11/2025	2,000,000.00	2,055,740.00	1,915,270.00	5.406%
APPLE INC Stifel	03/26/2021	01/08/2026	02/08/2026	02/08/2026	1,000,000.00	986,200.00	924,325.00	5.226%
APPLE INC Stifel	06/21/2022	11/09/2026	02/09/2027	02/09/2027	3,000,000.00	2,953,920.00	2,866,806.00	5.084%
BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON CORP Alamo Capital	05/06/2020	03/24/2025	04/24/2025	04/24/2025	1,000,000.00	1,020,005.00	962,508.00	5.571%
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY FINANCE CORP Stifel	02/24/2023	02/15/2027	03/15/2027	03/15/2027	3,000,000.00	2,778,750.00	2,780,454.00	5.066%
EXXON MOBIL CORP US Wealth GF	08/11/2022	12/01/2025	03/01/2026	03/01/2026	3,000,000.00	2,976,180.00	2,889,426.00	5.171%
EXXON MOBIL CORP Stifel	12/15/2022	12/01/2025	03/01/2026	03/01/2026	2,000,000.00	1,928,640.00	1,926,284.00	5.171%
GUARDIAN LIFE GLOBAL FUNDING US Wealth GF	03/03/2023	---	11/19/2027	11/19/2027	3,000,000.00	2,522,160.00	2,606,949.00	5.348%
JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP Alamo Capital	02/08/2021	---	01/15/2026	01/15/2026	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,778,363.00	5.279%
JOHN DEERE CAPITAL CORP Alamo Capital	04/18/2023	---	03/09/2027	03/09/2027	2,000,000.00	1,829,101.63	1,818,768.00	5.202%
JOHNSON & JOHNSON Piper Sandler	03/28/2024	10/15/2027	01/15/2028	01/15/2028	3,000,000.00	2,844,090.00	2,797,134.00	4.916%
MASTERCARD INC Stifel	03/08/2024	01/26/2027	03/26/2027	03/26/2027	3,000,000.00	2,903,490.00	2,850,846.00	5.163%
MICROSOFT CORP Stifel	02/10/2021	08/03/2025	11/03/2025	11/03/2025	3,000,000.00	3,337,530.00	2,907,975.00	5.267%
NEW YORK LIFE GLOBAL FUNDING US Wealth GF	03/08/2024	---	01/29/2029	01/29/2029	5,000,000.00	4,990,150.00	4,852,940.00	5.409%
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO US Wealth GF	02/24/2023	---	01/26/2028	01/26/2028	3,000,000.00	2,951,160.00	2,909,928.00	4.836%
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP Alamo Capital	04/18/2023	---	04/06/2028	04/06/2028	2,000,000.00	1,799,880.37	1,766,108.00	5.227%
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP Alamo Capital	10/21/2019	---	10/07/2024	10/07/2024	1,500,000.00	1,499,994.00	1,477,036.50	5.589%
TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORP Alamo Capital	07/18/2022	---	04/14/2025	04/14/2025	2,044,000.00	2,035,824.00	2,004,499.70	5.502%
WALMART INC Stifel	06/18/2020	10/15/2024	12/15/2024	12/15/2024	2,000,000.00	2,173,300.00	1,968,408.00	5.247%
---	---	---	10/05/2026	10/05/2026	53,544,000.00	52,646,566.69	50,848,120.20	5.235%

Monthly Investment Portfolio Report

As of 04/30/2024

AGG- General Fund (213428)

Dated: 05/15/2024

US GOV

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
UNITED STATES TREASURY US Wealth GF	11/17/2023	---	11/15/2028	11/15/2028	3,000,000.00	2,815,781.25	2,801,718.75	4.760%
UNITED STATES TREASURY Piper Sandler	05/15/2023	---	05/31/2027	05/31/2027	3,000,000.00	2,901,780.00	2,809,218.75	4.869%
UNITED STATES TREASURY Piper Sandler	08/17/2023	---	07/31/2028	07/31/2028	3,000,000.00	2,974,080.00	2,925,937.50	4.772%
UNITED STATES TREASURY Piper Sandler	12/21/2023	---	04/30/2028	04/30/2028	3,000,000.00	2,943,984.38	2,860,312.50	4.793%
UNITED STATES TREASURY Piper Sandler	01/31/2024	---	01/31/2029	01/31/2029	4,000,000.00	4,007,192.00	3,876,250.00	4.733%
UNITED STATES TREASURY Stifel	09/01/2023	---	07/15/2026	07/15/2026	3,000,000.00	2,997,726.30	2,968,125.00	5.011%
UNITED STATES TREASURY ---	---	---	03/07/2028	03/07/2028	19,000,000.00	18,640,543.93	18,241,562.50	4.819%

MMFUND

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
LAIF Money Market Fund LAIF - GF	---	---	04/30/2024	04/30/2024	15,161,149.76	15,161,149.76	15,161,149.76	---
LAIF Money Market Fund LAIF - GF	---	---	04/30/2024	04/30/2024	15,161,149.76	15,161,149.76	15,161,149.76	---

MUNI

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
CALIFORNIA ST UNIV REV Alamo Capital	09/09/2022	---	11/01/2026	11/01/2026	1,000,000.00	909,590.00	910,910.00	4.967%
HEMET CALIF UNI SCH DIST Alamo Capital	12/12/2023	---	08/01/2028	08/01/2028	1,105,000.00	967,062.85	960,300.25	5.039%
MONTEREY PK CALIF PENSION OBLIG US Wealth GF	02/16/2021	---	06/01/2025	06/01/2025	400,000.00	403,156.00	380,788.00	5.502%
MONTEREY PK CALIF PENSION OBLIG US Wealth GF	02/16/2021	---	06/01/2024	06/01/2024	550,000.00	552,255.00	548,185.00	4.461%
SAN FRANCISCO CALIF MUN TRANSN AGY REV Alamo Capital	09/14/2023	---	03/01/2028	03/01/2028	1,200,000.00	1,028,748.00	1,037,052.00	5.256%
SANTA CLARA CNTY CALIF Alamo Capital	04/05/2024	---	08/01/2027	08/01/2027	2,075,000.00	1,922,570.50	1,896,757.50	4.887%
UNIVERSITY CALIF REVS Alamo Capital	06/23/2023	03/15/2027	05/15/2027	05/15/2027	5,000,000.00	4,486,800.00	4,477,600.00	5.065%
YOSEMITE CALIF CMNTY COLLEGE DIST Alamo Capital	12/12/2023	---	08/01/2027	08/01/2027	3,025,000.00	2,786,872.00	2,772,866.25	4.883%
---	---	---	05/19/2027	05/19/2027	14,355,000.00	13,057,054.35	12,984,459.00	4.994%

AGCY DISC

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	11/17/2023	---	05/10/2024	05/10/2024	3,000,000.00	2,925,041.67	2,996,001.00	4.885%
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS US Wealth GF	11/17/2023	---	05/10/2024	05/10/2024	3,000,000.00	2,925,041.67	2,996,001.00	4.885%

Monthly Investment Portfolio Report

AGG- General Fund (213428)

As of 04/30/2024

Dated: 05/15/2024

CD

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
Ally Bank Piper Sandler	06/02/2022	---	06/02/2026	06/02/2026	245,000.00	245,000.00	236,867.47	4.784%
Capital One Bank (USA), National Association Piper Sandler	06/08/2022	---	06/08/2027	06/08/2027	245,000.00	245,000.00	234,771.49	4.605%
Capital One, National Association Piper Sandler	06/08/2022	---	06/08/2027	06/08/2027	245,000.00	245,000.00	234,771.49	4.605%
Discover Bank Piper Sandler	06/07/2022	---	06/07/2027	06/07/2027	245,000.00	245,000.00	234,780.07	4.605%
JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association Alamo Capital	02/08/2021	07/16/2024	01/16/2026	01/16/2026	250,000.00	250,000.00	231,513.25	5.131%
Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A. Piper Sandler	06/09/2022	---	06/09/2027	06/09/2027	245,000.00	245,000.00	234,068.10	4.604%
Morgan Stanley Private Bank, National Association Piper Sandler	06/09/2022	---	06/09/2027	06/09/2027	245,000.00	245,000.00	234,068.10	4.604%
---	---	---	02/04/2027	02/04/2027	1,720,000.00	1,720,000.00	1,640,839.98	4.704%

Summary

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
---	---	---	06/13/2026	06/13/2026	248,970,149.76	246,176,652.00	238,489,748.61	5.212%

* Grouped by: Security Type. * Groups Sorted by: Ending Market Value + Accrued. * Filtered By: Description ≠ "Receivable". * Weighted by: Ending Market Value + Accrued.

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Statement of Cash Receipts and Expenditures
WASTEWATER FUND

Invested
Reserve Funds
1,626,330.34

BEGINNING BALANCE APRIL 1, 2024 **26,773.81**

Receipts

Accounts Receivable Other	-	
Customer Deposits-Construction	-	
Interest Earned-Invested Funds	17,097.89	
Wastewater Revenue	78,364.24	
Sewer Capacity Charges	-	
Miscellaneous	-	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	95,462.13	

Payments

Checks Under \$10k	9,261.78	
Checks Over \$10k	73,570.35	
Cancelled Checks and Fees	-	
TOTAL PAYMENTS (C/C)	82,832.13	

NET INCOME **12,630.00**

Invested Reserve Funds

Funds Matured (CIA)	4,000.00	
Funds Invested (C/I)	43,097.89	

NET TRANSFER **(39,097.89)** **39,097.89**

ENDING BALANCE APRIL 30, 2024 **305.92** **1,665,428.23**

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Wastewater Fund
Schedule #1 - Checks Over \$10,000



April 2024

Check #	Name	Description	Amount
3009	Coachella Valley Water District	Waste Water Revenue Billing March 2024	\$ 73,570.35
Total			\$ 73,570.35

Security Type

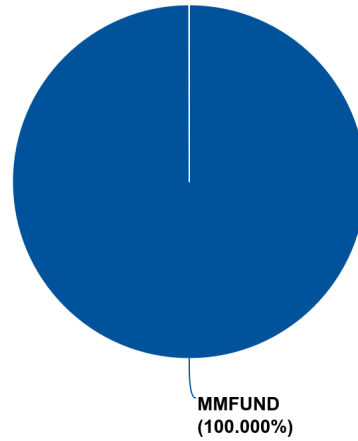


Chart calculated by: PAR Value

MMFUND

Description, Broker	Settle Date	Next Call Date	Effective Maturity	Final Maturity	PAR Value	Original Cost	Market Value	Yield to Maturity
LAIF Money Market Fund LAIF - WW	---	---	04/30/2024	04/30/2024	1,665,428.23	1,665,428.23	1,665,428.23	---
LAIF Money Market Fund LAIF - WW	---	---	04/30/2024	04/30/2024	1,665,428.23	1,665,428.23	1,665,428.23	---

* Grouped by: Security Type. * Groups Sorted by: Ending Market Value + Accrued. * Filtered By: Description ≠ "Receivable". * Weighted by: Ending Market Value + Accrued.

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Investment Portfolio Reporting Requirements

*as required by DWA Resolution 1301, Section VII
& California Government Code Section 53646*

as of
April 30, 2024

Statement of Compliance

The Desert Water Agency portfolio is in compliance with the Agency's investment policy and guidelines for investment of Agency funds as outlined in DWA Resolution 1301.

Statement of Agency's Ability to Meet Six-Month Expenditure Requirements

Desert Water Agency has the ability to meet its expenditure requirements for the next six months.

Description of Investments

Agency Bonds

Securities issued by a government-sponsored enterprise or by a federal government department other than the U.S. Treasury.

Bank Deposits

Agency funds on deposit in the General Fund, Operating Fund and Wastewater Fund active checking accounts for use in meeting the daily cash flow requirements of the Agency.

Certificate of Deposits (CD)

Interest bearing time deposit. FDIC insured up to \$250,000 per depositor, per FDIC-insured bank.

Corporate Notes

Debt securities issued by a for-profit company.

Money Market Funds

High quality, short-term debt instruments, cash and cash equivalents. Utilized for overnight holding of investment proceeds prior to reinvesting or transferring to Agency checking accounts.

Municipal Bonds

Fixed income securities issued by states, cities, counties, special districts and other governmental entities.

Treasury Notes

Fixed income securities issued by the federal government with maturities between two and ten years backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

Funds Managed by Contracted Parties - LAIF

The Desert Water Agency has contracted with the California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) for investment of Agency funds. LAIF is a voluntary program created by Section 16429.1 et seq. of the California Government Code. LAIF is an investment alternative for California's local governments and special districts. This program offers local agencies the opportunity to participate in a major portfolio, which invests hundreds of millions of dollars, using the investment expertise of the state Treasurer's Office professional investment staff at no additional cost to the taxpayer or ratepayer. All Agency funds invested with LAIF are available for withdrawal upon demand and may not be altered, impaired or denied in any way (California Government Code Section 16429.4).

Market Value Source

Current market values are provided by Clearwater Analytics for all investment types other than LAIF. LAIF market values are recorded at PAR value.

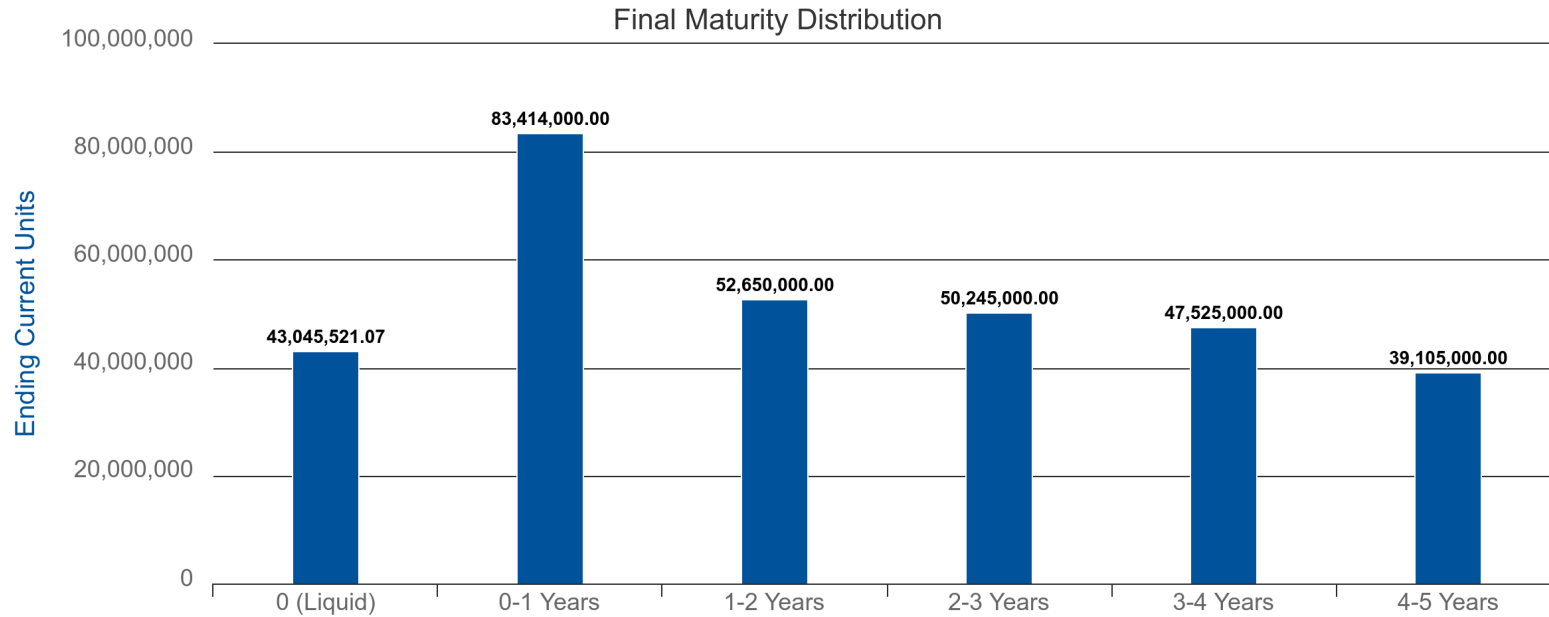
Esther Saenz
Finance Director
Desert Water Agency

Final Maturity Distribution Summary

As of 04/30/2024

AGG-ALL (219610)

Dated: 05/16/2024



0 (Liquid)

DWA Fund	Account	Identifier	Description	Security Type	Ending Current Units	Final Maturity
General Fund	LAIF - GF	LAIFMMF	LAIF Money Market Fund	MMFUND	15,161,149.76	04/30/2024
Operating Fund	LAIF - OP	LAIFMMF	LAIF Money Market Fund	MMFUND	26,218,943.08	04/30/2024
Wastewater Fund	LAIF - WW	LAIFMMF	LAIF Money Market Fund	MMFUND	1,665,428.23	04/30/2024
---	---	LAIFMMF	LAIF Money Market Fund	MMFUND	43,045,521.07	04/30/2024

0-1 Years

DWA Fund	Account	Identifier	Description	Security Type	Ending Current Units	Final Maturity
General Fund	---	---	---	---	60,284,000.00	10/05/2024
Operating Fund	US Wealth OP	---	---	---	23,130,000.00	08/17/2024
---	---	---	---	---	83,414,000.00	09/21/2024

1-2 Years

DWA Fund	Account	Identifier	Description	Security Type	Ending Current Units	Final Maturity
General Fund	---	---	---	---	47,650,000.00	10/14/2025
Operating Fund	US Wealth OP	---	---	AGCY BOND	5,000,000.00	07/03/2025
---	---	---	---	---	52,650,000.00	10/04/2025

2-3 Years

DWA Fund	Account	Identifier	Description	Security Type	Ending Current Units	Final Maturity
General Fund	---	---	---	---	45,245,000.00	12/07/2026
Operating Fund	US Wealth OP	---	---	---	5,000,000.00	03/13/2027

Final Maturity Distribution Summary

AGG-ALL (219610)

As of 04/30/2024

Dated: 05/16/2024

DWA Fund	Account	Identifier	Description	Security Type	Ending Current Units	Final Maturity
---	---	---	---	---	50,245,000.00	12/16/2026

3-4 Years

DWA Fund	Account	Identifier	Description	Security Type	Ending Current Units	Final Maturity
General Fund	---	---	---	---	43,525,000.00	10/11/2027
Operating Fund	US Wealth OP	---	---	---	4,000,000.00	05/20/2027
---	---	---	---	---	47,525,000.00	09/29/2027

4-5 Years

DWA Fund	Account	Identifier	Description	Security Type	Ending Current Units	Final Maturity
General Fund	---	---	---	---	37,105,000.00	11/21/2028
Operating Fund	US Wealth OP	57629W6H8	MASSMUTUAL GLOBAL FUNDING II	CORP	2,000,000.00	06/14/2028
---	---	---	---	---	39,105,000.00	11/13/2028

Summary

Account	Identifier	Description	Security Type	Ending Current Units	Final Maturity
---	---	---	---	315,984,521.07	02/17/2026

* Grouped by: Final Maturity Distribution -> DWA Fund. * Groups Sorted by: Final Maturity Distribution -> DWA Fund. * Filtered By: Security Type not in "CASH". * Weighted by: Ending Market Value + Accrued.

DESERT WATER AGENCY
Monthly Investment Portfolio Report

Abbreviations & Definitions

Investment Type Abbreviations	
AGCY BOND	US Agency Obligation ¹
AGCY DISC	Discounted US Agency Obligation ^{1 & 8}
CORP	Medium Term Notes (Corporate Notes) ²
MMFUND	Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) ³ & Cash Funds in Transit ⁴
MUNI	Municipal Bonds/Local Agency Bonds ⁵
CD	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit ⁶
US GOV	U.S. Treasury notes, bills bonds or other certificates of indebtedness ⁷

Definitions	
Settle Date	The date of original purchase
Next Call Date	The next eligible date for the issuer to refund or call the bond or note
Effective Maturity	The most likely date that the bond will be called based on current market conditions
Final Maturity	The date the bond matures, DWA receives the full PAR value plus the final interest payment
PAR Value	The principal amount DWA will receive when a bond is either called or matures
Original Cost	The original cost to purchase the bond (includes premium/discount)
Market Value	The current value of the bond at current market rates
Yield to Maturity	The total anticipated return on a bond if the bond is held to maturity

NOTES:

- 1 DWA Investment Policy, Resolution 1301, Schedule 1, Item 2
- 2 DWA Investment Policy, Resolution 1301, Schedule 1, Item 14
- 3 DWA Investment Policy, Resolution 1301, Schedule 1, Item 9
- 4 Cash funds in transit are a result of maturities/calls/coupon payments that are held in the Agency's money market account with the broker/custodian until transferred to the Agency's bank. DWA Investment Policy, Resolution 1301, Schedule 1, Item 15
- 5 DWA Investment Policy, Resolution 1301, Schedule 1, Item 3
- 6 DWA Investment Policy, Resolution 1301, Schedule 1, Item 10
- 7 DWA Investment Policy, Resolution 1301, Schedule 1, Item 1
- 8 US Agency Obligation that does not bear an interest rate, but purchased at a discount, held to maturity and redeemed at PAR.

DESERT WATER AGENCY - OPERATING FUND
COMPARATIVE EARNINGS STATEMENT

MONTH 23-24 APRIL	-----THIS MONTH-----			-----FISCAL YEAR TO DATE-----			-----VARIANCE-----	
	THIS YEAR	LAST YEAR	BUDGET	THIS YEAR	LAST YEAR	BUDGET	YTD	PCT
OPERATING REVENUES								
WATER SALES	3,144,809.45	2,725,853.75	3,619,600.00	33,227,086.67	32,032,419.11	35,074,000.00	-1,846,913.33	-5%
RECYCLED WATER SALES	55,976.69	37,378.59	67,600.00	760,244.45	716,010.65	797,900.00	-37,655.55	-5%
POWER SALES	909.66	1,564.61	4,700.00	88,221.11	34,306.14	47,000.00	41,221.11	88%
OTHER OPER REVENUE	263,707.69	131,706.61	206,050.00	2,163,897.35	2,026,129.98	2,053,300.00	110,597.35	5%
TOTAL OPER REVENUE	3,465,403.49	2,896,503.56	3,897,950.00	36,239,449.58	34,808,865.88	37,972,200.00	-1,732,750.42	-5%
OPERATING EXPENSES								
SOURCE OF SUPPLY EXP	39,636.94	101,498.01	74,690.00	4,829,625.71	4,463,589.37	5,260,400.00	-430,774.29	-8%
PUMPING EXPENSE	61,826.53	307,765.71	461,660.00	4,312,376.61	4,136,515.50	4,787,500.00	-475,123.39	-10%
REGULATORY WATER TREAT	83,398.36	79,542.39	87,770.00	953,144.85	801,702.65	877,700.00	75,444.85	9%
TRANS & DIST EXPENSE	303,014.56	324,146.96	372,160.00	2,869,753.04	2,819,303.12	3,721,600.00	-851,846.96	-23%
CUSTOMER ACT EXPENSE	59,428.48	88,166.50	108,160.00	905,734.84	945,931.54	1,083,340.00	-177,605.16	-16%
ADMIN & GEN EXPENSE	1,306,307.68	1,071,653.69	1,247,330.00	11,858,057.99	11,731,519.70	13,624,480.00	-1,766,422.01	-13%
REGULATORY EXPENSE	57,147.47	47,207.72	40,430.00	518,651.31	324,879.37	399,260.00	119,391.31	30%
SNOW CREEK HYDRO EXP	1,052.94	2,810.96	6,410.00	65,316.76	55,294.35	64,100.00	1,216.76	2%
RECYCLED WATER PLNT EXP	93,819.47	158,333.20	188,050.00	826,771.98	977,863.34	1,885,540.00	-1,058,768.02	-56%
SUB-TOTAL	2,005,632.43	2,181,125.14	2,586,660.00	27,139,433.09	26,256,598.94	31,703,920.00	-4,564,486.91	-14%
OTHER OPER EXPENSES								
DEPRECIATION	0.00	513,457.37	0.00	3,191,432.83	5,200,861.70	3,447,000.00	-255,567.17	-7%
SERVICES RENDERED	29,204.89	15,403.98	13,000.00	232,204.56	133,120.50	130,000.00	102,204.56	79%
DIR & INDIR CST FOR WO	-245,326.43	-213,797.67	-274,450.00	-2,528,579.91	-2,402,599.15	-2,744,500.00	215,920.09	-8%
TOTAL OPER EXPENSES	1,789,510.89	2,496,188.82	2,325,210.00	28,034,490.57	29,187,981.99	32,536,420.00	-4,501,929.43	-14%
NET INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1,675,892.60	400,314.74	1,572,740.00	8,204,959.01	5,620,883.89	5,435,780.00	2,769,179.01	51%
NON-OPERATING INCOME (NET)								
RENTS	4,061.24	4,007.58	16,750.00	40,236.78	51,643.51	167,500.00	-127,263.22	-76%
INTEREST REVENUES	149,853.08	98,609.84	110,000.00	1,303,833.25	809,827.18	1,100,000.00	203,833.25	19%
OTHER FUNDS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-5,822.88	0.00	0.00	0%
INVESTMENT AMORT.	85,122.23	28,956.67	0.00	329,911.68	50,832.67	0.00	329,911.68	0%
OTHER REVENUES	467,183.02	280.00	0.00	2,205,268.13	141,049.28	0.00	2,205,268.13	0%
GAINS ON RETIREMENT	0.00	1,957.35	5,200.00	0.00	1,957.35	41,600.00	-41,600.00	-100%
DISCOUNTS	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	1,410.54	750.00	-750.00	-100%
PR. YEAR EXPENSES	33,410.20	3,575.04	0.00	39,249.38	10,803.05	0.00	39,249.38	0%
OTHER EXPENSES	0.00	0.00	-2,090.00	0.00	-16,517.50	-20,900.00	20,900.00	-100%
LOSS ON RETIREMENTS	0.00	-17,175.10	-8,900.00	0.00	-17,364.64	-89,000.00	89,000.00	-100%
TOTAL NON-OPER INCOME	739,629.77	120,211.38	121,035.00	3,918,499.22	1,027,818.56	1,199,950.00	2,718,549.22	227%
TOTAL NET INCOME	2,415,522.37	520,526.12	1,693,775.00	12,123,458.23	6,648,702.45	6,635,730.00	5,487,728.23	83%